Access DB# 87326

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

(78)

Requester's Full Name: FRED EHICHIOYA   Examiner # : 79719   Date: 2/24/03
Art Unit: 2172   Phone Number 305-5039   Serial Number: _____
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 4409   Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.
****

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Multi-Term Frequency Analysis

Inventors (please provide full names): Phillip W. Barnett; Ashley M. Brock, Joseph Wyse

Earliest Priority Filing Date: Jan. 12, 2000

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Please concentrate searching on ~~these limits~~ claims limitation
of claims 11, 20, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 62, 65, 66, 67, 73, 93
and 113.
Keywords in addition to the above claims:
Programmed algorithms, axioms and rules
recursive capability
patent information
technology literature
cross-tabulations
analyze/score-company
Searching patent technical literature -
Dominance value
Innovative/Innovation value
Predictive innovation/predictive innovative factor
average dominance
analysis for patents and technical literature
calculating investment,
selection index
field worthy
Case abstract, Summary and claims are hereby attached.

02-25-03 A09:32 IN

****

FRED EHICHIOYA
AU 2172
308-839
4/909

012813661 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-619892/199953
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-440872
XRPX Acc No: N99-457181
Data modeling method for computer based information repository system in business enterprise
Patent Assignee: TEXAS INSTR INC (TEXI)
Inventor: SMILEY P L
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5978811	A	19991102	US 92921826	A	19920729	199953	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92921826 A 19920729
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5978811	A		11	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5978811 A
NOVELTY - Data objects are identified and relationships are **formulated** between objects. The physical storage information is defined for each object and is stored as a network in which data objects function as nodes and the relationships as links between the nodes. A method entity is maintained to implement the relationships in a database.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The data objects such as computer application software, enterprise data and operational systems data which have been identified, also includes databases and object oriented systems. The **user** can input an information specifying data object and its relationship in response to which that object and its relationship is returned to the **user** .
USE - For computer based information repository system in business enterprise for managing variety of data.
ADVANTAGE - A generic information repository for shared **enterprise information** and data modeling is attained, thereby providing easy data access and navigation by non-MIS **personnel** .
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an entity relationship diagram of an information repository scheme .
pp; 11 DwgNo 1/5
Title Terms: DATA; METHOD; COMPUTER; BASED; INFORMATION; REPOSITORY; SYSTEM ; BUSINESS
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

23/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)

012789491 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-595718/199951
XRPX Acc No: N99-439996
Management simulation procedure in management decision support system of retail stores, restaurants - involves carrying out interaction of objective component within recognized scanning limit settings
Patent Assignee: TOKYO ELECTRIC CO LTD (TODK)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 11259570	A	19990924	JP 9862751	A	19980313	199951	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9862751 A 19980313
Patent Details:

Abstract (Basic): JP 11259570 A
        NOVELTY - Interaction of objective component is done within the
    recognized scanning. Goods service transfer action and service behavior
    are **changed** according to set action **rule** with reference to
    interaction of objective component. According to the action result,
    data regarding objective area is **changed** and mutual data is **updated**
    . DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The objective space with several cells is
    created. Several objective components for simulating goods service
    transfer action and service behavior are setup in the created objective
    space. The interaction of predefined objective component is **repeated**
    for predefined time.
        USE - For management simulation in management **decision   support**
    system in retail store, restaurant, building material supply industry.
        ADVANTAGE - Goods service transfer action and service action are
    simulated according to simulated selling using simple **algorithm**
    thereby this improves service efficiency. The data of an objective
    components interaction produced from action result is **updated**
    repeatedly and this helps in reflecting next time behavior of visitor
    within the sphere of quotient. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure
    shows the flow chart of **algorithm** of entire simulation in a store
    with management simulation procedure.
        Dwg.8/24
Title Terms: MANAGEMENT; SIMULATE; PROCEDURE; MANAGEMENT; DECIDE; SUPPORT;
   SYSTEM; RETAIL; STORAGE; RESTAURANT; CARRY; INTERACT; OBJECTIVE;
   COMPONENT; SCAN; LIMIT; SET
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/00**
File Segment: EPI

23/5/19   (Item 19 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012789424   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-595651/199951
XRPX Acc No: N99-439929
   Information storage and search method on world wide web - involves
   analyzing and extracting required enterprise information **from search**
   result, based on regular expression **on HTML tag**
Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
JP 11259500   A   19990924 JP 9859634   A   19980311 199951 B

Priority Applications (No Type, Date): JP 9859634 A 19980311
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
JP 11259500   A   8 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): JP 11259500 A
        NOVELTY - The **enterprise   information** is extracted from search
    table and regular **expression** is stored in HTML tag. Based on the
    regular **expression** of HTML tag, the search conditions are analyzed
    and required **enterprise   information** is extracted during information
    retrieval. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included
    for information storage and search system.
        USE - For internet.
        ADVANTAGE - Enables to efficiently search **enterprise   information**
    dispersed on WWW network. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows
    the block diagram of **enterprise   information** search system.
        Dwg.1/5

OPERATING SYSTEM: MVS; MVS/XA; EXEC; OS/2
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mainframe; Mini; Micro
POTENTIAL USERS: Cross Industry
DATE OF RELEASE: 4/88
PRICE: $20,000; annual maintenance - 10% of price

NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS: 4
DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: Tutorials
TRAINING AVAILABLE: Training; technical support; support contracts
    available
SERVICES AVAILABLE: Maintenance; consulting
REVISION DATE: 010913

24/5/6
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00120342   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES: Business Consultant (779881); 3D Management Suite
(779873); Logist (779903); BankCare (779938); Knowledge Warehouse
(779954)**

TITLE: Consulting the Decision Machines
AUTHOR: Fitter, Fawn
SOURCE: Knowledge Management,   v2 n9 p90(2) Sep 1999
HOMEPAGE: http://www.kmmag.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Strategyn's Business Consultant 99, QuestOne Decision Sciences' 3D
Management Suite, and Expert Solutions International's Logist, BankCare,
and Knowledge Warehouse are products designed to eliminate the need for
outside advisors and consultants. Such tools try to break a 'cycle of
dependence' on consultants, with packages that, at reduced cost, turn
understood knowledge into **algorithms** that can be used **repeatedly** for
multiple business problems. Business Consultant 99 uses artificial
intelligence **algorithms** to emphasize the most competitive business
strategies, while BancCare and Logist are based on trademarked Knowledge
Warehouse technology. For instance, BankCare can match customer profiles
with currently available offerings to put forth ideas for new products of
interest to customers most likely to want them. 3D Management Suite can
help calculate how much a company can do with available funds and
employees by modeling relationships using a company's cash, capacity, and
response time. 3D Management first assists in determining capacity of
knowledge workers, then builds a financial model that measures variable
expenses over a specific period of time. When a model of the proposed
workload is added, the software can establish **users** ' actual output and
the cost of the output based on cash and capacity.

COMPANY NAME: Strategyn (671177); QuestOne Decision Sciences Corp
    (671169); ESI-Expert Solutions International Ltd (671185)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Artificial Intelligence; Business Models; Business Planning;
    Data Warehouses; **Decision   Support   Systems** ; Expert Systems;
    Financial Modeling
REVISION DATE: 20010330

24/5/7
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
(c)2003 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

TITLE: **Power Tools for Data Drilling**
AUTHOR: Linthicum, David S
SOURCE: Byte,   v12 n1 p143(3) Jan 1996
ISSN: 0360-5280
HOMEPAGE: http://www.byte.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Comparison
GRADE: Product Comparison, No Rating

IQ/Objects (IQ/O), a query and reporting tool from IQ Software, and
PowerPlay 4.1, an online analytic processing (**OLAP**) data analysis tool,
are described and compared. IQ/O is a good all-purpose Windows tool, with
Report Designer and Viewer modules that perform well with OLE 2.0 object
incorporation and a Knowledge Base **Editor** for creation of **logical**
database views. PowerPlay consists of four programs that allow developers
and end- **users** to create interactive reports and graphics and to do some
what-if analyses. It supports drill-down for extensive detail. Explore,
Reporter, Portfolio, and Transformer components are provided, with a
bundled Cognos Scheduler. Mouse-driven actions allow **users** to view data;
Transformer makes multidimensional data (for use by Explorer and Reporter)
from 2D database tables. Both products work with many local databases and
remote servers, including Oracle, Informix, and Open Database Connectivity
(ODBC)-compatible databases.

COMPANY NAME: Computer Associates International Inc (081957); Cognos Corp
     (027294)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Database Utilities; IBM PC & Compatibles; Information
     Retrieval; Informix; OLTP; Oracle; Report Generators; Windows
REVISION DATE: 20020923

24/5/21
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00082794 ·   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: OLAP   **(835188**

TITLE: OLAP **Databases?**
AUTHOR: Baer, Tony
SOURCE: Open Computing,   v12 n9 p60(2) Sep 1995
ISSN: 1072-4044

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Online   analytical   processing (**OLAP**) is the term assigned to
multidimensional databases by relational database management system (RDBMS)
innovator E.F. Codd. Organizations that must provide a view of the overall
business climate, or those that must resolve complex multinational or
multidivisional financial reconciliation problems, need **OLAP** .
Multidimensional databases provide data management tools for decision
support; **OLAP** performs fast queries, provides reliable answers, and
expands existing databases. However, **OLAP** is not currently governed by
any standards, and **OLAP** products use different terms, query languages,
data structures, and application programming interfaces (APIs). Other
drawbacks include lack of management tools or scalability; **OLAP** databases
are generally smaller than 50 GB. **Users** can choose among **logical**   **OLAP**
tools, star schema for performance, and **OLAP** databases for business
problems that involve **regulatory** compliance and require **repeatable**
performance.

Editor(s): Ege, R.; Singh, M.; Meyer, B.
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1998   Country of Publication: USA   xi+513 pp.
ISBN: 0 8186 8482 8   Material Identity Number: XX98-02273
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 8482 8/98/$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings of International Conference on TOOLS USA
'98: 26th Technology of Object-Oriented Languages and Systems
Conference Sponsor: Interactive Software Eng
Conference Date: 3-7 Aug. 1998   Conference Location: Santa Barbara, CA,
USA
Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The paper describes the benefits of using an **enterprise information** architecture to reusable software components-specifically objects. The paper also describes Enterprise Engineering-a rigorous and **repeatable** methodology that allows organizations to realize the full potential of component development. Enterprise Engineering features technology independence and tightly defined links between business requirements, **logical** component models, and physical component designs. (2 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: business data processing; information systems;
object-oriented programming; software development management; software
reusability
Identifiers: object oriented development; **enterprise information** architecture; reusable software components; Enterprise Engineering; **repeatable** methodology; component development; technology independence; tightly defined links; business requirements; **logical** component models; physical component designs
Class Codes: C6110J (Object-oriented programming); C6110B (Software engineering techniques); C7100 (Business and administration); C0310F (Software development management)

24/5/31   **(Item 4 from file: 2)**

6034651   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9811-6160Z-007
Title: SUPRA: a sampling-query optimization method for large-scale OLAP
Author(s): Ushijima, K.; Fujiwara, S.; Nishizawa, I.; Sagawa, N.
Author Affiliation: Central Res. Lab., Hitachi Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
Conference Title: Proceedings Ninth International Workshop on Database
and Expert Systems Applications (Cat. No.98EX130)   p.232-7
Editor(s): Tjoa, A.M.; Wagner, R.R.
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1998   Country of Publication: USA   xix+1023 pp.
ISBN: 0 8186 8353 8   Material Identity Number: XX98-02383
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 8353 8/98/$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings Ninth International Workshop on Database
and Expert Systems Applications
Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc.; DEXA Assoc.; Austrian Comput. Soc.
; Res. Inst. Appl. Knowledge Process (FAW); Univ. Vienna
Conference Date: 26-28 Aug. 1998   Conference Location: Vienna, Austria
Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Relational **online analytical processing** (ROLAP) reduces the amount of storage required for maintaining various sizes of data cubes by materializing only parts of them in a lazy evaluation manner. In ROLAP however, cube creation queries need to be issued **repeatedly** in order to search for useful features (i.e. **rules** or patterns) within large scale databases. The cube creation cost can be a bottleneck in the whole ROLAP processing. The cost of the queries can be effectively reduced by estimating the query results using samples. To maintain the accuracy of ROLAP even when using samples, the samples need to be extracted in an appropriate unit. However, conventional query optimization methods only

(Control applications in video and audio techniques); C1340N (Neurocontrol); C5290 (Neural computing techniques); C6170 (Expert systems); C7410F (Communications computing); C7420 (Control engineering computing)

24/5/34   (Item 7 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

04338291   INSPEC Abstract Number: B9303-1265B-040
  Title: A 140-Mb/s, 32-state, radix-4 Viterbi decoder
  Author(s): Black, P.J.; Meng, T.H.
  Author Affiliation: Inf. Syst. Lab., Stanford Univ., CA, USA
  Journal: IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits   vol.27, no.12   p. 1877-85
  Publication Date: Dec. 1992 Country of Publication: USA
  CODEN: IJSCBC ISSN: 0018-9200
  U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0018-9200/92/$03.00
  Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
  Treatment: Practical (P)

  Abstract: A 140-Mb/s, 32-state, radix-4, R=1/2, eight-level soft-decision Viterbi decoder has been designed and fabricated using 1.2- mu m double-metal CMOS. The architecture of the add-compare-select (ACS) array is based on a restructuring of the conventional radix-2 trellis into a radix-4 trellis. Radix-4 units, consisting of four 4-way ACS units, process two stages of the constituent radix-2 trellis per iteration. A four-way ACS circuit achieves an iteration delay 17% longer than comparable two-way ACS circuits, resulting in a factor of 1.7 increase in throughput. A ring-based ACS placement and state metric routing topology achieves an area efficiency comparable to radix-2 designs. In a process referred to as pretrace-back, one stage of lookahead is applied to the trace-back **recursion**, combining two radix-4 trace-back iterations into a single radix-16 iteration based on 4-b decisions. This allows implementation of trace-back using one compact, single-ported **decision memory**, organized as a cyclic buffer. A 7.30-mm*8.49-mm chip containing 146000 transistors achieves a radix-4 iteration rate of 70 MHz. (19 Refs)
  Subfile: B
  Descriptors: CMOS integrated circuits; decoding; integrated **logic** circuits; shift registers; trellis codes
  Identifiers: add compare select array architecture; binary shift register trellis; 32-state decoder; radix-4 Viterbi decoder; eight-level soft-decision Viterbi decoder; double-metal CMOS; radix-4 trellis; iteration delay; throughput; state metric routing topology; pretrace-back; lookahead; trace-back **recursion**; radix-4 trace-back iterations; radix-16 iteration; single-ported **decision memory**; cyclic buffer; 140 Mbit/s; 1.2 micron
  Class Codes: B1265B (Logic circuits); B6120B (Codes)
  Numerical Indexing: bit rate 1.4E+08 bit/s; size 1.2E-06 m

24/5/35   (Item 8 from file: 2)   *ordered*
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

04315488   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9302-7440-017
  Title: Expert system **for vibration condition** monitoring **of rotating machinery**
  Author(s): Nasr, M.E.
  Author Affiliation: Dept. of Prod. Eng., Helwan Univ., Egypt
  Conference Title: Proceedings of the Second IASTED International Conference. Computer Applications in Industry   p.240-4 vol.1
  Editor(s): Dorrah, H.T.
  Publisher: ACTA Press, Zurich, Switzerland
  Publication Date: 1992 Country of Publication: Switzerland   2 vol.vii+585 pp.
  Conference Sponsor: IASTED

..ARK Software Extends Data Warehousing's Reach to Unserved Markets
News Release, pN/A
Nov 18, 1996
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 915

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...data-flow metaphor to easily interconnect and configure reusable
components called "stages"; The Repository Manager which permits **users** to
browse, import, **edit** , and create metadata about data sources,
user-defined data types, transformations, intermediate tables and other
extensions; The...

 28/3,K/40   **(Item 2 from file: 16)**
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04293116   Supplier Number: 46291741 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**Correcting and replacing previous IBM announcement due to Business Wire's
   editorial error.**
Business Wire, p04091362
April 9, 1996
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1238

...   Notes(b) or a World Wide Web. The request is sent to the
application server, processed and **returned** as a customized report.
Meanwhile, analysts may also be drawing on the same server -- this time
using high-end analytical **clients** . Any **change** in calculation **logic** or
any new data discovery **algorithm** is automatically **updated** for all
users with no **change** in the client software.
    Application development within IDS is done in a graphical, icon-based
environment, using...

 28/3,K/41   **(Item 3 from file: 16)**
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04283432   Supplier Number: 46276975 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**IBM announces data mining solution for improved decision making; new ammo
   for knowledge discovery and validation of business intelligence.**
Business Wire, p04021442
April 2, 1996
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1238

...   Notes(b) or a World Wide Web. The request is sent to the
application server, processed and **returned** as a customized report.
Meanwhile, analysts may also be drawing on the same server -- this time
using high-end analytical **clients** . Any **change** in calculation **logic** or
any new data discovery **algorithm** is automatically **updated** for all
users with no **change** in the client software.
    Application development within IDS is done in a graphical, icon-based
environment, using...

 28/3,K/42   **(Item 4 from file: 16)**
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
..EXT:

..the SAS>JNNR Business Solution for Financial Consolidation & Reporting,
..complete Business Solution to support successful financial **decision**
..king . It is the first in a new series of SAS Business Solutions that
..livers integrated data warehouse and **OLAP** techniques in a targeted
..plication for a specific group of business professionals. These solutions
..rm the basis...

.The new SAS Business Solution is aimed at financial professionals - many
..whom are dissatisfied with the **return** on their substantial investment
..transactional ledgers which have automated accounting, but have failed
..deliver the...

..Solution for Financial Consolidation & Reporting is a complete and
..egrated decision support environment that provides a seamless
.."best-of-breed" tools. The new SAS Business Solution is the first to
..ernative to the labor-intensive task of joining together a collection
..bine Data Warehousing, multi-dimensional analysis and **EIS**
..ctionality with **regulatory** and management reporting in a single
..age. It can be rapidly implemented for successful **decision making** -
..used either as a stand-alone application or integrated into other
..rmation delivery applications developed with...

..everal ledgers, financial professionals must be able to access and
..date data; and to perform journal entries, **rule** -based eliminations,
..ency conversions, etc. on harmonized figures. To date, no single
..vare product has been able...

..S Business Solution, however, consolidates and reports on multiple
..r systems from different vendors, thereby maximizing the **return** on
..rganization's investment in existing ledger systems. * Organizations
..have a single brand of transactional...

..hoc reporting, graphics and advanced decision support, etc.) to
..r the information they need for successful **decision making** . For
..ser , the new SAS Business Solution provides a complete environment
..nancial management. The graphical **user interface** (**GUI**) gives
..nancial professional intuitive control over both **regulatory** and
..ment reporting. Not only does the new solution permit rapid
..entation of an initial business model...

..st report. The result is timely production of accurate financial
..nts and ad-hoc reporting for successful **decision making** . The key
..ies of the new SAS Business Solution for Financial Consolidation &
..ng are: * Data Access. Regardless...

..ible, ensuring that financial professionals can both rapidly design
..zed business models, as well as swiftly implement **changes** to
..acquisitions, corporate re-structuring, etc. * Data Warehousing/
..chitecture. The new Business Solution is the only financial
..lation and reporting software to integrate a financial data
..e with **OLAP** functionality (including multi-dimensional slicing &
..automatic highlighting of variances, what-if analysis, etc.). It
..a...

..ion incorporates SAS Institute's world-class reporting environment
..icing both static and pre-defined reports, **regulatory** and
..t financial reporting, automatic report books, interactive

February 27, 2003

Dear Mr. Ehichioya;

Attached, please find the results of your search request for application 09/759498 –
Multi-term frequency analysis. I have concentrated on finding information on Decision
Support Systems or Decision Processors, Algorithms or axioms or rules, Recursive,
Feedback, updating, GUI and Users.

It is recommended that you look over the search results. I have marked the items that I
think are of value to you, but many of the unmarked topics may also be useful.

Please let me know if you need to have further search refinement.

Terese Esterheld
(703) 308-7795
4B30

Search using: ○ FAST ○ Google ◉ Inktomi ○ Teoma

"decision processor"   **SEARCH**   Homepage | Advanced Search

CUSTOM WEB FILTERS   HotBot Skins | Prefer

Date: **Before January 12 2000** [Edit this Search]

WEB RESULTS by Inktomi (Showing Results 1 - 10 of 15)

1. Digital Signal Processors in the LHCB Level-1 Vertex Trigger S
Processors in the LHCB Level-1 Vertex Trigger LHCB Technical Note LHCB 99-002, TRIG 1 Jan 1999 1999 Espoo-Vantaa Institute of Technology, Finland Digital Signal Processors in the LHCB Level-1...
http://lhcb.cern.ch/notes/postscript/99notes/99-002.pdf - March 27, 1999 - 802 KB

2. A Study of Performance Issues of the A TLAS Event Selection System...
A Study of Performance Issues of the ATLAS Event Selection System Based on an ATM Switching Ne Calvet, K. Djidi, P. Le Dû, I. Mandjavidze CEA Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette CEDEX, France M. Costa Dufey, M. Letheren, C. Paillard
http://www-dapnia.cea.fr/Phys/Sei/exp/ATLAS/pub/9505_rt95.pdf - June 23, 1999 - 134 KB

3. Status of the A TLAS Le vel-2 T rig g er Pilot Pr oject
... **Processor** returns **decision**. **Processor** executes algorithm . if necessary, repeats steps 2-5 ...
http://www-dapnia.cea.fr/Phys/Sei/exp/ATLAS/pres/9906_aw_pl.pdf - July 15, 1999 - 414 KB

4. Saul Gonzalez University of W isconsin - Madison on behalf of the A...
... **Processor** returns **decision**. **Processor** e xecutes algorithm . if necessar y, repeats steps 2-5 ..
http://www-wisconsin.cern.ch/~atsaul/Talks/NCHEP99.pdf - October 19, 1999 - 1054 KB

5. Microsoft Word - NIMA20406_improved.doc
LHCb 99-004, TRIG 17 February 1999 LHCb BASE-LINE LEVEL-0 TRIGGER 3D-FLOW IMPLEMENTATI Dario B. Crosetto 900 Hideaway Pl. DeSoto, TX 75115 Crosetto@ vxcern. ch; Crosetto@ physics. ed Original version 17 February 1999; added Appendix upon
http://lhcb.cern.ch/notes/internal/postscript/99notes/99-004.pdf - June 3, 1999 - 1769 KB

6. Issue: 1 Revision: 0 Refer ence: CERN/LHCC 9816 Cr eated: 30 June...
DAQ, EF, LVL2 and DCS Technical Progress Report 30 June 1998 18 August 1998 Technical Progress DAQ, EF, LVL2 and DCS 30 June 1998 All trademarks, copyright names and products referred to in document are acknowledged as such.
http://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/DAQTRIG/TPR/PDF_FILES/TPR.bk.pdf - August 24, 1998 - 2518 KB

7. F ast Internet Switches & Routers
... Generic Packet **Processor**: **Decision**. **Processor**. Packet Processors ...
http://soliton.ucsd.edu/ihsds/santafe97/slides/McKeown.pdf - June 15, 1997 - 188 KB

8. /home/tinytera/images/nick_met_white.ps
... Generic Packet **Processor**: **Decision**. **Processor**. Packet Processors ...
http://klamath.stanford.edu/~nickm/talks/Gignet_1_June1997.pdf - May 29, 1997 - 106 KB

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STRATEGIC PERSISTENCE IN THE FACE OF CONTRARY INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE: TWO EXPERIMENTS ON THE FAILURE TO LEARN FROM OTHERS *

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**Strategic Persistence in the Face of Contrary Industry Experience:
Two Experiments on the Failure to Learn from Others**

Empirical studies indicate that organizations do not always learn from the experience of others in their industry and thus persist with ineffective strategies. This can be partly explained by cognitive biases that impact strategic decision making. Using two experiments with a realistic strategic decision and actual industry data, we found strategic persistence more likely under three conditions. One, when evidence against a strategy was more, rather than less, ambiguous, allowing the prior-hypothesis bias to operate. Two, when decision makers felt highly responsible for making the initial erroneous choice and thus felt the need to justify their choice despite contrary evidence. And three, when decision makers were high self-monitors, i.e., those who are very perceptive and responsive to social cues.

INTRODUCTION

The managers who make strategic decisions for organizations are almost always intelligent and motivated. Yet, often the decisions they make are wrong which may cause their organizations to decline or even fail. In this paper, we investigate one common type of strategic decision making error - persistence with a strategy despite evidence against its effectiveness. This error is a subclass of strategic persistence, which is the tendency for organizations' strategies to exhibit stability over time (Finkelstein and Hambrick, 1990). Although the broad phenomenon of strategic persistence is not necessarily bad for organizations, the instances of strategic persistence that we examine are -- they represent persistence with strategies that are less effective than available alternatives. Persistence with bad decisions, strategic or otherwise, is often referred to as escalation of commitment (Brockner, 1992; Staw, 1997). Therefore, the phenomenon that we study may be seen as the intersection between strategic persistence and escalation of commitment.

Evidence against the effectiveness of a strategy can come from an organization's own experience, or from the experience of others. Lant, Milliken and Batra (1992) have demonstrated that strategic persistence can result from a failure to learn from one's own experiences. In this paper, we are particularly interested in strategic persistence as an incidence of the failure to learn from others' experience (Huber, 1991; Miner and Haunschild, 1995; Reed and DeFillippi, 1990). We take this position because others' experience is potentially an important source of feedback on the effectiveness of strategies, but, according to empirical evidence, it is difficult to learn from others' experience. Part of the potential value of others' experience is that it is more plentiful and more varied than an organization's own experience (Miner and Haunschild, 1995). Also important is that others' experience may be 'cheap' to an organization in the sense that an organization may be able to learn without enduring the costs associated with accumulating experience. This is particularly important in the context of organization strategy, where the cost of employing a bad strategy might be poor financial performance or outright failure of the organization (Ingram and Baum, 1997; Miner, Kim,

Holzinger and Haunschild, 1999). There are obvious benefits if organizations can learn vicariously about the effectiveness of strategies -- organizations that must rely solely on their own experience to evaluate a particular strategy may not survive long enough to apply what they learn.

Unfortunately, the available empirical evidence indicates that it is difficult to realize these potential benefits of others' experience. A number of learning-curve studies have found that, in the absence of a linkage between two organizations, the experience of one organization does not improve the performance of the other (Darr, 1994; Darr, Argote and Epple, 1995; Baum and Ingram, 1998). However, explanations of the systematic failure to benefit from others' experience are limited despite the importance for firm survival and growth. Therefore, in this paper we explicitly investigate why organizations persist with strategies despite evidence from the experience of others that there are more effective alternatives.

Among the explanations offered for strategic persistence are that early successes can lead organizations into competency traps (March, 1991; Miller and Chen, 1994), and that political interests of organizational participants can result in a preference for the status quo (Miller, 1991). Without taking away from such organizational explanations of strategic persistence, we offer complementary explanations that focus on cognitive processes. The relevance of cognitive processes for strategic decision making is central to upper-echelons theory, which builds on the research of the Carnegie School (Cyert and March, 1963; March and Simon, 1958) to argue that the values, knowledge and preferences of top-management teams affect strategic choice (Hambrick and Mason, 1984). From this position, it has been argued that characteristics of the top-management-team, such as tenure, affect information processing and thereby contribute to strategic persistence (Finkelstein and Hambrick, 1990; Hambrick, Geletkanycz and Fredrickson, 1993). In addition to individual differences in information processing, a number of systematic (across individuals) biases in processing information and making decisions have been demonstrated (Gilovich, 1991; Kahneman, Slovic and Tversky, 1982; Nisbett and Ross, 1980; Staw, 1997; Tetlock, 1985) and argued to affect strategic decision making (Barr, Stimpert, and

Huff, 1992; Schwenk, 1989). We focus on these cognitive biases in order to contribute to a fuller picture of the role of cognitive processes for strategic persistence.

Cognitive biases are systematic mistakes that operate to impair a strategist's perception, information processing, and decision making (Barnes, 1984; Schwenk, 1988; Stubbart, 1989; Walsh, 1995). Due to their impact on the ability to process information and make sound strategic decisions (Schwenk, 1984; Walsh, 1995), they can impede learning from the experience of others in the industry and hence lead to strategic persistence. Strategy researchers have laid the foundations for our research by describing the relevance and impact of some cognitive biases to strategic planning (Barnes, 1984), strategic decision-making (Schwenk, 1984; 1988), organizational renewal (Barr, Stimpert and Huff, 1992), and competition (Zajac and Bazerman, 1991). These works have selectively analyzed only those of the many possible cognitive biases that have a bearing on strategic problems and contexts (Eisenhardt and Zbaracki, 1992). However, with few exceptions (e.g., Bateman and Zeithamel, 1989; Bukszar and Connolly, 1988), much of the work is not empirical.

The most significant empirical evidence of cognitive biases comes from a huge literature in experimental psychology. While the progress of this literature is impressive, there is a growing "contextualist" critique which asserts that cognitive research on decisions has overemphasized the search for universal laws, and underemphasized the examination of how decisions are really made in context. As Tetlock (1985: 303-304) puts it, "The appropriate question is not 'What kind of machine is the human decision processor?' but rather, 'What kinds of machines do people become when confronted with various types of tasks in various types of environments?'" The decisions used in the extant experimental literature are often simple and artificial. The relevant experiments also rely heavily on undergraduate subjects who may be neither intimately familiar with the decision context nor highly motivated. Further, there is evidence that some decision biases do not operate at all when subjects are asked to make realistic decisions (Cheng and Holyoak, 1985; Schoorman, Mayer, Douglas and Hetrick, 1994).

In response to these problems, some decision-making researchers have advocated that experimental research use more realistic decisions with an eye to better simulating the behavioral forces that operate in real decision situations (Tetlock, 1985; Staw, 1997). Strategy researchers have echoed the contextualist critique, questioning the generalizability of findings from experimental psychology to strategic decision making (Schwenk, 1995). Consequently, they have argued that cognitive biases should be expolored in the specific context of strategic decisions (Eisenhardt and Zbaracki, 1992; Priem and Harrison, 1984).

With these concerns and exhortations in mind, we conducted two laboratory experiments to explore the cognitive biases behind strategic persistence in the face of experience from others that indicates the strategy is bad. The subjects were MBA students, most with work experience. They were familiar with the sort of strategic-decision used in the experiments, and we gave them a monetary incentive to make good decisions. The decision context was one where strategic persistence has already been shown to exist, and subjects were given actual industry data. Responding to recent arguments that persistence behavior has multiple cognitive causes (Brockner, 1992; Staw, 1997), we focused on two cognitive biases, selected for their compelling significance to strategic decision making. The first experiment, described in the subsequent section, explored the operation of the prior-hypothesis bias under different informational conditions. Given that the ambiguity of information is one of the key challenges that strategic decision makers face (Finkelstein and Hambrick, 1990), our goal was to identify the role of information ambiguity on strategic persistence. In the second experiment, we explored the role of decision-maker responsibility as a cause of strategic persistence. Our motivation was that responsibility (and accountability) is a particularly salient aspect of strategic decision making which has often been overlooked in the experiments that evidence cognitive biases (Tetlock, 1985). In the second experiment, two hypotheses on the effect of responsibility were tested. One is whether responsibility for implementing a strategy influences persistence in the face of contrary evidence, and the second is whether decision makers who are highly perceptive and responsive to social expectations are more likely to persist with strategies.

EXPERIMENT 1: EVIDENCE AMBIGUITY AND STRATEGIC PERSISTENCE

"The prevailing view of the person within the cognitive research program has been that of a theory-driven thinker who relies heavily on preconceptions in interpreting new information" (Tetlock, 1992: 352). The tendency to interpret evidence in favor of a prior hypothesis, referred to as the prior-hypothesis bias, has been identified as being of potential importance to strategic management (Barnes, 1984). Decision makers overvalue evidence in support of their hypothesis, and undervalue evidence against it (Lord, Ross, and Lepper, 1979; Nisbett and Ross, 1980, chapter 8). Consequently, they sometimes retain their hypothesis even when evidence suggests it should be rejected in favor of the alternatives.

An important factor in the operation of the prior-hypothesis bias is the relative ambiguity of the available evidence. By ambiguous, we mean that the relationships between variables are not clearly apparent. As Gilovich (1991: 53) notes, "in evaluating more clear-cut information, our perceptions are rarely so distorted that information that completely contradicts our expectations is seen as supportive." Ambiguous feedback has been recognized as a contributor to persistence with bad decisions (Bowen, 1987; Russo and Shoemaker, 1989; Staw, 1997). The more ambiguous the feedback, the easier it is for a number of cognitive processes to operate to distort a decision maker's interpretation of it.

In particular, subjects faced with ambiguous feedback are more free to focus on elements of the feedback that confirm their prior hypothesis. Crocker (1982) illustrated this preference for confirmatory evidence in a study in which subjects were asked what information they would need to estimate the relationship between practicing or not practicing the day before a tennis match, and the outcome of the match. Information on the occurrence of events in all four cells of the practice/outcome matrix (practice-win, practice-lose, no practice-win, no practice-lose) is required to accurately estimate the relationship between practice and outcome. However, subjects' requests for information were biased by the hypotheses they were testing. Subjects that were asked if there was a relationship between practicing before a match and winning were most likely to ask for information from the practice-win cell. Subjects that were asked if there was a

relationship between practicing before a match and losing were most likely to ask for information from the practice-lose cell. Gilovich (1991: 31-32) argues that the most likely reason for preference for confirmatory evidence is that it is easier to deal with cognitively:

> Consider someone trying to determine whether cloud seeding produces rain. An instance in which cloud seeding is followed by rain is clearly relevant to the issue in question--it registers as an unambiguous success for cloud seeding. In contrast, an instance in which it rains in the absence of cloud seeding is only indirectly relevant -- it is neither a success nor a failure. Rather, it represents a consequence of not seeding that serves only as part of a baseline against which the effectiveness of seeding can be evaluated. Additional cognitive steps are necessary to put this information to use.

Often, the evidence from the experience of others regarding the quality of a previous strategic decision is just the type of ambiguous evidence that allows decision makers to exercise their preference for confirmatory evidence, and thereby exhibit the prior-hypothesis bias. The multiple influences on organizational performance effectively create hundreds of "cells" that are all necessary to evaluate the relationship between strategy and performance. Given the multiple influences on performance, few strategies will be so lethally bad that a decision maker won't be able to find *some* organizations that employ them and perform well. If decision makers focus on this data to the exclusion of other relevant data, they will see support for their preferred strategy even if the balance of evidence is against it.

Ambiguous evidence may affect not only which data people attend to, but also the interpretation of data. The multiple determinants of organizational performance make it easy to rationalize away evidence against the effectiveness of a strategy (Mosakowski, 1997). Without the discipline on interpretation that unambiguous evidence provides, instances where an organization flounders or fails while employing a favored strategy can be attributed to other factors, such as the wrong organizational structure. Instances where organizations with unfavored strategies succeed can likewise be attributed to reasons other than the strategy. If the evidence against a strategy is sufficiently ambiguous to allow multiple interpretations, we believe that decision makers will make the interpretations that support their prior hypotheses.

Emshoff and Mitroff (1978: 50) illustrate the role of the preference for confirmatory evidence in strategic persistence in a case study of a cereal manufacturer: "Because product quality was so fundamental to Premium Foods, the senior executives were committed to continue the strategy if there was any way to justify it." The executives of General Foods received feedback from scientific experiments that indicated their strategy of product quality was not creating value for the customer. In response, they questioned the methodology of the experiments, even though it was a standard methodology in their industry. They commissioned another study, using a different and more expensive methodology. The second study yielded different results and supported the efficacy of the strategy of product quality. Apparently, "the company was willing to spend much more money on methods to confirm predispositions than on methods that might negate them" (Emshoff and Mitroff, 1978: 51).

The simple fact that decision makers persist with strategies when the evidence against the strategy is higher in ambiguity is not surprising. There are many perfectly sensible reasons to persist in the face of ambiguous evidence (Bowen, 1987). The above arguments, however, suggest something more, and for decision makers, more ominous, about the relationship between persistence and ambiguous evidence. The arguments that decision makers select and interpret information to favor their prior hypotheses suggest that decision makers will not view ambiguous evidence as lacking. Given their goals of supporting prior hypotheses, ambiguous evidence is perfectly satisfactory. As the case of Premium Foods indicates, good evidence is evidence that justifies the strategic status quo. Therefore, we claim not only that strategic persistence is more likely when evidence against a strategy is higher in ambiguity, but also that this effect will hold even when controlling for the decision maker's satisfaction with the evidence.

> *Hypothesis 1:* Strategic decision makers are more likely to persist with a strategy when
> they are presented with evidence against the strategy that is high in ambiguity than when
> they are presented with evidence against the strategy that is low in ambiguity. This effect
> will hold even after controlling for the decision maker's satisfaction with the evidence.

Method

Strategic decision context: We began by identifying an actual strategic decision context where strategic persistence has been shown to occur. The strategic decision context we chose concerns the naming strategies of chain organizations. Ingram (1996) examined the naming strategies of U.S. hotel chains and demonstrated that it is better to give the units of a chain common names instead of unique ones. With common names, customers can recognize that units belong to a chain and engage in repeated interactions with the chain. An alternate naming strategy practiced by some is to give each unit a unique name to conceal their membership of a chain. In an analysis of the hazard of chain failure using a data set that included every chain in the U.S. from 1896 to 1980, it was found that giving units common names reduced the failure rate of the chain (Ingram, 1996). Chains using the common-name strategy also had faster rates of growth (Ingram, 1998). There was additionally evidence that chains tended to persist in their naming strategy. Those that gave their units unique names when the chain was founded seldom switched to common names. This is an instance where one strategy performs better than another as indicated by the performance of organizations in the industry, yet organizations with the weaker strategy do not switch to the stronger one.

Subjects: The subjects for the experiment were MBA students at an urban, public university. Fifty-one percent of the subjects were female, and ninety-three percent had full-time work experience (an average of 3.375 years) before beginning the MBA program. All the subjects were volunteers who were paid $12 each for participating in the experiment. An additional $5 incentive was offered to encourage subjects to make correct strategic decisions. Those that favored the strategy which was supported by the data were given the extra $5.

Experimental procedure: We began by presenting subjects with the strategic decision context included in Appendix A. The decision context begins by describing a fictitious industry where the naming strategy of multi-unit organizations is an important strategic choice. A fictitious industry was used so that subjects would rely on the descriptions of the strategies and the data presented rather than on their own knowledge of the hotel industry. Next, descriptions of the two

strategies for naming units are provided. They are based on the arguments used in the U.S. hotel industry. We labored to present the descriptions of the strategies in parallel fashion, using equivalent language to avoid influencing a subject's preference between the two strategies.

The decision context, like all of the experimental materials, was subjected to a pre-test to identify unclear language and other problems. After reading the decision context, subjects answered in writing a question on which strategy they thought would result in higher organizational performance. The wording of the question specified that if the subjects thought that the strategies had different implications for different measures of organizational performance, they should interpret performance as minimizing the risk of failure. Thirty subjects with an initial preference for the unique-names strategy were used in this experiment. Those with an initial preference for the common-names strategy were used in a different experiment.

Each of the thirty subjects was then randomly assigned to one of two experimental conditions, a "low-ambiguity" condition or a "high-ambiguity" condition. Subjects were asked to take the position of a strategic decision maker with the goal of determining which naming strategy led to higher performance. They were presented with data corresponding to their experimental condition and were given forty minutes to review it. During this period, subjects were prompted every ten minutes to make a few notes on what they then thought the data showed about the relationship between naming strategy and organizational performance. This was done to keep them oriented to the task throughout the forty minutes they had to review the data. Later, they were asked to answer some questions in writing, including one on which strategy they now believed resulted in higher performance.

For both conditions, the data included the organizational characteristics and performance of real hotel chains. Data for the period 1976 to 1980 were taken from the Directory of Hotel and Motel Systems (a publicly available source to which chain managers have ready access). In each condition the data were presented in twenty pages. The data for both conditions were based on yearly "observations" of every hotel chain. It consisted of eleven variables at the organizational and industry levels, including whether the organization failed in a given year and

the percentage of the organization's units that had common names. Regarding the efficacy of naming strategies, it was possible to deduce from the data that common names resulted in a lower failure (and higher growth) than unique names. These relationships were statistically significant. So, the data was counter to subjects' original preference for the unique-names strategy.

In the low-ambiguity condition the twenty pages of data consisted of various tables and graphs that showed simple statistical analyses of the relationships among the above variables. Some of the pages were very informative regarding which strategy resulted in higher performance. In particular, there were correlations between variables, and a graph of the risk of failure as a function of the percentage of an organization's units that had common names. Other pages did not address the relationship between naming strategy and risk of failure. Representative of these was a graph comparing the average age of organizations that failed to the average age of organizations that survived.

In the high-ambiguity condition, the twenty pages consisted of a large table showing the eleven variables for each organization in each year. This data 'contained' the same relations between variables as the low-ambiguity data, but those relationships were not explicitly stated. Rather, it was left to the subjects to recognize the relationships in the data. To facilitate their review of this data, subjects received the table sorted in two ways: by year and within year by failed/survived, or by organization and within organization by year.

Insert Tables 1 and 2 about here

Results: Table 1 presents subjects' strategic decisions by the experimental condition and the result of an analysis of variance. The two strategic decisions were to either persist with the initial naming strategy after inspecting the evidence or to change it. Results indicate that subjects were more likely to persist in their initial belief despite evidence to the contrary when the evidence they saw against their choice was high rather than low in ambiguity ($p < .01$). This provides support for hypothesis 1.

To test our claim that hypothesis 1 will hold even controlling for subjects' satisfaction

with the evidence, we examined two alternative explanations for the observed persistence. It could be argued that subjects in the high ambiguity condition persisted with the erroneous strategy simply because they could not effectively analyze the ambiguous data in the forty minutes they were provided to review it. Persistence could also be explained by a lack of more sophisticated computational tools at their disposal (subjects only had calculators during the experiment). To rule out these alternatives, we asked the subjects two questions. First, we asked them to indicate the amount of time pressure they felt during the experiment on a seven-point Likert scale, with seven indicating severe time pressure. If they felt they did not have enough time to adequately analyze the data, it would be reflected in their response to this question. Second, we asked, "If you could have hired a consultant to analyze the data for you to help determine the best strategy, would you have?" The only difference between the high-ambiguity and low-ambiguity conditions is that we had analyzed the data to make causal relationships clear in the low-ambiguity condition. So, essentially this question is offering subjects the chance to transform high-ambiguity evidence into low-ambiguity evidence. If subjects felt limited by their capacity to analyze the data, it would be reflected in their response to this question.

Table 2 presents a probit regression of the likelihood that subjects would change their strategic preference. Hypothesis 1 indicates that subjects who saw highly ambiguous evidence will be less likely to change their strategic preference, even when subjects' satisfaction with the evidence is controlled. The negative coefficient for highly ambiguous evidence in Table 2 supports this (p < .05). The time pressure and consultant variables did not add significantly to the model of the likelihood of a change in strategic preference. So, not only were subjects who saw ambiguous evidence more likely to persist with their initial, erroneous strategic choice, but they did so with the confidence that they had been able to effectively analyze the ambiguous data. As far as they were concerned, they were able to get what they wanted from the data.

We also explored the process through which ambiguous evidence leads to strategic persistence by analyzing two questions that subjects answered after they had reviewed the data and indicated which strategy they preferred. The first was, "Why do you favor the strategy that

you favor?" The second was, "Specifically, what in the data presented to you caused you to prefer the strategy that you prefer?" We coded responses to these questions as indicating an over emphasis on confirmatory evidence if they focused on the success or failure of organizations that used either strategy *without* making a comparison to the success or failure of organizations that used the other strategy. In other words, subjects were seen as overemphasizing confirmatory evidence if they looked for evidence that confirms their hypothesis without considering evidence that contributes to the relevant base rate. Each author coded the responses to these questions, blind to the experimental condition. We initially agreed on the coding of 28 of the 30 subjects. The differences in coding of the remaining two were then reconciled to the satisfaction of both authors. To our surprise, only five of the thirty subjects indicated an over-emphasis on confirmatory evidence. Of these five, four were from the high-ambiguity condition. A probit regression of over-emphasis on confirmatory evidence on experimental condition showed that subjects in the high ambiguity condition were significantly more likely to over-emphasize confirmatory evidence ($p < .05$). Further, as expected, subjects that over-emphasized confirmatory evidence were more likely to exhibit strategic persistence ($p < .05$).

Although these results are consistent with the view that ambiguous evidence causes strategic persistence through an over-emphasis on confirmatory evidence, they also suggest that there is more to the process. In subsequent analysis with the five "confirmatory evidence" subjects omitted, subjects in the high ambiguity condition *still* experienced a significantly higher incidence of strategic persistence. This may be because of the biased interpretation of evidence, which is also part of our explanation for the relationship between evidence ambiguity and strategic persistence. Our process data was not sufficiently rich to allow us to categorize subjects based on their interpretation of data. It may also be that we did not identify all of the subjects that over-emphasized confirmatory evidence. Certainly a written answer about why a decision was reached does not give nearly as much insight into the process as would a verbal protocol. Ambiguous evidence may also work in ways beyond the emphasis and interpretation of evidence to cause strategic persistence.

EXPERIMENT 2: RESPONSIBILITY AND STRATEGIC PERSISTENCE

As we stated at the outset, strategic persistence in the face of evidence against a strategy can be characterized as one form of escalation of commitment. Decision-maker responsibility has been the focus of much of the research on escalation of commitment (Brockner, 1992). Decision makers who are responsible for a decision are more likely to persist with it in the face of negative feedback. The psychological underpinning of this effect rests partly on self-justification. Either to avoid cognitive dissonance or through an inference process, people's attitudes and beliefs adjust to be consistent with past decisions (Staw, 1997). Responsibility for a decision may also create the need to justify it to others, even if the others are unidentified (Tetlock, 1992). The possible need to justify to others may contribute to strategic persistence by causing decision makers to avoid explicitly making a decision (the reversal) that could later be questioned -- errors of omission are judged less critically than errors of commission (Tetlock, 1992). The need for justification to self and others is quite real for strategic decisions, which have a significant impact on an organization's survival and growth, and therefore affect important outcomes of employees, owners and customers.

Staw (1976) is representative of the empirical research relating responsibility to persistence. Staw asked subjects to make a decision on the amount of funds for research and development to allocate to a division, after seeing evidence that a previous allocation had not yielded positive results. In the high responsibility condition, subjects made the initial allocation. In the low responsibility condition, subjects were told that someone else had made the initial allocation. Subjects in the high responsibility condition allocated more to the division than subjects in the low responsibility condition. Subsequent research by Staw and others expanded the initial findings by examining different decision contexts, forms of responsibility, and behavioral options for the decision maker (see Staw, 1997 and Bazerman, 1998 for reviews).

Despite this prior research, there is merit in exploring whether responsibility contributes to strategic persistence. Staw (1997) argues that a shortcoming of past research on escalation of

commitment is the lack of realism in the decisions used in experiments, and advocates that future research be conducted with more realistic experiments and in the field. Further, existing research relating responsibility to escalation of commitment has used negative evidence on the outcomes of the initial decision. In the context we study, the negative evidence comes not directly from the initial decision, but indirectly from similar decisions by others. It is not obvious that indirect feedback will induce the same justification processes that direct feedback does. Indirect feedback may be seen as less of a threat to the self, and may therefore result in less defensive behavior by responsible decision makers. Responsible decision makers could interpret indirect feedback as a way to correct their earlier decisions before they yield negative consequences. Whereas revising an earlier decision in response to direct feedback is an admission of a costly error, revision in response to indirect feedback may be seen as a way to get the decision right before costs are incurred. Our expectation is that indirect feedback will induce persistence in the same way that direct feedback does, but these other possibilities make it worthwhile to examine the role of decision-maker responsibility for strategic persistence in our decision context.

> *Hypothesis 2:* Strategic decision makers who are responsible for a strategy
> *will be more likely to persist with that strategy when presented with evidence*
> *against it than are strategic decision makers who are not responsible for*
> *the initial strategy.*

Finally, we wish to investigate the possibility that strategic persistence is affected by a psychological attribute of the strategic decision maker. The above argument about the role of justification in persistence suggested to us that the decision maker's propensity for impression management might contribute to strategic persistence. The argument that follows is in the tradition of explanations of strategic persistence from the upper-echelons perspective, resting on a psychological attribute of the strategic decision maker, rather than on a cognitive bias produced by the context of the decision (Hambrick and Mason, 1984; Finkelstein and Hambrick, 1990).

The seminal research of Snyder (1974, 1979) introduced the construct of "self-monitoring" to describe individual differences in the tendency to attend and respond to situational cues to guide behavior. An individual that is high in self-monitoring "is particularly sensitive to the expression and self-presentation of others in social situations and uses these cues as guidelines for monitoring and managing his own self-presentation and expressive behavior (1974: 536)." Stage actors tend to be high in self-monitoring; psychiatric patients low (Snyder, 1974). Literally hundreds of studies have applied the self-monitoring construct to predict phenomenon ranging from mate selection to susceptibility to specific advertisements. Self-monitoring has also been applied in organizational settings to explain job choice and performance (Caldwell and O'Reilly, 1992b; Snyder and Copeland, 1989; Sypher and Sypher, 1983)

Self-monitoring may affect tendencies to persistence if there are general social expectations for or against persistence. High self-monitors would be expected to act in a manner that is consistent with those expectations. Bazerman (1998) argues that subordinates have a generalized preference for consistent behavior from leaders. He cites an evaluation of Jimmy Carter that appeared in Fortune magazine: "A president must, plainly, show himself to be a man made confident by the courage of his clear convictions... The American people find it easy to forgive a leader's great mistakes, but not long meanderings." Supporting this claim, Staw and Ross (1980) found evidence that administrators who were consistent in their actions were perceived as being better leaders than those that switched from one behavior to another. If organizational leaders that are high in self-monitoring are more aware and responsive to this expectation of their subordinates, they may exhibit persistence in strategic decisions (and other public actions). High self-monitors, at least when they are in leadership positions, can be expected to exhibit a heuristic for consistent behavior and persistence with decisions.

The effect of self-monitoring has been investigated in at least one experiment in the escalation of commitment paradigm. Caldwell and O'Reilly (1982a) discovered that high self-monitors were more biased in their interpretation of evidence and more selective in choosing

evidence to pass on to others that presented them in a positive light. Notably, although their study suggested strongly that high self-monitors may be more likely to exhibit an escalation of commitment, their experiment did not directly test that idea (Brockner and Rubin, 1985). Therefore, our direct test of the relationship between self-monitoring and persistence is the first that we are aware of.

> *Hypothesis 3: Strategic decision makers who are high in self-monitoring will be more likely to persist with a strategy when they are presented with evidence against it.*

The arguments about self-monitoring and persistence suggest an interaction with responsibility. Regardless of any generalized social expectation for persistence, others' expectation of consistency should be higher for decision makers that were responsible for the initial strategic decision. High self-monitors should therefore be even more likely to persist with decisions that they themselves were initially responsible for. This argument is not at odds with hypothesis 3 because high self-monitors could very well exhibit a general bias for strategic persistence which is stronger when they have responsibility. While we wanted to test this interaction idea, our data did not allow it. With only 31 usable observations, we did not have enough statistical power to effectively estimate an interaction between responsibility and self-monitoring (especially since the correlation between the self-monitoring variable and the interaction between self-monitoring and responsibility was very high, at .90). Interestingly, Caldwell and O'Brien (1982a) examined an interaction between self-monitoring and responsibility and found that it did not increase the amount of favorable or defensive information selected.

Method

Strategic decision context and subjects: The second experiment used the same decision context as the first. The thirty-three subjects were MBA student volunteers from the same school but a later cohort as the subjects of the first experiment. Thirty-six percent of them were female, and average work experience was 3.6 years. Subjects were paid $15 for participating in the experiment, with an additional $5 offered as an incentive for effective strategic decision making. They were presented with the strategic problem and descriptions of the two naming strategies just as in the first experiment.

Experimental procedure: Subjects were randomly assigned to high- and low-responsibility conditions. After making an initial choice between the naming strategies, subjects in the high-responsibility condition were told they were the CEO of a new organization in the industry and that they had implemented the naming strategy of their choice. They were then told that some members on the board of directors disagreed with their choice of naming strategy. They were asked to write a memo to the board explaining the rationale behind their choice. When the memo was complete, an experimenter read it briefly and gave the subject a memo from the board of directors in response. It stated that their memo explaining their choice impressed the board, which was swayed by their confidence and the memo's logic.

Subjects in the low-responsibility condition, after making their initial strategic choice, were told they had to apply for the job of a CEO in a new organization in the industry. They were asked to write a memo to the board of directors explaining how their life experiences had prepared them for leadership. An experimenter read their memo briefly and gave them a memo from the board of directors in response. It stated that they had won the CEO job. Their memo had impressed the board, which was swayed by their confidence and the memo's logic. The memo from the board further stated that the board of directors had finished a strategic planning meeting, and had decided to implement a particular naming strategy. The naming strategy the board implemented was always the same one for which the subject had expressed an initial preference (there was no suggestion that the subject had any input into this decision).

So, subjects in both conditions wrote a memo for which they received positive feedback from the board of directors. In both cases, subjects were the CEO of a new organization operating with the strategy that they had initially preferred. However, those in the high-responsibility condition were told that they had implemented the strategy of their choice and defended it to the board. Subjects in the low-responsibility condition were told that the board had decided to implement a strategy which happened to agree with their initial choice.

Subjects in both conditions were then presented with a package of evidence on the performance of organizations in the industry and were asked to evaluate the effectiveness of the two strategies. The evidence was the same as that used in the low ambiguity condition of the first experiment: twenty pages of tables and graphs, some relating directly to the efficacy of the naming strategies, some superfluous. Subjects with an initial preference for unique names saw exactly the same evidence as the low ambiguity condition in the first experiment (which indicated that the common-name strategy resulted in better performance), but for subjects with an initial preference for common names, we reversed all of the relationships between naming strategy and other variables in the data. So, for all subjects, the evidence they saw indicated that the strategy they had initially preferred resulted in worse organizational performance. After reviewing the evidence, subjects were asked which strategy they now preferred, and other questions as in the first experiment.

Measurement of self-monitoring: The tendency of subjects to self-monitor was assessed using Snyder's (1974) self-monitoring scale which measures individual responsiveness to social cues. Snyder (1974) reported extensive evidence for the scale's reliability and validity. The minimum of subjects' scores was four, the maximum twenty, and the mean was 12.67 out of twenty-five.

Insert Tables 3 and 4 about here

Results: Table 3 presents subjects' strategic decisions by the experimental condition and the results of an analysis of variance. The results indicate that subjects in the high-responsibility condition were more likely to persist with their erroneous initial strategy ($p < .05$). This supports hypothesis 2. Again, we examined controls for time pressure, and inability to analyze the

necessary data. Table 4 presents a probit regression of the likelihood that subjects would change their strategic preference. The controls for time pressure and the desire to hire a consultant to analyze the data were again insignificant. The effect of high responsibility remained significant and negative. The probit regression also included the subject's self-monitoring score. The coefficient for self-monitoring was significant and negative, indicating that subjects that were high in self-monitoring were less likely to change their preferences, and therefore more likely to exhibit strategic persistence. This supports hypothesis 3.

DISCUSSION

Using two experiments based on a realistic strategic decision and actual industry data, this study investigated ideas about how cognitive biases can lead to strategic persistence by contributing to the inability to learn from the experience of others in the industry. We found that strategic persistence was more likely under three conditions. One, when evidence against a strategy was high rather than low in ambiguity, allowing the prior-hypothesis bias to operate. Two, when decision makers felt highly responsible for making the initial erroneous strategic choice and thus succumbed to the need justify their choice despite contrary evidence. And three, when decision makers were high self-monitors, i.e., they were very perceptive of and responsive to social cues.

These results inform findings elsewhere that organizations do not necessarily learn from the experience of others in their industry. Despite recent excitement surrounding the idea of inter-organizational learning, it appears that accomplishing it is difficult. One of the barriers to inter-organizational learning is that the experience of other organizations may appear in such an ambiguous form that strategic decision makers are not compelled to revise their erroneous initial beliefs regarding the effectiveness of strategies. When a strategist observes strong or weak performance by another organization in the industry, that performance could be attributed to a number of factors, and if necessary, rationalized away. In this way, cognitive processes can contribute to strategic persistence and the failure to learn from others' experience.

Moreover, the cognitive bias related to ambiguous data also provides a micro-level explanation of why it may be difficult to imitate important skills and resources possessed by competitors (Reed and DeFillippi, 1990). Such causal ambiguity is central to the resource-based view of the firm (Lippman and Rumelt, 1982), and the 'identification problem', cited in the international-management literature as one of the forces that solidifies the advantage of industry leaders (Kogut, 1991, 1993). The ambiguity of complex multivariate relationships associated with strategic assets and performance would make learning and imitation difficult. The inability to learn lessons from others may force organizations to endure the costs that are bound to be associated with learning from their own experience. Some experiences are likely to carry with them high monetary and competitive costs. Further, competence traps and the difficulty of organizational change act to limit the amount of variance organizations can create in their own experience (March, 1991; Miner and Haunschild, 1995).

Part of the value in identifying causes of strategic persistence is to facilitate the development of solutions to the problem. Much of the evidence on the performance of organizations in an industry comes in the form we have called "ambiguous". Converting ambiguous evidence into processed evidence often takes only a common level of analytical skill. However, it seems that more of a problem is *recognizing* the need to analyze data. Even when subjects failed to see the truth in ambiguous data, they did not want help in analyzing it. Organizational policies and reward systems that emphasize the process of strategic decision making, and not just the outcome may be of help here. The results also indicate the benefit of formalized, systematic industry analysis. Russo and Schoemaker (1989) suggest that organizations institutionalize formal 'learning analysis' in order to push decision makers out of the traps that inhibit learning. However, there are also costs to systemizing and institutionalizing processes of environmental scanning and learning analysis. Routinized behavior creates biases and blind-spots, even when its goal is to avoid other biases and blind-spots.

Another solution for the psychological processes that encourage strategic persistence is for organizations to shy away from giving high self-monitors the authority to make strategic

decisions. It is likely, however, that many of the hurdles that lead to the executive positions associated with such authority are biased in favor of high self-monitors. High self-monitors demonstrate higher levels of communicative and persuasive skill (Sypher and Sypher, 1983), and self-monitoring is a predictor of leader emergence in groups (Garland and Beard, 1979). At least one field study has found that managers in an organization score higher in self monitoring than non-managers (Giacalone and Falvo, 1985, cited in Snyder and Copeland, 1989). Further, high self-monitoring may improve not only the likelihood of obtaining executive positions, but also some dimensions of performance in those positions. Caldwell and O'Reilly (1982b) showed that high self-monitors perform better in boundary-spanning roles, and high self-monitors' bias for strategic persistence generates the consistency that subordinates look for in leaders (Staw and Ross, 1980). Boundary spanning and leadership are clearly important dimensions of executive performance. It is even possible that for some organizations, the benefits that high self-monitors bring on these dimensions may offset the cost of persistence with bad strategies. So, while organizations have an obvious solution for the tendency of high self-monitors to exhibit strategic persistence, the broader implications of excluding high self-monitors from strategic decision making must be weighed against the promised reduction in strategic persistence.

Attempts could also be made to address the justification processes that contribute to strategic persistence. One solution is to moderate the responsibility felt by decision makers. If managers were explicitly aware of the riskiness of strategic decisions and the need to learn from past mistakes, escalation of commitment would be less likely (Bazerman, 1998). The relaxation of responsibility, however, might have negative consequences on the motivation to make good decisions in the first place, even as it makes it easier to fix mistakes. So, for all three causes of strategic persistence we identify, there are ready solutions. It is possible, however, that the medicine would be worse than the disease. Organizations might be willing to accept greater risk of persistence with bad strategies in exchange for non-rigid decision processes, executives with leadership and boundary spanning abilities, and the benefits of making decision makers responsible for their decisions. In this sense, cognitive biases may produce trade-offs for

organizations that are akin to the trade-offs that individuals must make. With the progress that has been made in identifying cognitive biases, it has not become clear that individuals would be better off without them. Often, biases are the result of heuristic approaches to decisions that often serve decision makers well, but which lead decision makers astray in systematic circumstances (Gilovich, 1991).

While we believe that the main contribution of this paper is to the literature on strategic decision making and organizational learning, we also see a contribution to the more general literature on decision making. That literature is voluminous, and all of our theoretical claims are, in one form or another, familiar to it. There are at least three elements of our experiments, however, that should interest decision making researchers. First, the decision context we used mapped reasonably closely to decisions that managers actually make. This is not unique in the decision making literature, but others have argued that it is too rare (Staw, 1997). Second, whereas the great body of escalation of commitment research has focused on direct feedback regarding an earlier decision, the feedback in our experiments was indirect in that it came from the experience of others. That others' experience induced the familiar persistence behavior is informative about the process behind escalation. Third, ours is the first study to directly show the relationship between self-monitering and persistence in the face of negative feedback.

Finally, a comment on the method used in this paper as it applies to strategy. There have been a number of calls to use experiments to study strategic decision making, and just as many cautions about applying experimental methodology to strategy. The experiments reported here have features that we view as necessary for experimental strategy research: the use of a realistic strategic decision context, actual data, and the use of informed, volunteer subjects with an incentive for good decision making. Moreover, it is important to carefully consider past research on cognition for its applicability to strategic decision making. The task is not simply to see whether each of the many decision biases identified so far are also evident in strategy contexts. It is also important to think hard about the features of strategic decisions and on that basis decide which cognitive biases are most likely to be relevant.

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TABLE 1

Experiment 1: Strategic Decisions of Subjects by Ambiguity of Evidence
and Analysis of Variance

	Low-Ambiguity Condition	High-Ambiguity Condition
Revise Initial Strategic Preference	14 subjects	6 subjects
Persist in Preference for Erroneous Strategy	2 subjects	8 subjects

Analysis of Variance

Source of Variation	Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Mean-Square	F
Regression	1.488	1	1.488	8.05 *
Residual	5.278	28	0.185	
Total	6.667	29		

* $p < .01$

TABLE 2
Experiment 1: Probit Regression of Likelihood of Change in
Strategic Preference in the Face of Contrary Evidence[1]

Variable	Estimate	Standard Error	Chi-Square
Constant	2.677	1.093	5.99 *
High Ambiguity of Evidence	-1.330	0.608	4.78 *
Time Pressure	-0.244	0.172	2.01
Want an Analysis Consultant	-0.679	0.634	1.15

* p < .05

[1] The probit regression uses 29 observations since one subject had a missing value for the consultant question.

TABLE 3

Experiment 2: Strategic Decisions of Subjects by Responsibility Condition
and Analysis of Variance

	High-Responsibility Condition	Low-Responsibility Condition
Revise Initial Strategic Preference	4 subjects	9 subjects
Persist in Preference for Erroneous Strategy	13 subjects	7 subjects

Analysis of Variance

Source of Variation	Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Mean-Square	F
Regression	0.882	1	0.882	3.91 *
Residual	6.996	31	0.226	
Total	7.878	32		

* $p < .05$

TABLE 4

Experiment 2: Probit Regression of Likelihood of Change in
Strategic Preference with varying Responsibility[1]

Variable	Estimate	Standard Error	Chi-Square Value
Constant	2.721	1.773	2.353
High-Responsibility	-2.143	0.953	5.058*
Self-Monitoring	-0.263	0.120	4.812*
Time Pressure	0.261	0.723	0.131
Want an Analysis Consultant	0.230	0.200	1.321

* $p < .05$

[1] The probit regression uses 31 observations because two subjects did not complete the self-monitoring scale.

Appendix A
Strategic Decision Context Presented to Subjects

[Subjects were presented with the strategic decision context exactly as it appears below. For half the subjects, the common-names strategy was described first, and for the other half, the unique-names strategy was described first.]

This experiment is about a fictitious industry that offers a leisure service that people use while traveling away from home. The service is often viewed by customers as a luxury. The organizations in the industry are multi-unit, operating a number of distinct units in different geographic markets, each of which offers the service. Typically, an organization would operate one unit per city, but in a large city, an organization might operate more than one unit.

An important strategic question for senior managers in this industry is how to name the individual units in their organization. There are two naming strategies from which to choose. Each is based on different reasons, and managers appear to be split between these two choices--even industry experts do not agree on which strategy is best. Details on each are provided below.

I. **The Common-Name Strategy**: This strategy requires that each unit in the organization be given the same name. Consequently, customers would recognize individual units as belonging to a particular organization, immaterial of the unit's location.

This approach is based on the rationale that since the service is used when traveling away from home, the customer often has a one-shot interaction with the unit providing the service. The likelihood is small that the same customer will ever return to that particular unit in the future. Without a common name, there is a risk that an individual unit may provide bad service given the small chance of the customer coming back to the same unit. Accordingly, customers may avoid buying the service from the unit altogether. However, if every unit in the organization is named the same, the customer has repeated interactions with the overall organization even if interactions with individual units remain one-shot occurrences. The reputation of the organization is at stake here. Repeated interactions between the customer and the overall organization gives the organization an incentive to provide reliable service to encourage the customer to return to the organization. With this assurance of reliable service, customers are more likely to buy the service from the commonly named units in the organization.

II. **The Unique-Name Strategy**: This strategy requires that each unit in the organization be given its own unique name. Consequently, customers would not recognize that a given unit belongs to an organization. They would assume it is a stand alone, individually operated unit.

This approach is based on the rationale that the service provided is a leisure purchase which is often viewed as a luxury. Customers may prefer to avoid units recognized as belonging to a larger organization. People often associate large organizations with 'cold, impersonal, uniform' service. Giving each unit a unique name prevents customers from knowing that the unit actually belongs to a larger organization. Thus they are less likely to presume standardized service, and are more likely to purchase the service from the individual unit. Such units are perceived as being unique, and as belonging to the community where they are located. The unique name for each unit in the organization not only conceals its association with the organization, but the name also reflects the character and history of the local community or geographical region where the unit is located. This helps create expectations of a unique travel experience, and thus helps satisfy the leisure and luxury needs of the customer. With this assurance of a unique experience, customers are more likely to buy the service from the uniquely named units in the organization.

```
Set      Items    Description
S1        4089    DECISION()SUPPORT()SYSTEM? OR DSS OR KBS OR KNOWLEDGE()BAS-
                  E?()SYSTEM? OR EXPERT()SYSTEM OR EIS OR (EXECUTIVE OR ENTERPR-
                  ISE?)()INFORMATION()SYSTEM OR DECISION()MAKING OR OPERATOR()S-
                  YSTEM?
S2         424    DECISION()(PROCESSOR? OR HOST? OR SERVER? OR CPU OR MICROP-
                  ROCESSOR? OR COMPUTER? OR MICROCOMPUTER? OR STORAGE()DEVICE? -
                  OR MEMORY) OR ENTERPRISE()INFORMATION OR OLAP OR (ONLINE OR O-
                  N()LINE)()ANALYTICAL()PROCESS?
S3     1236186    ALGORITHM? OR AXIOM? OR RULE? OR PRINCIPLE? OR LAW OR LAWS
                  OR FORMULA? OR LOGIC? OR THEOREM? OR EXPRESSION? OR SCHEME? OR
                  (DOMINANCE OR INNOVATIVE OR INNOVATION)()(VALUE? OR FACTOR?)
S4      662509    RECURSIVE OR REPEAT? OR RECUR? OR COME()AGAIN OR RETURN? OR
                  REAPPEAR? OR RESUME? OR REOCCUR? OR RETURN?
S5     1053926    FEEDBACK OR FEED()BACK OR REGULAT? OR MONITOR?
S6     2002547    MODIF? OR CHANG? OR REVIS? OR REVAMP? OR ALTER? OR UPDAT? -
                  OR EDIT? OR REWORK? OR UP()(DATING OR DATE? ?)
S7       72508    GUI OR GUIS  OR USER()INTERFACE? OR SYMBOL? OR EMBLEM? OR -
                  ICON? OR CONTEXT?(2N)BOX? OR (PULL OR DROP)()DOWN()MENU ? OR -
                  POPUP OR POP()UP
S8      924955    USER? OR DECISION()MAKER? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR PERSON? OR EMP-
                  LOYEE? OR CLIENT?
S9           0    (DOMINANCE AND INNOVATIVE AND INNOVATION)()(VALUE? OR FACT-
                  OR?)
S10       1154    S1 AND S3
S11         32    S2 AND S3
S12          5    S10 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6           .
S13         84    S10 AND S4
S14         11    S13 AND S5
S15         29    S13 AND S6
S16         14    S11 AND S8
S17         66    S11 OR S12 OR S14 OR S15 OR S16
S18         54    S17 AND IC=G06F?
S19          4    S17 AND MC=(T01-J05A2C OR T01-J16A OR T01-S02)
S20         30    S18 AND IC=(G06F-019? OR G06F-007? OR G06F-017?)
S21         31    S19 OR S20
S22         31    IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S23         29    IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Oct(Updated 030204)
         (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200313
         (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
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015007990   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-068507/200306
XRPX Acc No: N03-053214
Altering dimensionality of database hierarchical structure by merging schema members and measures to form imaginary schema to make qualified data points available to data mining algorithms
Patent Assignee: POLYVISTA INC (POLY-N)
Inventor: ANWAR M S; DAHALE V
Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 2002103577	A2	20021227	WO 2002US19541	A	20020619	200306	B

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Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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   IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): WO 2002103577 A2
     NOVELTY - Method consists in selecting members and measures from a
database native schema, merging them to form an imaginary schema to
enhance, increase or make more efficient data processing so that
qualified data points are made available to various data mining
algorithms .
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - There are INDEPENDENT CLAIMS for:
     (1) A method of detecting data anomalies, exceptions or meta
exceptions, identifying patterns and generating data points
     (2) A method of quickly finding global and local intelligences
     (3) A method of constructing an intelligence model method of
constructing libraries of intelligence models
     (4) A computer
     (5) A computer program
     (6) A system for finding global and local data patterns and
exceptions
     (7) An analysis wizard
     USE - Method is for iteratively and dynamically altering the
dimensionality of a multidimensional database hierarchical structure,
and is for detecting exceptions or meta exceptions and identifying
patterns in base aggregated data etc. for rapid data mining in datasets
associated with **OLAP** cubes.
     ADVANTAGE - Method increases data mining especially as regards
anomaly identification.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flowchart of the
method.
     pp; 48 DwgNo 4/22
Title Terms: ALTER; DIMENSION; DATABASE; HIERARCHY; STRUCTURE; MERGE;
  MEMBER; MEASURE; FORM; IMAGINARY; QUALIFY; DATA; POINT; AVAILABLE; DATA;
  MINE; **ALGORITHM**
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

014835343   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-656049/200270
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-496730
XRPX Acc No: N02-518511
Query definition system for data management system, displays structural information about relations or entries in dependency matrix with sub-parts
Patent Assignee: DECODE GENETICS EHF (DECO-N)
Inventor: EGILSSON A S; GUDBJARTSSON H; SIGURJONSSON S
Number of Countries: 001   Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020095430	A1	20020718	US 99475786	A	19991230	200270	B
			US 200247989	A	20020114		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 200247989 A 20020114; US 99475786 A 19991230
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020095430	A1		33	G06F-007/00	CIP of application US 99475786
					CIP of patent US 6356900

Abstract (Basic): US 20020095430 A1
      NOVELTY - A dependency matrix that contains entries representing dependencies between relation and sub-parts is associated with a relation definition. A structural information about the relation is displayed on a display device by using columns and rows and values from dependency matrix.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for query definition method.
      USE - For multidimensional data processing such as **OLAP** in data management systems.
      ADVANTAGE - The system enables **OLAP** for a wide variety of data and structure than current relational implementation **schemes** such as star or snow flake schema. The building and transforming SQL based queries such as table views are done by displaying relation of parts in display for efficient management of database.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the hardware set-up diagram of query definition system.
      pp; 33 DwgNo 1/18
Title Terms: QUERY; DEFINE; SYSTEM; DATA; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; DISPLAY; STRUCTURE; INFORMATION; RELATED; ENTER; DEPEND; MATRIX; SUB; PART
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/00**
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/3   (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014834321   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-655027/200270
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-048461; 2002-606725; 2002-706464
XRPX Acc No: N02-517559
Computer-implemented rules -based decision management method involves using OLAP technology in decision management system to evaluate aggregated result of applied strategies to modify applied strategies
Patent Assignee: AMERICAN MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS INC (AMMA-N)
Inventor: CAMPBELL S; HONARVAR L; SHOWALTER T
Number of Countries: 001   Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6430545	B1	20020806	US 9876910	A	19980305	200270	B
			US 98217016	A	19981221		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9876910 P 19980305; US 98217016 A
   19981221
Patent Details:
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 6430545   B1   29 G06F-017/00   Provisional application US 9876910
Abstract (Basic): US 6430545 B1

        NOVELTY - A computer-implemented **rules** -based decision management
   system applies strategies for proper actions to the **clients** of an
   organization. The results of the applied strategies aggregate in
   accordance with the discrete dimension values that change without
   technical interventions. The system uses an **on - line   analytical
   processing** (**OLAP**) technology to evaluate the aggregated results to
   modify the applied strategies.
        USE - Applicable for management of **clients** e.g. customers.
   accounts or applicants, of a predetermined organization.
        ADVANTAGE - Ensures monitoring of movements of **clients** between
   strategy test cells, thus ensuring appropriate modification of
   strategies to control movement of **clients** between categories. Enables
   increasing **client** values in organization through application of
   predetermined strategies. Ensures dynamic assessment and analysis of
   results of applied strategies.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figures show the diagram
   illustrating the overall operation of a computer-implemented **rules**
   -based decision management system, and the hardware architecture of
   computer-implemented **rules** -based decision management system including
   the distribution of a system software.
        pp; 29 DwgNo 11, 16/16
Title Terms: COMPUTER; IMPLEMENT; **RULE** ; BASED; DECIDE; MANAGEMENT; METHOD
  ; TECHNOLOGY; DECIDE; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; EVALUATE; AGGREGATE; RESULT;
   APPLY; MODIFIED; APPLY
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/00**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/4   (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014797352   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-618058/200266
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-454253; 2002-635864
XRPX Acc No: N02-489232
   **Relational data model translation method involves transforming normalized
   table obtained on normalization of relational table, into** online
   analytical   processing **model**
Patent Assignee: BIESTRO H (BIES-I); CRAS J (CRAS-I); POLO-MALOUVIER R
   (POLO-I)
Inventor: BIESTRO H; CRAS J; POLO-MALOUVIER R
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 20020087516 A1   20020704 US 2000194232   A   20000403 200266 B
                                US 2001826425   A   20010403

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000194232 P 20000403; US
   2001826425 A 20010403
Patent Details:
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 20020087516 A1   31 G06F-007/00   Provisional application US 2000194232

Abstract (Basic): US 20020087516 A1
        NOVELTY - A normalized table is created from the relational table
   and a relationship is defined between the relational table and the
   normalized table, when the relational table is not normalized. The
   relational table is referred as the normalized table, when the

relational table is normalized. The normalized table is transformed
into an **on - line analytical processing** (**OLAP**) model.
    USE - For translating the relational data model into
multidimensional data model.
    ADVANTAGE - Enables relational data to be mapped onto an extended
multidimensional data model regardless of the database **scheme** .
Enables to access the various instances of a reporting objects as
structures in an **OLAP** dimension, which allows the manipulation of one
specific cell in one specific table.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a high level
architecture which employs the model translation method.
    pp; 31 DwgNo 1/24
Title Terms: RELATED; DATA; MODEL; TRANSLATION; METHOD; TRANSFORM;
  NORMALISE; TABLE; OBTAIN; NORMALISE; RELATED; TABLE; ANALYSE; PROCESS;
  MODEL
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/00**
File Segment: EPI

  23/5/5   **(Item 5 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014786968   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-607674/200265
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-465313
XRPX Acc No: N02-481244
  Computer apparatus for assisting decision making, has decision
  processor **for generating output data representing choice, based on
  selection of data, operator system** algorithm , **domains,** axioms **and**
  rules **by** user
Patent Assignee: BARNETT P W (BARN-I); BROOK A M (BROO-I); WYSE J (WYSE-I)
Inventor: BARNETT P W; BROOK A M; WYSE J
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020082778	A1	20020627	US 2000175705	A	20000112	200265	B
			US 2000176935	A	20000118		
			US 2000180974	A	20000208		
			US 2000186720	A	20000303		
			US 2000194562	A	20000403		
			US 2000194578	A	20000405		
			US 2001759498	A	20010112		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001759498 A 20010112; US
  2000175705 P 20000112; US 2000176935 P 20000118; US 2000180974 P 20000208
  ; US 2000186720 P 20000303; US 2000194562 P 20000403; US 2000194578 P
  20000405
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020082778	A1		64	G06F-019/00	Provisional application US 2000175705
					Provisional application US 2000176935
					Provisional application US 2000180974
					Provisional application US 2000186720
					Provisional application US 2000194562
					Provisional application US 2000194578

Abstract (Basic): US 20020082778 A1
    NOVELTY - A **decision processor** generates output data
representing a choice in accordance with programmed **algorithms ,
axioms** and **rules** . A **user** interface enabling a **user** to interact
with the **decision processor** , permits the **user** to select
selectable data, operator system **algorithm** computed by a computer
(101), domains, **axioms** and **rules** and the **decision processor**
generates output based on the selections.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the

following:
   (1) Computer apparatus operation method;
   (2) Computer-based design aid system;
   (3) Computer-based multi-term frequency analysis system; and
   (4) Computer-based patent and technical literature analysis system.
   USE - Computer apparatus used for assisting **user** in decision
making in areas including intellectual property, intellectual
capability of **individuals** or teams within an organization, human
capital management and marketing.
   ADVANTAGE - Comparisons and analysis across multiple searches are
efficiently performed by the operator system **algorithm** aiding
strategic and tactical decision making.
   DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a hardware basics of
the computer system.
   Computer (101)
   pp; 64 DwgNo 1/29
Title Terms: COMPUTER; APPARATUS; ASSIST; DECIDE; DECIDE; PROCESSOR;
   GENERATE; OUTPUT; DATA; REPRESENT; CHOICE; BASED; SELECT; DATA; OPERATE;
   SYSTEM; **ALGORITHM** ; DOMAIN; **RULE** ; **USER**
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-019/00**
File Segment: EPI

   23/5/6   (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014786814   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-607520/200265
XRPX Acc No: N02-481101
   Distributed relational data mining system infers and stores scheduled
   data mining algorithm **in table of database tier before display in**
   analysis client
Patent Assignee: NCR CORP (NATC)
Inventor: CEREGHINI P M; CUNNINGHAM S W
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020078039	A1	20020620	US 2000739993	A	20001218	200265	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000739993 A 20001218
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020078039	A1		8	G06F-007/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20020078039 A1
   NOVELTY - An on-line analytic processing (**OLAP**) server (120)
schedules and prioritizes SQL statements from an OLAD **client** (114)
which are executed by a RDBMS system (132) to retrieve data from a
database. An analytic server (122) schedules and invokes a data mining
algorithm for analyzing retrieved data which is inferred and stored in
a table (130) of a database tier (106) before display in an analysis
client (116).
   DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
following:
   (1) Computer implemented data mining method; and
   (2) Article of manufacture for data mining.
   USE - Distributed relational data mining system implemented in
three-tier **client** -server architecture by computer system.
   ADVANTAGE - Enables implementing high volume analysis of a variety
of probabilistic models within a relational database framework and
allows wide customization in the input, analysis and reporting of data
mining models at a high speed.
   DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the computer system
implementing the data mining system.
   Database tier (106)

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                   OLAD client (114)
                   Analysis client (116)
                    OLAP server (120)
                   Analytic server (122)
                   Table (130)
                   RDBMS system (132)
                   pp; 8 DwgNo 1/2
Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; RELATED; DATA; MINE; SYSTEM; STORAGE; SCHEDULE;
   DATA; MINE; ALGORITHM ; TABLE; DATABASE; TIER; DISPLAY; ANALYSE; CLIENT
```

Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/00**
File Segment: EPI

23/5/7   (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014569527   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-390230/200242
XRPX Acc No: N02-306179
   Enterprise integrated portal site providing printing service, processes
   enterprise   information **based on stored printing** rules **to generate**
   copy of enterprise   information **for including in documents mailed to**
   client
Patent Assignee: ARIGA M (ARIG-I)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2002117299	A	20020419	JP 2000347319	A	20001009	200242	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000347319 A 20001009
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2002117299	A		3	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2002117299 A
      NOVELTY - A storage unit (2) in a server (4) records information
   about an enterprise. The **enterprise   information** is processed using
   printing **rules** stored in a storage unit (5), to generate a copy of
   the **enterprise   information** . The copy is included in documents
   mailed to a **client** .
      USE - For use by enterprises to print bills, envelopes, documents,
   etc, including the **enterprise   information** .
      ADVANTAGE - The **enterprise   information** is included in documents
   sent to **clients** at reduced cost without using any complicated
   processes.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a block diagram of the
   enterprise integrated portal site. (Drawing includes non-English
   language text).
         Storage units (2,5)
         Server (4)
         pp; 3 DwgNo 1/1
Title Terms: INTEGRATE; PORTAL; SITE; PRINT; SERVICE; PROCESS; INFORMATION;
   BASED; STORAGE; PRINT; **RULE** ; GENERATE; COPY; INFORMATION; DOCUMENT;
   MAIL; **CLIENT**
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

23/5/8   (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014281572   **Image available**

Enterprise information **provision method through internet, involves integrating** personal **character data of manager in data bank which is hosted in web site for access to internet** users
Patent Assignee: TAKAHASHI K (TAKA-I)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2001344370	A	20011214	JP 2000202910	A	20000601	200214	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000202910 A 20000601
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2001344370	A		4	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001344370 A
NOVELTY - The **personal** character data of a manager of specific enterprise, including the desires, experiences and **principles** of the manager are integrally provided in a data bank (4) and hosted in a web site, for access to **user** (1) over internet.
USE - For providing managerial or **enterprise information** of several industrial **persons** through internet.
ADVANTAGE - Facilitates provision of **personal** character information of industrial **persons** to **users** effectively, thus enabling the **users** to acquire more effective information and to understand the likes/dislikes of the industrial **persons** in a predetermined manner.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a structural diagram explaining **enterprise information** provision. (Drawing includes non-English language text).
   User (1)
   Data bank (4)
   pp; 4 DwgNo 1/3
Title Terms: INFORMATION; PROVISION; METHOD; THROUGH; INTEGRATE; **PERSON ;** CHARACTER; DATA; MANAGE; DATA; BANK; WEB; SITE; ACCESS; **USER**
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/9 **(Item 9 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014213506
Chemical information system used for, e.g. drug discovery, comprises database containing chemical information and logic **configured to** return **information about the chemical synthesis methods in response to user queries**
Patent Assignee: LIBRARIA INC (LIBR-N)
Inventor: BUNIN B A; MUSKAL S M; SCHURER S C
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200175625	A1	20011011	WO 2001US10978	A	20010403	200204	B
AU 200151309	A	20011015	AU 200151309	A	20010403	200209	
US 20020049548	A1	20020425	US 2000194338	P	20000403	200233	
			US 2000198482	P	20000418		
			US 2001825135	A	20010402		
US 20020077757	A1	20020620	US 2000194338	P	20000403	200244	
			US 2000198482	P	20000418		
			US 2001825135	A	20010402		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000198482 P 20000418; US
  2000194338 P 20000403; US 2001825135 A 20010402; US 2001996635 A 20011128
Patent Details:
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 200175625 A1 E   38 G06F-015/00
    Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
    CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
    KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
    RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
AU 200151309 A   G06F-015/00   Based on patent WO 200175625
US 20020049548 A1   G01N-031/00   Provisional application US 2000194338

                                        Provisional application US 2000198482
US 20020077757 A1   G06F-019/00   Provisional application US 2000194338

                                        Provisional application US 2000198482
                                        CIP of application US 2001825135
Abstract (Basic): WO 200175625 A1
    NOVELTY - A chemical information system comprising a database
containing chemical information organized by chemical synthesis methods
and a **logic** configured to **return** information about the chemical
synthesis methods in response to user queries. The **logic** can
automatically generate multiple reaction chemistries for a given
chemical compound, is new.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
    (1) a method of developing an **expert   system** for providing
chemical synthesis information comprising:
    (i) providing a database containing chemical information organized
by chemical synthesis methods;
    (ii) using the database to identify chemical synthesis information
in response to user queries;
    (iii) based on the response to the user queries, identifying
information or **rules** in the **expert   system** that are **modified** to
improve the suitability of the **expert   system** for providing chemical
synthesis information; and
    (iv) improving the **expert   system** using the information
identified in step (iii); and
    (2) a method of using a chemical information system to provide
chemical synthesis information to a user comprising:
    (i) receiving a query pertaining to a chemical compound or a
chemical synthesis;
    (ii) using the query to interrogate a database containing chemical
information organized by chemical synthesis methods and including
reliability ratings associated with the chemical synthesis methods; and
    (iii) replying to the query with information about the chemical
synthesis.
    USE - The system is used for providing information pertaining to
chemical syntheses useful in drug discovery and structural biology. It
can also be used in psychology, **law** , engineering, architecture,
journalism, economics, history, business, electronics, and internet.
    ADVANTAGE - By utilizing a database of chemical reactions
classified by type and of chemical reagents classified according to
functional group and compatible synthetic methods, the invention can
provide not only the conventional literature example reaction lists but
also can generate examples based on literature precedent. This provides
the user with non-intuitive information, i.e. variations (diversity)
that perhaps were not considered, even if the user is an experienced
chemist.
    pp; 38 DwgNo 0/2
Title Terms: CHEMICAL; INFORMATION; SYSTEM; DRUG; DISCOVER; COMPRISE;
  DATABASE; CONTAIN; CHEMICAL; INFORMATION; **LOGIC** ; CONFIGURATION; **RETURN**
  ; INFORMATION; CHEMICAL; SYNTHESIS; METHOD; RESPOND; USER; QUERY
Derwent Class: A18; A28; B04; D16; E19; J04; T01

International Patent Class (Main): G01N-031/00; **G06F-015/00** ; **G06F-019/00**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: CPI; EPI

23/5/10   (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014155045   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-639271/200173
XRPX Acc No: N01-477815
   System for providing cross-dimensional computation and data access in an
   on – line   analytical   processing **environment using a database with**
   dimensions including members
Patent Assignee: I2 TECHNOLOGIES INC (ITWO-N)
Inventor: MATHARU H S; REDDY V P
Number of Countries: 094   Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200173608	A2	20011004	WO 2001US6824	A	20010301	200173	B
AU 200140022	A	20011008	AU 200140022	A	20010301	200208	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000535905 A 20000324
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200173608	A2	E	38	G06F-017/30	

   Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
   CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS
   JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL
   PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
   IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

| AU 200140022 | A | | | G06F-017/30 | Based on patent WO 200173608 |

Abstract (Basic): WO 200173608 A2
      NOVELTY - A server (14) receives input from a **client** (12) to
   define instances of data measures, **expressions** , mapping, aggregation
   functions and other information to be stored in a database (16), while
   the server may modify or replace information in the database according
   to operation of the system (10) or to particular needs. The database
   includes storage locations (22) for members from each dimension.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - AN INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a
   method of generating a value for a first attribute.
      USE - Providing cross-dimensional computation and data access in an
   on – **line   analytical   processing** environment.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows the system
      Server (14)
       Client (12)
      Database (16)
      System (10)
      Storage locations (22)
      pp; 38 DwgNo 1/6
Title Terms: SYSTEM; CROSS; DIMENSION; COMPUTATION; DATA; ACCESS; LINE;
   ANALYSE; PROCESS; ENVIRONMENT; DATABASE; DIMENSION; MEMBER
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

23/5/11   (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013981099   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-465313/200150

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-607674
XRPX Acc No: N01-345154
   Computer includes decision   processor **which generates output based on**
   selected data, operator   system   algorithm , **domains,** axioms **and**
   rules
Patent Assignee: PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP (PRIC-N)
Inventor: BARNETT P W; BROOK A M; DRINKWATER D; WYSE J P D
Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200152146	A1	20010719	WO 2001US1072	A	20010112	200150	B
AU 200130924	A	20010724	AU 200130924	A	20010112	200166	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000194578 P 20000405; US
   2000175705 P 20000112; US 2000180974 P 20000208; US 2000186720 P 20000303
   ; US 2000194562 P 20000403
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 200152146 A1 E 113 G06F-017/60
   Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
   CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
   KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
   RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
   IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
AU 200130924 A   G06F-017/60   Based on patent WO 200152146

Abstract (Basic): WO 200152146 A1
        NOVELTY – **User** selects data, **operator   system   algorithm**
   (2000), domains, **axioms** and **rules** through **user** interface. A
   decision   processor generates output data based on selections.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
   following:
        (a) Computer operating method;
        (b) **Decision   making** method;
        (c) Multi-term frequency analysis performing method;
        (d) Patents and technical literature analyzing method;
        (e) Computer-based decision-aid system;
        (f) Computer-based multi-term frequency analysis system;
        (g) Computer-based patents and technical literature analyzing
   system
        USE – For assisting in making strategic and tactical business
   decisions.
        ADVANTAGE – **Operator   system   algorithm** enables analysis across
   multiple searches based on different input criteria, resulting in
   useful information, which may aid in **decision   making** .
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) – The figure shows the general **operator**
   system   algorithm with **recursion** , **feedback** , **axioms** of
   application area, and **client** particular **rules** .
        Operator   system   algorithm (2000)
        pp; 113 DwgNo 2/29
Title Terms: COMPUTER; DECIDE; PROCESSOR; GENERATE; OUTPUT; BASED; SELECT;
   DATA; OPERATE; SYSTEM; **ALGORITHM** ; DOMAIN; **RULE**
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/12   (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013905319   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-389532/200141
XRPX Acc No: N01-286550
   Transformation method for general on – line   analytical   processing
   hierarchies, involves creating new values of dimension and modifying

mapping between values of dimension based on mapping analysis
Patent Assignee: DYRESON C E (DYRE-I); JENSEN C S (JENS-I); MINDPASS AS
   (MIND-N); PEDERSEN T B (PEDE-I); DYRESON C E S (DYRE-I)
Inventor: DYRESON C E; JENSEN C S; PEDERSEN T B
Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200108041	A1	20010201	WO 2000DK354	A	20000630	200141	B
AU 200055228	A	20010213	AU 200055228	A	20000630	200141	
EP 1222569	A1	20020717	EP 2000940226	A	20000630	200254	
			WO 2000DK354	A	20000630		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DK 991045 A 19990721
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200108041	A1	E	65	G06F-017/30	

   Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
   CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
   KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
   RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
   IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
AU 200055228   A   G06F-017/30   Based on patent WO 200108041
EP 1222569   A1 E   G06F-017/30   Based on patent WO 200108041
   Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
   LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

Abstract (Basic): WO 200108041 A1
     NOVELTY - The new dimension values of a dimension are created and
   the mapping between dimensional values of the dimension is modified,
   based on mapping analysis. The new dimension values and the modified
   mapping are saved in the data storage of a computer. The mapping is
   analyzed to determine irregularities of the dimensions.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
   following:
     (a) a method for by means of a computer to at least partly
   aggregation normalize a multidimensional object;
     (b) a computer system;
     (c) and a computer programmer product.
     USE - Used for transforming general **on - line   analytical
   processing** hierarchies into summarizable hierarchies.
     ADVANTAGE - Enables performing transportation operations that have
   practically low computational complexity, thus enabling use of standard
   database technology. Enables using the transformation method to cases
   of non-summarizable relationships between facts and dimensions. Enables
   modifying the **algorithms** to incrementally maintain the transformed
   hierarchies when the underlying data are modified.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart of the
   method for transforming general **on - line   analytical   processing**
   hierarchies into summarizable hierarchies.
     pp; 65 DwgNo 1/7
Title Terms: TRANSFORM; METHOD; GENERAL; LINE; ANALYSE; PROCESS; NEW; VALUE
   ; DIMENSION; MODIFIED; MAP; VALUE; DIMENSION; BASED; MAP; ANALYSE
Derwent Class: S05; T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/13   (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013772996   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-257207/200126
XRPX Acc No: N01-183439
   **Queries processing method for relational database in computer readable
   medium, involves selecting tables related to primary table via relation**

with preset value and varying value until tables contain preset data
Patent Assignee: TARGIT AS (TARG-N)
Inventor: MIDDELFART M
Number of Countries: 093   Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200063798	A1	20001026	WO 2000DK181	A	20000413	200126	B
AU 200039571	A	20001102	AU 200039571	A	20000413	200126	
DK 173451	B	20001120	DK 99517	A	19990416	200126	
DK 9900517	A	20001017	DK 99517	A	19990416	200126	
EP 1196867	A1	20020417	EP 2000918716	A	20000413	200233	
			WO 2000DK181	A	20000413		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DK 99517 A 19990416
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200063798	A1	E	36	G06F-017/30	

   Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH
   CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE
   KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU
   SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
   IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200039571	A			G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 200063798
DK 173451	B			G06F-017/30	Previous Publ. patent DK 9900517
DK 9900517	A			G06F-017/30	
EP 1196867	A1	E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 200063798

   Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE LI
   LT LV MK RO SI

Abstract (Basic): WO 200063798 A1
     NOVELTY - Tables (201-205) which contain specific type of data, is
   identified. Queries are generated by choosing some primary tables
   (204,203) from the identified tables. A set of tables of which related
   to primary table via N relations are selected, repeatedly. The N is
   varied for each repetition until the set of tables contain specific
   data then, optimum query is selected.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for
   queries processing apparatus.
     USE - For relational database supporting online transaction
   processing (OLTP applications) used in accounting systems, inventory
   and production management systems, and **on - line   analytical
   processing** OLTP applications, stored in computer readable medium.
     ADVANTAGE - By selecting a primary table as a type of origin or
   center point for investigating solution candidates, only relevant
   solution candidates are found. Thereby, system performance is not
   ruined by irrelevant solution candidates.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the **principle** of
   identifying second solution candidate.
     Tables (201-205)
     pp; 36 DwgNo 3b/6
Title Terms: QUERY; PROCESS; METHOD; RELATED; DATABASE; COMPUTER; READ;
  MEDIUM; SELECT; TABLE; RELATED; PRIMARY; TABLE; RELATED; PRESET; VALUE;
  VARY; VALUE; TABLE; CONTAIN; PRESET; DATA
Derwent Class: T01; T02
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/14   (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013501077   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-673018/200066
XRPX Acc No: N01-025288
  Matching blocks of pixels between two images during operation in the

domain of orthogonal transforms taking human visual characteristics into consideration

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD (MATU); MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU)

Inventor: ZHU D Q

Number of Countries: 028 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
CN 1262496	A	20000809	CN 2000100341	A	20000118	200066	B
EP 1024456	A2	20000802	EP 2000100149	A	20000110	200105	
KR 2000076522	A	20001226	KR 20003675	A	20000126	200134	
JP 2000222587	A	20000811	JP 200016921	A	20000126	200137	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99239089 A 19990127

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CN 1262496	A			G06T-007/20	
EP 1024456	A2	E	20	G06T-007/20	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

KR 2000076522	A			G06T-007/00	
JP 2000222587	A		17	G06T-007/20	

Abstract (Basic): EP 1024456 A2
     NOVELTY - Motion blocks are mapped from a current frame (210) into matching blocks from the next frame (212) and a Hadamard transform processor (214) selects the motion block from the current frame under control of a microprocessor (226). Processors (216,218,220,222) select trial matching blocks from the next frame memory and the microprocessor controls selection of blocks according to a fill or fast search **algorithm** . The transformed blocks of pixel data are provided to a prediction block **decision processor** (224), selecting the block with the least mean absolute difference with respect to the transformed motion block.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for a pixel processing apparatus and for a computer program carrier.
     USE - Matching blocks of pixels between two images.
     ADVANTAGE - More accurate obtaining of motion vectors.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a block diagram of an exemplary block matching processor according to the present invention
     Current frame (210)
     Next frame (212)
     Hadamard processor (214)
     Microprocessor (226)
     Processors (216,218,220,222)
     Prediction block **decision processor** (224)
     pp; 20 DwgNo 2/9

Title Terms: MATCH; BLOCK; PIXEL; TWO; IMAGE; OPERATE; DOMAIN; ORTHOGONAL; TRANSFORM; HUMAN; VISUAL; CHARACTERISTIC

Derwent Class: T01; W02; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G06T-007/00; G06T-007/20

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/14** ; H04N-007/24; H04N-007/32

File Segment: EPI

 23/5/15   (Item 15 from file: 350)

012993626   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-165478/200015
XRPX Acc No: N00-123976
 Computer aided diagnostic system for detecting abnormality in human body
Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA IYO SYSTEM KK (TOSH-N); TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
JP 2000020628   A   20000121   JP 98190794   A   1998070   200015   B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98190794 A 19980706
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
JP 2000020628 A   13 G06F-019/00

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000020628 A
        NOVELTY - A display unit shows a detection result to a monitor when
    there is a display indication by manual operation from a display
    indicator (22). An abnormal area detection processor (19) detects
    abnormal area of a selected medical image. An image selection processor
    (18) chooses a certain medical image automatically based on image
    collection conditions when completion of input is determined.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An image input unit inputs medical images. A
    memory (16) stores data that include the medical images and the
    detection result. A completion **decision processor** (17) determines
    whether the inputting of medical images and image processing **algorithm**
     is completed.
        USE - For detecting abnormality in human body.
        ADVANTAGE - Performs computer analysis of medical digital image by
    desired image processing **algorithm** . Supports scanning of medical
    image by doctor. Detects abnormal area in simple and highly precise
    operation, thus operation efficiency is improved.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
    the computer aided diagnostic system.
        Memory (16)
        Completion **decision processor** (17)
        Image selection processor (18)
        Abnormal area detection processor (19)
        Display indicator (22)
        pp; 13 DwgNo 1/8
Title Terms: COMPUTER; AID; DIAGNOSE; SYSTEM; DETECT; ABNORMAL; HUMAN; BODY
Derwent Class: P31; T01; W02
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-019/00**
International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-005/00; A61B-006/00;
  G06T-001/00; H04N-007/18
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

 23/5/16   (Item 16 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012841280   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-013112/200001
XRPX Acc No: N00-010172
    **Dynamically weightable consensus determining method in computer mediated
    environment**
Patent Assignee: CHOICE LOGIC CORP (CHOI-N); FAGERSTROM D (FAGE-I); URKEN A
   B (URKE-I)
Inventor: FAGERSTROM D; URKEN A B
Number of Countries: 085 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
WO 9953390   A2   19991021   WO 99US8417   A   19990416   200001   B
AU 9943072   A   19991101   AU 9943072   A   19990416   200013
EP 1073941   A2   20010207   EP 99945697   A   19990416   200109
                                   WO 99US8417   A   19990416
US 20020103695   A1   20020801   US 9882047   A   19980416   200253
                                   US 99328855   A   19990609

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9882047 P 19980416
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 9953390   A2 E   87 G06F-000/00

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
AU 9943072   A   Based on patent WO 9953390
EP 1073941   A2 E   G06F-001/00   Based on patent WO 9953390
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LU MC NL PT SE
US 20020103695 A1   G06F-017/60   Provisional application US 9882047

Abstract (Basic): WO 9953390 A2
        NOVELTY - Predefined collective decision objectives are applied to
a tabulation indicative of specific responses, after identifying
judgments and preferences in it. The outcome is analyzed for properties
related to collective decision objectives and tabulation is
preprocessed to refine outcome incorporating the properties. The result
is analyzed **recursively** to refine the properties of objectives.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The characteristic of selected applicable
parameters are assembled as groups. Distinguishable options are
provided to the groups. The responses to the options are tabulated,
with respect to the members of the group. The tabulation is processed
by applying selected scoring **rule** and statistical technique to it. At
least one coalition of responses within the tabulation, in identified.
Then, the strength of the identified coalition is computed. The outcome
obtained by applying defined collective decision objectives, to the
tabulation, is adjusted for the competence of group. The tabulation is
preprocessed to compensate for competence. Then, the options are
offered for demanding at least one of the respondents reply to
follow-up questions with structured choices about unanswered items, or
explain unanswered items using free- form comments. An INDEPENDENT
CLAIM is also included for dynamically weightable consensus
determination system.
        USE - For determining dynamically weightable consensus for gauging
group choices in computer mediated environment e.g. X- windows, SPARC,
Microsoft windows, new technology environments and any other
environment to provide guidance to users at each state of process of
decision   making .
        ADVANTAGE - The choice processor mechanism enables users to gain
sophisticated insights into a voting process derived from scientific
analysis of voting inputs. The decision setup module provides a
facility for creating an agenda and a list of agenda items to be voted
on and hence allows users to attach multipurpose files as background
information. Enables saving agendas created from scratch as templates
and hence agendas set up from template can be either **edited** or
modified suitably. The data collection module allows voters to share
either public or private messages through a dialog mediated by the
common data interchange module, thereby enabling automatic storage of
multipurpose information in hypertext accessible databases. Allows user
to gain insight into avoiding obstacles and making optimal choices in
interpreting collective outcomes. The review/analysis module also
provides insights by guiding users in setting up of decision in the set
up module and in **monitoring** trends during data collection phase of
group decision.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure illustrates the flowchart
for analyzing voting information for group **decision   making** .
        pp; 87 DwgNo 9/9
Title Terms: DYNAMIC; WEIGHT; CONSENSUS; DETERMINE; METHOD; COMPUTER;
  MEDIATOR; ENVIRONMENT
Derwent Class: T01; T05
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-000/00 ; G06F-001/00 ;**
  G06F-017/60
File Segment: EPI

012813661   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-619892/199953
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-440872
XRPX Acc No: N99-457181
  **Data modeling method for computer based information repository system in
  business enterprise**
Patent Assignee: TEXAS INSTR INC (TEXI)
Inventor: SMILEY P L
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5978811	A	19991102	US 92921826	A	19920729	199953	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92921826 A 19920729
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5978811	A		11	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5978811 A
     NOVELTY - Data objects are identified and relationships are
  formulated between objects. The physical storage information is
  defined for each object and is stored as a network in which data
  objects function as nodes and the relationships as links between the
  nodes. A method entity is maintained to implement the relationships in
  a database.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The data objects such as computer
  application software, enterprise data and operational systems data
  which have been identified, also includes databases and object oriented
  systems. The **user** can input an information specifying data object and
  its relationship in response to which that object and its relationship
  is returned to the **user** .
     USE - For computer based information repository system in business
  enterprise for managing variety of data.
     ADVANTAGE - A generic information repository for shared **enterprise
  information** and data modeling is attained, thereby providing easy
  data access and navigation by non-MIS **personnel** .
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an entity relationship
  diagram of an information repository **scheme** .
     pp; 11 DwgNo 1/5
Title Terms: DATA; METHOD; COMPUTER; BASED; INFORMATION; REPOSITORY; SYSTEM
  ; BUSINESS
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/18   (Item 18 from file: 350)

012789491   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-595718/199951
XRPX Acc No: N99-439996
  Management simulation procedure in management decision   support
  system **of retail stores, restaurants - involves carrying out interaction
  of objective component within recognized scanning limit settings**
Patent Assignee: TOKYO ELECTRIC CO LTD (TODK)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 11259570	A	19990924	JP 9862751	A	19980313	199951	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9862751 A 19980313
Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
JP 11259570   A   30 G06F-017/60

Abstract (Basic): JP 11259570 A
        NOVELTY - Interaction of objective component is done within the
    recognized scanning. Goods service transfer action and service behavior
    are **changed** according to set action **rule** with reference to
    interaction of objective component. According to the action result,
    data regarding objective area is **changed** and mutual data is **updated**
    . DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The objective space with several cells is
    created. Several objective components for simulating goods service
    transfer action and service behavior are setup in the created objective
    space. The interaction of predefined objective component is **repeated**
    for predefined time.
        USE - For management simulation in management **decision   support
    system** in retail store, restaurant, building material supply industry.
        ADVANTAGE - Goods service transfer action and service action are
    simulated according to simulated selling using simple **algorithm**
    thereby this improves service efficiency. The data of an objective
    components interaction produced from action result is **updated
    repeatedly** and this helps in reflecting next time behavior of visitor
    within the sphere of quotient. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure
    shows the flow chart of **algorithm** of entire simulation in a store
    with management simulation procedure.
        Dwg.8/24
Title Terms: MANAGEMENT; SIMULATE; PROCEDURE; MANAGEMENT; DECIDE; SUPPORT;
    SYSTEM; RETAIL; STORAGE; RESTAURANT; CARRY; INTERACT; OBJECTIVE;
    COMPONENT; SCAN; LIMIT; SET
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/00**
File Segment: EPI

  23/5/19   (Item 19 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012789424   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-595651/199951
XRPX Acc No: N99-439929
    **Information storage and search method on world wide web - involves
    analyzing and extracting required** enterprise   information **from search
    result, based on regular** expression **on HTML tag**
Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
JP 11259500   A   19990924 JP 9859634   A   19980311 199951 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9859634 A 19980311
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
JP 11259500   A   8 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): JP 11259500 A
        NOVELTY - The **enterprise   information** is extracted from search
    table and regular **expression** is stored in HTML tag. Based on the
    regular **expression** of HTML tag, the search conditions are analyzed
    and required **enterprise   information** is extracted during information
    retrieval. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included
    for information storage and search system.
        USE - For internet.
        ADVANTAGE - Enables to efficiently search **enterprise   information**
    dispersed on WWW network. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows
    the block diagram of **enterprise   information** search system.
        Dwg.1/5

Title Terms: INFORMATION; STORAGE; SEARCH; METHOD; WORLD; WIDE; WEB;
  EXTRACT; REQUIRE; INFORMATION; SEARCH; RESULT; BASED; REGULAR; EXPRESS;
  TAG
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-013/00**
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/20   (Item 20 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012578905   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-385012/199932
XRPX Acc No: N99-288365
  Hyperstructure variables modeling method for distributed on - line
  analytical   processing **system**
Patent Assignee: WHITELIGHT SYSTEMS INC (WHIT-N)
Inventor: BRILL M L; POUSCHINE N; STROSS K G
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 5918232   A   19990629 US 97978168   A   19971126 199932 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97978168 A 19971126
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 5918232   A   36 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): US 5918232 A
     NOVELTY - Independent dimensions with at least one element are
constructed from computer data within a hyperstructure. Cells are
created which store at least one value and at least one **rule** domain
is associated with one cell. A domain modeling **rule** set is prepared
to cause a physical transformation of data corresponding to physical
objects which are modeled in hyperstructure.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Measurements of physical objects and
activities related to the entity to be modeled in the hyperstructure is
obtained before constructing independent dimensions. The measurements
are transformed into computer data. At least one **rule** domain is
associated with one cell. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for
method of querying multidimensional computer modeling data structure.
     USE - For distributed **on - line analytical processing** system.
     ADVANTAGE - Reduces set-up time for making the model and reduces
effort and storage requirements as pre-calculation of all data cell is
not required. Although large number of **users** can be supported and
data is easily shared between models, access is restricted and
regulated in a secured manner. It is possible to create very complex
models of many dimensions, thereby allowing decisions to be made on the
basis of great number of variables.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flow diagram
illustrating the preparation of domain modeling **rule** set in
hyperstructure variable modeling method.
     pp; 36 DwgNo 9/17
Title Terms: VARIABLE; METHOD; DISTRIBUTE; LINE; ANALYSE; PROCESS; SYSTEM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/21   (Item 21 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011113690   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-091615/199709

XRPX Acc No: N97-075523
   Rule **ascertainment method for** expert   system   - **has** rule **amendment**
   circuit that extracts and stores, in knowledge database, rule **generated**
   when allotment order of data to prodn. facility is altered
Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 8328865	A	19961213	JP 95132257	A	19950530	199709	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 95132257 A 19950530
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8328865	A		6	G06F-009/44	

Abstract (Basic): JP 8328865 A
     The method involves assigning an allotment order of data to a
   prodn. facility with the use of a reasoning circuit (2) based on **rules**
    stored in a knowledge base (1). An **alteration** to the allotment order
   is made through an input-output device (3). Data on the **altered** data,
   in relation to other data, are stored by a data **alteration** log
   extracting circuit (4) as a data **alteration** log in a memory (5).
     A **rule** extracting circuit (6) generates a **rule** from the
   repetitive log in the data **alteration** log memory. The **rule** is
   stored in an extracted **rule** memory (7). A **rule** amendment circuit
   (8) stores the **rule** generated as a consequence of the allotment order
   alteration in the knowledge base.
     ADVANTAGE - Reduces need for **repeating** same allotment order
   alteration . Quickly compensates knowledge database deficiency in
   stored **rule** ; builds more refined knowledge database.
     Dwg.1/14
Title Terms: **RULE** ; METHOD; EXPERT; SYSTEM; **RULE** ; AMEND; CIRCUIT;
  EXTRACT; STORAGE; DATABASE; **RULE** ; GENERATE; ALLOT; ORDER; DATA; PRODUCE
  ; FACILITY; **ALTER**
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/22   (Item 22 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010950576   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-447526/199645
XRPX Acc No: N96-377132
   Circuit-diagram surface production appts. for controller of industrial
   plant - has drawing processor that draws circuit-diagram surface for
   every sheets drawing contents which has signal name indicated in circuit
   diagram, and inputs and outputs signal specification data distributed per
   sheet
Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)
Inventor: KAROUJI Y
Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 8221450	A	19960830	JP 9527978	A	19950216	199645	B
TW 286383	A	19960921	TW 96101583	A	19960208	199706	
US 5751912	A	19980512	WO 96JP332	A	19960216	199826	
			US 96722203	A	19961015		
KR 194126	B1	19990615	KR 964048	A	19960215	200059	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9527978 A 19950216
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8221450	A		8	G06F-017/50	
TW 286383	A			G06F-015/62	

US 5751912   A   G06F-015/18
KR 194126   B1   G06F-017/50

Abstract (Basic): JP 8221450 A
        The appts. (1) produces a circuit-diagram surface showing a
controller electric component and wiring connection. Several
transmitted input-output signal specification data are distributed per
sheet based on an I/O signal specification data distribution **rule** . A
data distribution processor (13) generates the distribution data and a
sheet composition data. A sheet array processor (14) arranges the sheet
based on a sheet array **rule** . A sheet processor (15) provides a sheet
number based on the sheet number setting **rule** .
        A circuit-diagram **decision processor** (16) judges a circuit
diagram for each I/O signal from the I/O signal specification data
distributed to the sheet, based on a circuit-diagram judgment **rule** .
The judged circuit diagram shows the connection relation of the I/O
signal. A drawing processor draws circuit-diagram surface for every
sheets drawing contents e.g. appts. code which has a signal name
indicated by the circuit diagram and outputs the I/O signal
specification data distributed per sheet.
        ADVANTAGE - Enables automatic production and drawing of detailed
circuit-diagram surface of input-output signal processing system.
        Dwg.1/9
Title Terms: CIRCUIT; DIAGRAM; SURFACE; PRODUCE; APPARATUS; CONTROL;
   INDUSTRIAL; PLANT; DRAW; PROCESSOR; DRAW; CIRCUIT; DIAGRAM; SURFACE;
   SHEET; DRAW; CONTENT; SIGNAL; NAME; INDICATE; CIRCUIT; DIAGRAM; INPUT;
   OUTPUT; SIGNAL; SPECIFICATION; DATA; DISTRIBUTE; PER; SHEET
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/18 ; G06F-015/62 ;**
   G06F-017/50
File Segment: EPI

   23/5/23   (Item 23 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010800239   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-297192/199630
XRPX Acc No: N96-250066
   **Intelligent robot simulation system for designing and constructing robot
   for conveying materials - has dynamic mechanism part that receives signal
   from** expert system **and performs simulation of control unit**
Patent Assignee: KAJIMA CORP (KAJI   )
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
JP 8129418   A   19960521   JP 94289174   A   19941028 199630 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 94289174 A 19941028
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
JP 8129418   A   10 G05D-001/02

Abstract (Basic): JP 8129418 A
        The simulation system (1) has a shape creation part (5) and a
structure analysis part (7) that carries out design of an intelligent
robot (3). A position sensor part (21) of the robot detects the
presence of an obstacle. When the obstacle is not detected in the
direction of advancement of the robot, a direct advancement is carried
out. When an obstacle is detected, a visual angle sensor part (23)
detects the possible direction of motion so as to avoid the obstacle
and a control unit **changes** the movement direction accordingly.
        The operation of the robot is analysed in a dynamic mechanism
analysis part (9) and an external processing part (11). When the
selection of operation is performed, the data is sent to an **expert
system** (15) through a communication part (13). According to the

predetermined **algorithm** , the **expert** **system** selects the operation of the robot. The result is **returned** to the mechanism analysis part and simulation is performed. The simulation result either in the form of a numerical value, locus figure or animation is displayed in a display unit.

    USE/ADVANTAGE - For robot used in building construction. Enables simulation of operation of robot without using experimental model.
    Dwg.1/11
Title Terms: INTELLIGENCE; ROBOT; SIMULATE; SYSTEM; DESIGN; CONSTRUCTION; ROBOT; CONVEY; MATERIAL; DYNAMIC; MECHANISM; PART; RECEIVE; SIGNAL; EXPERT; SYSTEM; PERFORMANCE; SIMULATE; CONTROL; UNIT
Derwent Class: Q46; T01; T06; X25
International Patent Class (Main): G05D-001/02
International Patent Class (Additional): E04G-021/16; **G06F-017/50**
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

23/5/24   (Item 24 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010260681   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1995-161936/199521
XRPX Acc No: N95-126987
    Detecting high impedance faults on power lines e.g distribution feeder lines, using expert   system **- adjusting beliefs of expert with elliptic** formula **before using them to weigh status outputs from multiple fault detection techniques**
Patent Assignee: UNIV TEXAS A & M SYSTEM (TEXA)
Inventor: RUSSELL B D; RUSSELL B
Number of Countries: 019 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9510815	A1	19950420	WO 94US11117	A	19940928	199521	B
AU 9479247	A	19950504	AU 9479247	A	19940928	199536	
EP 674793	A1	19951004	EP 94929974	A	19940928	199544	
			WO 94US11117	A	19940928		
EP 674793	A4	19951206	EP 94929974	A	19940000	199627	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 93138392 A 19931015
Cited Patents: US 4165482; US 4196463; US 4241305; US 4466071; US 5018042; US 5083086; US 5123017; US 5168414; US 5208542; US 5241444; US 5245498; 4.Jnl.Ref
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9510815	A1	E	43	G06F-017/50	

    Designated States (National): AU CA
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

AU 9479247	A			G06F-017/50	Based on patent WO 9510815
EP 674793	A1	E	1	G06F-017/50	Based on patent WO 9510815

    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

EP 674793	A4			G06F-017/50	

Abstract (Basic): WO 9510815 A
    The faults occur on a distribution circuit coupled to an AC power source. The method involves analysing a parameter of power flowing over the distribution circuit using a number of fault detection techniques, each providing a number of fault indications.
    The number of fault indications from each technique are weighted according to an elliptical **formula** . The weighted number of fault indications from each technique are combined to determine whether a high impedance fault has occurred. Initial weights are assigned to the fault indications and subsequently adjusted in a calibration process.
    ADVANTAGE - System coordinates the status outputs of multiple fault detection techniques to distinguish high impedance faults from normal

power line occurrences more accurately.
        Dwg.1/4
Title Terms: DETECT; HIGH; IMPEDANCE; FAULT; POWER; LINE; DISTRIBUTE; FEED;
  LINE; EXPERT; SYSTEM; ADJUST; EXPERT; ELLIPSE; **FORMULA** ; WEIGH; STATUS;
  OUTPUT; MULTIPLE; FAULT; DETECT; TECHNIQUE
Derwent Class: T01; X12; X13
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/50**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-011/00** ; H02H-011/00
File Segment: EPI

23/5/25   **(Item 25 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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008505109   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1991-009193/199102
XRPX Acc No: N91-007210
  **Computer-aided decision making system - uses artificial intelligence
  techniques and allows** user **to contribute to knowledge base**
Patent Assignee: TEXAS INSTR INC (TEXI); ALEXANDER R L (ALEX-I)
Inventor: ALEXANDER R L; ELLIS M H; IRRGANG M E; KIRCHNER J A; YOUNG C W
Number of Countries: 010 Number of Patents: 010
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 405876	A	19910102	EP 90306901	A	19900625	199102	B
CA 2016451	A	19901231				199112	
CN 1048460	A	19910109				199139	
US 5182793	A	19930126	US 89373420	A	19890630	199307	
			US 92821234	A	19920109		
			US 92896731	A	19920609		
EP 405876	A3	19920812	EP 90306901	A	19900625	199336	
EP 405876	B1	19970827	EP 90306901	A	19900625	199739	
DE 69031327	E	19971002	DE 631327	A	19900625	199745	
			EP 90306901	A	19900625		
ES 2110409	T3	19980216	EP 90306901	A	19900625	199813	
CA 2016451	C	20011216	CA 2016451	A	19900510	200163	
JP 3224534	B2	20011029	JP 90170430	A	19900629	200171	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89373420 A 19890630; US 92821234 A
  19920109; US 92896731 A 19920609
Cited Patents: NoSR.Pub; 7.Jnl.Ref
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 405876	A				

    Designated States (Regional): DE ES FR GB IT NL

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5182793	A		15	G06F-015/18	Cont of application US 89373420
					Cont of application US 92821234
EP 405876	B1 E		20	G06F-009/44	

    Designated States (Regional): DE ES FR GB IT NL

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 69031327	E			G06F-009/44	Based on patent EP 405876
ES 2110409	T3			G06F-009/44	Based on patent EP 405876
CA 2016451	C E			G06F-015/18	
JP 3224534	B2		16	G06F-009/44	Previous Publ. patent JP 3116332

Abstract (Basic): EP 405876 A
      The system has a work station (20) either stand-alone or connected
    to a host computer (10) via a communications system (15). Real-world
    objects and events for a partic. application are represented in the
    knowledge base (50). The transaction interface (30) keeps the
    application data up to date.
      Best choices for solving problems are made using **rules** which are
    applied absolutely, comparatiVely, by weight or as selected by the
    user . The **user** can select various decision making strategies (66)
    and the **user** can see the effects (62) of choices in hypothetical
    situations.
      ADVANTAGE - Multiple methods of applying **rules** .

Title Terms: COMPUTER; AID; DECIDE; SYSTEM; ARTIFICIAL; INTELLIGENCE;
  TECHNIQUE; ALLOW; **USER** ; CONTRIBUTE; BASE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/44 ; G06F-015/18**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-015/40 ; G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/26   (Item 26 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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004503610
WPI Acc No: 1986-006954/198601
XRPX Acc No: N86-005046
  Knowledge engineering tool for building expert   system **- includes
  memory storing base which includes facts,** rules **, meta-facts and
  declarations, and base interpreter**
Patent Assignee: TECKNOWLEDGE INC (TECK-N); TEKNOWLEDGE INC (TEKN-N)
Inventor: HARDY S; JOYCE R H
Number of Countries: 013 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 8505711	A	19851219	WO 85US106	A	19850606	198601	B
EP 182882	A	19860604	EP 85902926	A	19850606	198623	
JP 61502358	W	19861016	JP 85502582	A	19850606	198648	
US 4648044	A	19870303	US 84617791	A	19840606	198711	
US 4803641	A	19890207	US 87125714	A	19871125	198908	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 84617791 A 19840606; US 8720327 A
  19870219
Cited Patents: US 3950733; US 4210962; US 4450530; US 4479241
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 8505711	A	E	137		

    Designated States (National): JP
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL SE
| EP 182882 | A | E | | | |

    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 8505711 A
        In a building mode of use of the **expert   system** tool, the user
    operates a text **editor** program (22) to generate a knowledge base disc
    file (21). The base once loaded into a RAM (19) to effect a test
    consultation and the conclusions resulting from this are noted in a
    cache (20). The base file includes facts, and **rules** which include
    premises having **logical** operations and corresponding concls
    conclusions which conclude at least one value for a selected
    expression .
        The meta-facts are equivalent in form to facts but are used to
    define the way in which facts and **rules** should be used. The
    declarations define whether the **expressions** are single-valued or
    multi-valued. To interpret the base, first the value of a selected goal
     expression is determined and then the base is searched for
    occurrences of the selected **expression** .
        USE/ADVANTAGE - For running consultation on personal - type
    microcomputer. Little experience of computers is required
Title Terms: ENGINEERING; TOOL; BUILD; EXPERT; SYSTEM; MEMORY; STORAGE;
  BASE; FACT; **RULE** ; BASE; INTERPRETATION
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-007/28 ; G06F-009/44 ;**
  G06F-015/46
File Segment: EPI

 23/5/27   (Item 27 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

07383023   **Image available**
METHOD OF CONTROLLING SERVER COMPUTER FOR SUPPORT OF INVESTMENT, METHOD OF
SUPPORTING INVESTMENT, PROGRAM FOR SUPPORTING INVESTMENT, AND RECORDING
MEDIUM RECORDED WITH THE PROGRAM

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide effective information for at least one of
an investor and an enterpriser to promote at least one of picking-out of
the investor and cultiva tion of the enterpriser, in a computer network
environment constituted of plural investor computers used respectively by
the plural investors, and plural enterpris er computers used respectively
by the plural enterprisers, which are connected each other through a
communication network.
SOLUTION: General investment evaluation information as to general
investment evaluation that is evaluation about investment to each
enterprise is prepared according to predetermined evaluation **rule** based
on **enterprise information** as to the each enterprise managed by the each
enterpriser and input into the each enterpriser computer 20 by the each
enterpriser. The prepared general investment evaluation information is
transmitted to each investor computer 10 through the Internet 40, as it is
or after worked pursuant to a predetermined **rule** .

07248635   **Image available**
DESIGN METHOD FOR **LOGIC** CIRCUIT

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To design an LSI **logic** circuit having
high-frequency operation in a short period by providing a high-speed
arranging means which has a short processing time, securing the same design
quality as that obtained by arrangement design in a downstream process, and
preventing an arrangement result assumed at **logic** generation time from
fluctuating as the design **change** .

SOLUTION: A hardware description language as an input is mapped into cell
components, **logic** clusters as partial circuits are generated from the
mapping result, and detailed **logic** circuits are generated for each
cluster; and the arrangement . positions of the **logic** clusters are
determined and it is decided whether or not a target operation frequency is
achieved by using the result. When the degree of violence of delay is small
as a result of the **decision making** , a **return** to the generation of a
detailed **logic** circuit is made and when the degree of violence of delay

·is large, a **return** to the hardware description is made to redesign a **logic** circuit. The **logic** clusters are integrated when the relation between the number of gates and the number of ports is improved.

23/5/29   (Item 29 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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07214454   **Image available**
DECISION MAKING SERVER, DECISION MAKING SYSTEM USING THE SAME AND DECISION MAKING METHOD

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To determine exact destinations of managerial decision and to properly operate internal **rules** .

SOLUTION: This decision making system 10 includes a decision making server 12. The decision making server 12 is constituted of a managerial **decision server** 14 and a mail server 16. For example, managerial decision data is registered from any of PCs 20a to 20c, the managerial **decision server** 14 instructs the mail server 16 to inform that judgment of a request for managerial decision is requested to servers 24, 26 or 28 at a **law** firm at · a requesting destination. A **person** in charge accesses the managerial **decision server** 14 by using a computer and confirms the contents about the request for managerial decision at the **law** firm to receive the request. And to what item (**rule**) the request for managerial decision is applicable is judged by referring to the internal **rules** . A judgment result can be inputted on a Web of the managerial **decision server** 14. A **person** in change of managerial decision and a **person** to make the final decision can be determined according to the judgment result of the request for managerial decision in the managerial **decision server** 14.   '

```
Set    Items    Description
S1      2336    DECISION()SUPPORT()SYSTEM? OR DSS OR KBS OR KNOWLEDGE()BAS-
                E?()SYSTEM? OR EXPERT()SYSTEM OR EIS OR (EXECUTIVE OR ENTERPR-
                ISE?)()INFORMATION()SYSTEM OR DECISION()MAKING OR OPERATOR()S-
                YSTEM?
S2       691    DECISION()(PROCESSOR? OR HOST? OR SERVER? OR CPU OR MICROP-
                ROCESSOR? OR COMPUTER? OR MICROCOMPUTER? OR STORAGE()DEVICE? -
                OR MEMORY) OR ENTERPRISE()INFORMATION OR OLAP OR (ONLINE OR O-
                N()LINE)()ANALYTICAL()PROCESS?
S3     10878    ALGORITHM? OR AXIOM? OR RULE? OR PRINCIPLE? OR LAW OR LAWS
                OR FORMULA? OR LOGIC? OR THEOREM? OR EXPRESSION? OR SCHEME? OR
                (DOMINANCE OR INNOVATIVE OR INNOVATION)()(VALUE? OR FACTOR?)
S4      3466    RECURSIVE OR REPEAT? OR RECUR? OR COME()AGAIN OR RETURN? OR
                REAPPEAR? OR RESUME? OR REOCCUR? OR RETURN?
S5     12011    FEEDBACK OR FEED()BACK OR REGULAT? OR MONITOR?
S6     28649    MODIF? OR CHANG? OR REVIS? OR REVAMP? OR ALTER? OR UPDAT? -
                OR EDIT? OR REWORK? OR UP()(DATING OR DATE? ?)
S7      9482    GUI OR GUIS  OR USER()INTERFACE? OR SYMBOL? OR EMBLEM? OR -
                ICON? OR CONTEXT?(2N)BOX? OR (PULL OR DROP)()DOWN()MENU ? OR -
                POPUP OR POP()UP
S8     62982    USER? OR DECISION()MAKER? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR PERSON? OR EMP-
                LOYEE? OR CLIENT?
S9         0    (DOMINANCE AND INNOVATIVE AND INNOVATION)()(VALUE? OR FACT-
                OR?)
S10      417    S1 AND S3
S11       84    S2 AND S3
S12        0    S10 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S13       28    S10 AND S4
S14        4    S13 AND S5
S15        6    S13 AND S6
S16        7    S11 AND S4
S17        5    S11 AND S5
S18       20    S11 AND S6
S19       53    S13 OR S14 OR S15 OR S16 OR S17 OR S18
S20        1    S19 AND S7
S21       37    S19 AND S8
S22       37    S20 OR S21
S23       30    S22 NOT PY>2000
S24       28    S23 NOT PD>20000112
File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2003/Jan
       (c)2003 Info.Sources Inc
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01703087   DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: Visible Advantage 7.2 (703087)

Visible Systems Corp (547697)
300 Bear Hill Rd
Waltham, MA   02451 United States
TELEPHONE: (781) 890-2273

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

Visible Advantage 7.2 is a full life-cycle, integrated software engineering
modeling tool that helps organizations to automate projects that involve
business management, strategic business planning, new systems development,
existing systems redevelopment and information systems management. It fully
supports all phases of the business planning and systems development life
cycles. The system was designed and developed to help organizations improve
business operations and build integrated systems. It is a software
engineering and repository product for complex, cross-functional enterprise
class development. It automates all phases of the software development
life-cycle and supports business planning, systems development of new
information systems and redevelopment of legacy systems (forward and
reverse engineering), systems management, specialized applications
development and the reengineering of business process. Key areas include
Project Management, Planning, Data Modeling, Process Modeling, Database
Design and System Building. The software produces a comprehensive
organization-wide repository including the complete documented business
model linked to the supported system designs enabling an organization to
effect strategic management throughout the organization. It can be used to
evaluate the business plan, data model, process model and systems design
for quality, completeness, implementability and consistency, allowing an
organization to build, migrate, redesign and integrate systems. The system
allows organizations to identify errors and inconsistencies before they
become business or systems problems. It is uniquely suited to development
of an **enterprise   information** architecture and strategic information
warehouse. The product is the only integrated modeling tool that allows
enterprise needs and measures to be linked directly to a strategic
information warehouse data model, enterprise data dictionary, legacy data
integration and transformation process models and the information warehouse
database design in a single corporate repository. Additional features
include: (1) IDEFIX and IDEFO government standards in one system; (2)
activity based costing; (3) **user** -defined views; (4) database views; (5)
capture **logical** data models and multiple physical designs; and (6)
business planning. Visible Advantage is available in an Enterprise
Architecture **Edition** and a Data Warehouse **Edition** .

DESCRIPTORS: Business Models; Models; IDEs; Business Planning; **Logic**
     Diagramming; **Logical** Data Modeling; Program Development

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles; 80486; Pentium
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Micro
POTENTIAL USERS: Government, Aerospace, Legal, Banks, Cross Industry
PRICE: $9,500 - standalone copy; GSA schedule available

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: User manuals; online documentation
TRAINING AVAILABLE: Training; technical support; support contracts
     available
OTHER REQUIREMENTS: 8MB RAM; 80486+ CPU required
SERVICES AVAILABLE: Consulting

24/5/2

01669318   DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: Enterprise Miner 4.1 (669318)

SAS Institute Inc (016021)
100 SAS Campus Dr
Cary, NC 27513-2414 United States
TELEPHONE: (919) 677-8000

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

SAS Institute's Enterprise Miner (TM) 4.1 is a data mining system that
provides **users** with a straightforward, point-and-click interface.
Enterprise Miner 4.1 integrates with SAS data warehousing and **online
analytical processing** (**OLAP**) programs. Tapping the system, companies
can improve direct mail, telephone, e-mail, and Web-based campaign response
rates. The product also allows **users** to identify profitable customers,
analyze clickstream data, and target marketing initiatives. Enterprise
Miner also allows firms to identify and prevent fraudulent online
transactions. The SAS Text Miner allows **users** to search text-based
documents and to combine that information with structured data. The
component searches e- mails, warranty claims, patent applications, and
other text documents. Enterprise Miner's Sample, Explore, **Modify** , Model,
Assess (SEMMA) methodology generates questions that target modeling and
analysis processes. **Users** can reference earlier results in refining
models. Enterprise Miner offers decision tree, neural network, regression,
clustering, time series, association, and other integrated models and
algorithms .

DESCRIPTORS: Data Mining; Decision Support Systems; Demographics; Fraud
     Protection; Market Research; Marketing Information; Pattern Recognition
     ; Sales Analysis; Text Retrieval

HARDWARE: Hardware Independent
OPERATING SYSTEM: Open Systems
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: SAS
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mainframe; Mini; Micro; Workstation
POTENTIAL USERS: Cross Industry, SAS Users, Decision Makers
PRICE: Available upon request

REVISION DATE: 030206

24/5/3

01121282   DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: BusinessObjects Data Integrator (121282)

Business Objects Inc (527386)
3030 Orchard Pkwy
San Jose, CA 95134 United States
TELEPHONE: (408) 953-6000

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

Business Objects' BusinessObjects Data Integrator is a real-time batch data
integrator that speeds **enterprise information** distribution and
simplifies collaboration. BusinessObjects Data Integrator's graphical
design, test, and debug interface allows **users** to drag tables, views,
PeopleSoft trees, and other data objects into workspaces, which streamlines
business- **logic** development. The system features packaged interfaces to
data stores and a transformation function library, which helps reduce
custom coding requirements. An open metadata repository holds customized
and packages system objects, source and target metadata, and transformation
rules , supporting integration between applications and business
intelligence (BI) tools. BusinessObjects Data Integrator can run multiple
jobs simultaneously through each job server's engine. Multiple job servers
can also run simultaneously, allowing organizations to process a large
amount of data quickly. BusinessObjects Data Integrator can access standard
database, XML, mainframe, and enterprise application data sources.
Centralized Web management features allow database administrators to
monitor and control multiple servers.

DESCRIPTORS: Data Warehouses; Decision Support Systems; Enterprise
    Application Integration; File Conversion; Integration Software;
    Intranets

HARDWARE: Hardware Independent
OPERATING SYSTEM: Open Systems
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mainframe; Mini; Micro; Workstation
POTENTIAL USERS: BusinessObjects Software Users
PRICE: Available upon request

REVISION DATE: 021203

24/5/4
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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01077895   DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

**PRODUCT NAME: 80-20 DME (Document Management Extension for Microsoft
Exchange) 6.9 (077895)**

80-20 Software Inc (693723)
3055 112th Ave NE #120
Bellevue, WA 98004 United States
TELEPHONE: (425) 739-6767

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

80-20 Software's 80-20 Document Management Extension for Microsoft Exchange
(DME) 6.9 extends the basic capabilities of Microsoft Office software. DME
6.9 allows **law** firms, government agencies, technology businesses,
financial firms, and other organizations to employ Exchange as a knowledge
management system. Using the DME 6.9 extension, organization can capture
and store **enterprise information** across multiple business units and
with customers and suppliers. Additionally, the extension's new Web
interface allows **users** to work on the Internet, adding, **editing** , or
viewing content from any location. DME 6.9 does not require the
installation of **client** software. Employing DME 6.9, can streamline
information access, drive collaboration, eliminate data redundancies,
control information lifecycles, structure information, and reduce
maintenance costs. Administrators can tap the program in setting data
access security levels for **individuals** and groups. DME 6.9 end **users**
can use the system to search multiple data repositories, speeding research.

DESCRIPTORS: **Client** /server; Document Management; Text Retrieval; Network
    Software; Intranets; Groupware

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows; Windows NT/2000; Exchange; Internet Explorer
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Micro
POTENTIAL USERS: Legal, Cross Industry, Technical, Financial, Government
PRICE: Available upon request; client and server licensing; 30-day demo
    available

NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS: 500
DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: User manuals; reference manuals
TRAINING AVAILABLE: Training; e-mail support; technical support
OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Win 9x+; Explorer 5+; Exchange 5.5+ required
SERVICES AVAILABLE: Integration
REVISION DATE: 020327

24/5/5
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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01016482   DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: PRIDE-EEM (016482)

M Bryce & Associates (352811)
PO Box 1637
Palm Harbor, FL 34682-1637 United States
TELEPHONE: (727) 786-4567

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

PRIDE-EEM is an organized methodology for the design and development of
enterprise resources (functions, jobs, skills, **employees** and machines)
and the development of an **enterprise   information** strategy. EEM works in
conjunction with the PRIDE-IRM (Information Resource Manager) to model the
enterprise and develop a system/database plan that is synchronized with
business objectives. It complements MBA's other methodologies (Information
Systems Engineering Methodology (ISEM) and Data Base Engineering
Methodology (DBEM) and works with the 'PRIDE'-Project Management System
(PMS). 'PRIDE'-EEM is a universal approach that is intended to bring
organization, structure and discipline to IRM planning activities. Its
ultimate objective is to synchronize the development of supporting
information systems with the objectives of the enterprise. The methodology
can be used to develop a total study of the enterprise or just a portion of
it (e.g., marketing, manufacturing, etc.). The end result is an **enterprise
  information** strategy (EIS) that specifies the priorities of the
enterprise, along with a plan to implement them. As new objectives are
introduced and others are implemented or deferred, the EIS is **updated** and
maintained on a current basis. EEM consists of five well defined phases
which represent benchmarks in a project. Each phase consists of a defined
set of activities and tasks to model the enterprise, both **logically** and
physically, and develop the EIS. All phases, activities and tasks produce
deliverables which substantiate adherence to the methodology and permit the
measurement of progress. Both formal and informal review points are
contained throughout the methodology, which provides for an effective
dialog between management and the project team.

DESCRIPTORS: Computer Resource Management; Business Models; Project
    Management; **Logical** Data Modeling; Program Development; IT Management
    ; IDEs
HARDWARE: IBM 370; IBM 30XX; IBM 43XX; IBM AS/400; IBM PC & Compatibles

OPERATING SYSTEM: MVS; MVS/XA; EXEC; OS/2
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mainframe; Mini; Micro
POTENTIAL USERS: Cross Industry
DATE OF RELEASE: 4/88
PRICE: $20,000; annual maintenance - 10% of price

NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS: 4
DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: Tutorials
TRAINING AVAILABLE: Training; technical support; support contracts
    available
SERVICES AVAILABLE: Maintenance; consulting
REVISION DATE: 010913

24/5/6

00120342   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES: Business Consultant (779881); 3D Management Suite
(779873); Logist (779903); BankCare (779938); Knowledge Warehouse
(779954)**

TITLE: Consulting the Decision Machines
AUTHOR: Fitter, Fawn
SOURCE: Knowledge Management,   v2 n9 p90(2) Sep 1999
HOMEPAGE: http://www.kmmag.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Strategyn's Business Consultant 99, QuestOne Decision Sciences' 3D
Management Suite, and Expert Solutions International's Logist, BankCare,
and Knowledge Warehouse are products designed to eliminate the need for
outside advisors and consultants. Such tools try to break a 'cycle of
dependence' on consultants, with packages that, at reduced cost, turn
understood knowledge into **algorithms** that can be used **repeatedly** for
multiple business problems. Business Consultant 99 uses artificial
intelligence **algorithms** to emphasize the most competitive business
strategies, while BancCare and Logist are based on trademarked Knowledge
Warehouse technology. For instance, BankCare can match customer profiles
with currently available offerings to put forth ideas for new products of
interest to customers most likely to want them. 3D Management Suite can
help calculate how much a company can do with available funds and
employees by modeling relationships using a company's cash, capacity, and
response time. 3D Management first assists in determining capacity of
knowledge workers, then builds a financial model that measures variable
expenses over a specific period of time. When a model of the proposed
workload is added, the software can establish **users** ' actual output and
the cost of the output based on cash and capacity.

COMPANY NAME: Strategyn (671177); QuestOne Decision Sciences Corp
    (671169); ESI-Expert Solutions International Ltd (671185)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Artificial Intelligence; Business Models; Business Planning;
    Data Warehouses; **Decision   Support   Systems** ; Expert Systems;
    Financial Modeling
REVISION DATE: 20010330

24/5/7

00118960   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Balanced Scorecard   (772437)

TITLE: CorVu scores performance
AUTHOR: Maxwell, Rebecca
SOURCE: Computerworld Canada,   v15 n14   p30(2) Jul 16, 1999
ISSN: 1484-9089
HOMEPAGE: http://www.lti.on.ca

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

CorVu's Balanced Scorecard is a tool that can be integrated with IBM DB2
Universal Database and DB2 **OLAP** Server to allow organizations to gauge,
analyze, and manage financial and operational performance. CorVu contents
that Balanced Scorecard can assist in communicating vision and strategy
throughout a company. Balanced Scorecard can also translate strategic and
corporate goals into separate performance measurements, while giving each
employee a roadmap of corporate goals. Performance results are linked with
the processes driving them. Correlation analysis is conducted when **users**
display scores used to assess strategic initiatives; **employees** also can
determine when performance is better in one area or worse in another.
Integration with DB2 gives companies that store performance data in DB2 the
ability to communicate natively through Balanced Scorecard with DB2.
Features of Balanced Scorecard include communication and **feedback** ,
information analysis via graphs, gauges and reports, integration of
quantitative and qualitative measures, and component-based architecture
that allows **users** to create a library of measurements, from which
scorecards are built. A spokesperson for a Georgia, Canada, **law**
enforcement organization says Balanced Scorecard provides a quicker view of
certain measurement parameters required for his army and air units.

COMPANY NAME: CorVu Corp   (629561)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Business Planning; DB2; Decision Support Systems; Financial
    Analysis
REVISION DATE: 19991130

 24/5/8
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00118934   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: nQuire Server   (772151)

TITLE: Search Tool For Structured Data
AUTHOR: Booker, Ellis
SOURCE: InternetWeek,   v779 p17(2) Sep 6, 1999
ISSN: 0746-8121
HOMEPAGE: http://www.internetwk.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

nQuire Software's nQuire Server Suite allows **users** to analyze structured
data by navigating data from multiple sources. nQuire Server Suite is more
effective than analytic tool/data warehouse combos that currently
predominate in the business intelligence arena, says the vendor. CEO and
president of nQuire, Larry Barbetta, explains that nQuire Server Suite has
a search engine that operates similarly to an Internet search engine. Most
BI tools rely on one data warehouse, but with a specific schema, only a
small part of data can be stored that way. nQuire Server Suite's server can

gather data from multiple back-end systems including XML sources. nQuire
Server Suite also differentiates itself with its **client** , which consists
of 60Kbs of JavaScript code that runs in a browser and is designed
expressly for telecommuters or casual **users** in an e-commerce environment.
Analysts are aware that **users** need to streamline data analysis in a
portal-type setting, and say that nQuire Server Suite is middleware that
works well to handle a query against multiple sources, while **returning**
logically organized results. nQuire Server Suite's target markets are
Web-based companies that want to analyze traffic and transaction patterns.
One **user** , Fanball.com, will use nQuire to study the demographics and site
patterns of visitors to its fantasy football site.

COMPANY NAME: Siebel Systems Inc (Minnesota)   (668532)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: **Decision   Support   Systems** ; Information Retrieval;
    Pattern Recognition; XML
REVISION DATE: 20020124

24/5/9
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00118372   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Data Warehouses (834289)

TITLE: Open Road to Strategic Value
AUTHOR: Thurber, Mike
SOURCE: Intelligent Enterprise,   v2 n8 p40(6) Jun 1, 1999
ISSN: 1524-3621
HOMEPAGE: http://www.intelligententerprise.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

A discussion of factors critical for effective retrieval of strategic
information from data warehouses emphasizes the importance of knowing which
questions to ask, rather than the significance of tool selection, or
methodology. Although **users** have data, conventional methods and tools do
not provide the answers needed. With a knowledge Discovery framework (KDF),
such as the one described, **users** can cull business information from a
data warehouse and convert it to crucial, strategic knowledge. The test
case described involves the ability to save $4 million in one year in the
automotive industry. Topics covered include autonomous data mining;
multidimensional **formulation** and analysis; graphical visualization; a
case study in which sales improve; and methods that contributed
significantly to the success of the case study. The latter include an
emphasize on measurable business value, without emphasis on detailed
reporting requirements, disparate data, or tool choice. The process was
enhanced by an avoidance of data warehouse consolidation and an emphasis on
building analytical data marts. All tools used were powerful enough to
provide results quickly, and only about two- **person** -months of effort were
used. The most critical aspect of successful intelligence gathering is not
tools or methodology. Implementors can impress a customer with short
development time and the power of **online   analytical   processing** (**OLAP**
) on a data mart, but must also be able to confidently predict a large
return on investment.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent   (999999)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Graphs Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Data Mining; Data Warehouses; **Decision   Support   Systems** ;
    Information Retrieval
REVISION DATE: 19991030

00115952   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: **PowerPlay Enterprise Server 6.5 UNIX & Windows NT**   (730394)
; **NovaView 1.0 Windows 9x & NT**   (736317)

TITLE: **Cognos aptly powers up** OLAP
AUTHOR: Biggs, Maggie
SOURCE: InfoWorld,   v21 n14 p73(1) Apr 5, 1999
ISSN: 0199-6649
HOMEPAGE: http://www.infoworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: A

There are many tools available for data analysis via **online   analytical
processing** (**OLAP**). Cognos's PowerPlay Enterprise Server 6.5 and NovaView
1.0 are two applications serving these functions in different ways.
PowerPlay Enterprise Server is an excellent high-end solution that competes
with offerings from Oracle, Hyperion, and Seagate Software. Especially
notable are load-balancing properties across servers. It also supports
numerous platforms, and, just as useful, Web, Windows, and mobile **clients**
. This broad support is a good fit for many businesses that themselves
employ multiple platforms and **clients** . PowerPlay Enterprise Server 6.5 is
highly recommended. Cognos' NovaView is an **OLAP   client** limited to use
with Microsoft **OLAP** services. It is a solid **client** offering,
easy-to-use with a well-thought-out interface, which can reduce training
costs. The product is much improved over previous versions and includes
such features as a **formula   editor** , which makes it easy to build complex
calculations, and support for creation of multidimensional data analyses to
be deployed in read-only form. The product is recommended.

COMPANY NAME: Cognos Corp (027294)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Decision Support Systems; Information Retrieval; Intranets;
    Load Balancing; UNIX; Windows NT/2000
REVISION DATE: 20000830

00109546   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: **Churn Prophet** (714763); **Media MR** (590231); **PowerPlay
Server Web** Edition   (666076); **Broadbase 1.2** (689882); **PowerSqribe
(682276**

TITLE: **Your Safety Net in a Sea of Data**
AUTHOR: Fleischer, Joe
SOURCE: Call Center Magazine,   v11 n5 p91(6) May 1998
ISSN: 1064-5543
HOMEPAGE: http://www.callcentermagazine.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

A data warehouse and the right analysis tools makes it possible to filter
out valuable call center information out of a mountain of data. Some of
these tools include Lightbridge's Churn Prophet, Speedware's Media MR,
Cognos' PowerPlay Server Web **Edition** , Broadbase's Broadbase 1.2, and

Sqribe's PowerSqribe. A data warehouse is a large repository of data collected from multiple smaller databases. A data mart is a subset of a data warehouse, usually driven by subject or work area. Although it is a large undertaking, it does not have to be impractical. When first starting a data warehouse, it is best to limit its size, or start with a data mart. Some applications are very specific to certain industries. Churn Prophet helps call centers selling wireless services determine which customers are most likely to switch to competitors. **OLAP** usually works with multidimensional databases, but can also work with relational databases. Media MR is an **OLAP** tool that can be used to drill down on data from both multidimensional and relational databases. With it, **users** can create **rules** for highlighting data that indicates specific problems, such as slow response times. PowerPlay Server Web **Edition** is a Web **OLAP** tool that works with multiple database servers and helps to make data accessible from a Web browser. PowerSqribe is an **OLAP** tool based on Java, which means the program can run on a variety of computers. Broadbase, a data mart product that works with non-Western alphabets, includes multiple data mining **algorithms** to identify cross-selling opportunities.

COMPANY NAME: Lightbridge Inc (626538); Speedware Corp (310042); Cognos
    Corp (027294); KANA Inc (587742); Brio Software Inc (504611)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Call Centers; Data Warehouses; Decision Support Systems;
    Information Retrieval; Java
REVISION DATE: 20030130

24/5/12
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00107034   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Data Marts (838837)

TITLE: Beware of marts, experts agree
AUTHOR: Goff, Leslie
SOURCE: Computerworld,   v32 n14 p65(2) Apr 6, 1998
ISSN: 0010-4841
HOMEPAGE: http://www.computerworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Data mart tool vendors are anxious to sell a variety of products for gathering, cleansing, normalizing, mining, and analyzing data. However, the hype generated in this arena has cannibalized the data warehouse market. Makers of low-end tools that cannot scale have been particularly guilty of propagating untruths about this market. Strategists estimate that when data mart decisions are made tactically, instead of taking a more strategic, top-down approach, the system is obsolete within 18 months. It is difficult to **alter** business **rules** and queries in a data mart, but business requirements frequently **change** . So while a data mart may bring some short-term value, in the long run, there will be no **return** on investment. A top-down approach is recommended, starting with a data warehouse, and only later adding data mart and data mining tools. The bottom-up approach starts with the data mart and has been accepted by many **users** , often because of a misconception that they must model all data in the enterprise at once in order to utilize the top-down, data warehouse approach. In fact, a data warehouse can be built on a subject-by-subject basis.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)
DESCRIPTORS: Data Marts; Data Warehouses; **Decision   Support   Systems** ;
    Information Retrieval; Software Marketing
REVISION DATE: 20020819

24/5/13
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00106879   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES: LDAP   (837831); Novell Directory Services (NDS)   (460354);
ODBC   (844195); RightFAX Enterprise   (686701)**

TITLE: Directories and Phonebooks
AUTHOR: Sawicki, Ed
SOURCE: Networking Solutions,   v7 n4 p18(2) Jan 1998
ISSN: 1058-2800
HOMEPAGE: http://www.nwsolutions.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), Novell Directory Services
(NDS), Microsoft's Microsoft Open Database Connectivity (ODBC), and
RightFAX Enterprise are highlighted in a discussion of the increasing
administrative complexity of e-mail and fax phone books. One big problem is
the fact that vendors keep adding new features to the tools, but do not use
open-standards phone books and do not allow **users** to substitute their own
databases. For example, the **user** sends e-mail and fax broadcasts
occasionally, but cannot maintain a single e-mail and fax phone book. Many
programs allow **users** to import names and addresses into a phone book, and
some have advanced import functions, including RightFAX Enterprise, which
now supports LDAP. The **user** wants his phonebook to be **updated** each time
he **updates** information in the customer database. To do this with current
products, he has to perform repetitive tasks in multiple applications,
including importing tasks. A better solution is to have the e-mail or fax
program use the extant customer database directly. Today's LDAP is not a
solution because no LDAP-to- **OLAP** product is currently available. In a
discussion of software that uses a telephone number directory, RightFAX
Enterprise is described as an advanced fax server that runs on the Windows
NT platform and adds **rule** -based functions to process telephone numbers
intelligently.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999); Novell Inc (344893); Captaris
    (581828)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Computer Resource Management; E-Mail Utilities; Fax Software;
    Network Administration; Network Directories; Network Software; ODBC;
    Open Source; Telecommunications; Telephone Directories
REVISION DATE: 20020630

24/5/14
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00106330   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: PLDs   (830446)

TITLE: New programmable logic devices address modern designs
AUTHOR: Varhol, Peter
SOURCE: Computer Design,   v36 n11 p64(4) Nov 1997
ISSN: 0010-4566
HOMEPAGE: http://www.computer-design.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

A discussion of the modern design aspects of newer programmable **logic**
devices emphasizes the availability of better software and new **logic**
architectures that **alter** the **decision** – **making** process required of
engineers. Formerly, programmable **logic** and application-specific
integrated circuit (ASIC) **users** were two separate groups. However,
current and future design activities involve some overlap, as increased
densities in programmable **logic** provide more tools for designers. Time to
market is a consideration in designs with tens of thousands of gates, and
at high volumes, costs are lower for the ASIC, while the development cycle
is extended. Programmable **logic** and ASICs both can meet the requirements
of various complex designs. Actel and Xilinx are responding to the need for
such products. As more customers use programmable **logic** for applications
needing high performance and more complexity, many migrate to synthesis of
an HDL specification as the premier method of deployment. This **alters**
technical issues for devices. For instance, gate count is less important if
too many of the gates are not easily accessible to a particular design via
synthesis. To improve performance and increase flexibility, new, inventive
chip designs come from DynaChip, which use active **repeater** technology to
shorten the delay between **logic** blocks on a chip.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Output Samples
DESCRIPTORS: CAD; CAD CAM; CAE; Circuit Design; Electrical Engineering;
    Hardware Description Languages; PLCs
REVISION DATE: 20020930

24/5/15
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00103834   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: MineSet (612847)

TITLE: Using MineSet for Knowledge Discovery
AUTHOR: Becker, Barry G
SOURCE: IEEE Computer Graphics & Appl,   v17 n4 p75(4) Jul/Aug 1997
ISSN: 0272-1716
HOMEPAGE: http://computer.org/cga

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Silicon Graphics' MineSet brings together database access, data mining, and
visualization. The addition of diverse visualization tools makes it
possible for **users** to select the most appropriate method for each
situation. Because the architecture is **client** /server-based, those tasks
that are computationally intensive run on the server. The results are then
returned to the **client** for visualization. The MineSet product is
accessible to beginners. **Users** begin by selecting a table from a data
source; then they apply transformations and mining **algorithms** to that
data. The resulting table is then mapped to the visualization tools.
Because there are many different data types, different visualization
paradigms are provided. The Scatter Visualizer, for example, combines a
scatter plot with the ability to animate other dimensions. The Tree
Visualizer shows hierarchical data, and the Map Visualizer is used to show
geographical data. Data, however, must be preprocessed before
visualization. Data mining is a type of preprocessing that extracts and
visualizes only the results that are desired by the end- **user** .

COMPANY NAME: Silicon Graphics Inc (435201)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Data Mining; Data Warehouses; Database Management; **Decision
    Support Systems** ; Information Retrieval; Pattern Recognition

24/5/16
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00103560   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Data Mining (836699); Internet Marketing (835552)

TITLE: How to Mine Data on the Web
AUTHOR: Mena, Jesus
SOURCE: Databased Web Advisor,   v15 n7 p32(5) Jul 1997
ISSN: 1090-6436
HOMEPAGE: http://www.advisor.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Corporate assets can often be discovered through data mining. Data mining
is an iterative process, which examines patterns in business transactions
and extracts knowledge. It uses pattern recognition technologies, including
genetic **algorithms** , neural networks, and case-based reasoning. In the
past, data mining has been used with data warehouses and customer
information files, but it is now starting to be used on the Web as well,
since the introduction of Internet-based electronic commerce. The
predictive model depends on a detailed examination of historical
interactions, such as credit card transactions or bar-code data. On the
Web, other components must also be examined, including server log files,
cookie files, registration forms, and Web site traffic reports. A cookie
file is a type of file the Web browser uses to track where each **client**
has been on the Web. The Web server will request the browser to transmit
the cookie file with each request, and can be used to recognize when a
particular **client**   **returns** to a site. Cookies can be used to provide the
basis for a more targeted marketing endeavor. Registration forms can
provide more precise information because **users** voluntarily provide
information about themselves. The data mining tools mine this and other
data to determine patterns and clusters. Visualization tools are usually
used in conjunction with the data mining tool to simplify the analysis
process.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Tables
DESCRIPTORS: Artificial Intelligence; Data Marts; Data Mining; **Decision
    Support   Systems** ; Information Retrieval; Neural Networks; Pattern
    Recognition
REVISION DATE: 19980830

24/5/17
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00103513   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: RAMP (672211)

TITLE: An Information Architecture for Risk Assessment and Management
AUTHOR: Garvey, Paul Phair, Douglas J Wilson, John A
SOURCE: IEEE Software,   v14 n3 p25(10) May/Jun 1997
ISSN: 0740-7459
HOMEPAGE: http://computer.org/softare

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Mitre Corporation created RAMP (Risk Assessment & Management Program), a
risk management information system, to allow managers to leverage
experience gained from other projects. Modern systems have grown
increasingly complex and expensive, and a program manager's ability to
manage risk has become more difficult. This complexity makes it easy to
repeat past mistakes. Ideally, managers should be able to access a
centralized resource of knowledge to avoid making these mistakes. According
to the authors, who are Mitre **employees** , RAMP lets authorized **users**
gain access to various risk mitigation experiences from locations anywhere
in the world. RAMP holds a database of project risks and mitigation
strategies, and several links to risk-relevant resources and Web contacts.
The integrated system lets **users** browse and query the information
resources, query experts via e-mail, examine risk information templates,
and create custom portfolios of similar projects. Running on Mitre's
intranet, the RAMP home page connects to all of the major RAMP areas. The
RiskCheck! application gives **users** intelligent risk suggestions, helping
users find projects similar to their own and examine the risks that these
projects faced. This works by first allowing the **user** to input the
attributes of the technologies being used on the current project. The
utility then uses a matching **algorithm** to find projects that are similar,
and identifies potential risk areas.

COMPANY NAME: MITRE Corp (605158)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: **Decision   Support   Systems ; EIS** (Executive Information
    Systems); Project Management; Risk Analysis
REVISION DATE: 19991030

24/5/18
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00102053   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Seagate Info Windows Beta   (730386)

TITLE: BlackWidow spins web of data
AUTHOR: DelRossi, Robert A
SOURCE: InfoWorld,   v19 n35 p99(1) Sep 1, 1997
ISSN: 0199-6649
HOMEPAGE: http://www.infoworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: A

Seagate Software's Crystal Info beta (Blackwidow), a reporting and data
mining tool, strengthens the vendor's support for enterprise environments.
The toolset provides robust analysis features and competes with data mining
products from Cognos, Business Objects, and Brio Technology. Pricing is
modular and competitive, and distribution functions are robust. Crystal
Info is recommended as a very good solution for environments that want to
provide data analysis tools to many information **users** . This release
allows **users** to create and analyze multidimensional cubes, each of which
has **logical** data groupings, including **clients** or products, and
measurable items, including costs or revenues. Testers were able to
graphically position cubes in many ways using the Crystal Worksheet **online**
  analytical   processing (**OLAP**) module. World Wide Web components are
provided for interactive analysis over the Internet and intranets, and
secure, distributed processing is provided, along with strong scheduling.
Administration is intuitive, and the system is scalable. During tests,
Crystal Worksheet was highly responsive, regardless of the data's
arrangement. It expertly handled **changing** of columns and rows, creation
of subcolumns, and addition of new calculated columns. Crystal Worksheet is

fast because it retrieves only the cube data needed to create a view, and cubes are stored in a shared network area.

COMPANY NAME: Seagate Technology Inc (530549)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Database Utilities; Decision Support Systems; IBM PC &
    Compatibles; Information Retrieval; Report Generators; Windows
REVISION DATE: 20020227

24/5/19
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00100127   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES: DB2 Intelligent Data Miner (653934); MineSet (612847);
Darwin (613932); Pilot Decision Support Suite (626155); Holos (365823)**

TITLE: Datamining for the masses
AUTHOR: Darling, Charles B
SOURCE: Datamation,   v43 n2 p52(5) Feb 1997
ISSN: 0011-6963
HOMEPAGE: http://www.datamation.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

IBM's Intelligent Data Miner, Silicon Graphics' MineSet, Thinking Machines'
Darwin, Pilot Software's Pilot Decision Support Suite (DSS), and Seagate
Software's Holos are among data mining products highlighted in a discussion
that focuses on ease of use. With these and other products mentioned,
users need not concern themselves with the intricacies of neural networks,
genetic **algorithms** , regression techniques, or decision trees. One expert
points out that the basic tenets of data mining have been present in
statistics, artificial intelligence, and machine learning for decades.
However, these technologies have matured and can be used with
high-performance databases and data integration methods to make AI and
statistics more practical for business use. Tools selected by IS must be
able to coalesce with other tools to perform tasks to make data mining
useful. Intelligent Data Miner and MineSet ship with data preparation tools
that automate some of the tasks required to prepare data for mining, or
users can do the extraction, scrubbing, scheduling, and loading as part of
the data warehousing project. A third **alternative** is the datamart, which
can be either a standard topical datamart or a specialized datamart
designed and built only to support data mining. Among topics covered are
DSS, an **online analytical processing** (**OLAP**) tool, additional
resources, reasonably priced, off-the-shelf data mining tools, scalable
tools, and deterrents to data mining.

COMPANY NAME: IBM Corp (351245); Silicon Graphics Inc (435201); Oracle
    Corp (010740); Accrue Software Inc (626171); Seagate Technology Inc
    (530549)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Artificial Intelligence; Data Marts; Decision Support Systems
    ; Information Retrieval
REVISION DATE: 20021226

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DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00086527   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: IQ/Objects Windows (587371); Cognos PowerPlay 4.1

(243477)

TITLE: **Power Tools for Data Drilling**
AUTHOR: Linthicum, David S
SOURCE: Byte,   v12 n1 p143(3) Jan 1996
ISSN: 0360-5280
HOMEPAGE: http://www.byte.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Comparison
GRADE: Product Comparison, No Rating

IQ/Objects (IQ/O), a query and reporting tool from IQ Software, and
PowerPlay 4.1, an online analytic processing (**OLAP**) data analysis tool,
are described and compared. IQ/O is a good all-purpose Windows tool, with
Report Designer and Viewer modules that perform well with OLE 2.0 object
incorporation and a Knowledge Base **Editor** for creation of **logical**
database views. PowerPlay consists of four programs that allow developers
and end- **users** to create interactive reports and graphics and to do some
what-if analyses. It supports drill-down for extensive detail. Explore,
Reporter, Portfolio, and Transformer components are provided, with a
bundled Cognos Scheduler. Mouse-driven actions allow **users** to view data;
Transformer makes multidimensional data (for use by Explorer and Reporter)
from 2D database tables. Both products work with many local databases and
remote servers, including Oracle, Informix, and Open Database Connectivity
(ODBC)-compatible databases.

COMPANY NAME: Computer Associates International Inc   (081957); Cognos Corp
      (027294)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Database Utilities; IBM PC & Compatibles; Information
    Retrieval; Informix; OLTP; Oracle; Report Generators; Windows
REVISION DATE: 20020923

24/5/21
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00082794   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: OLAP   **(835188**

TITLE: OLAP **Databases?**
AUTHOR: Baer, Tony
SOURCE: Open Computing,   v12 n9 p60(2) Sep 1995
ISSN: 1072-4044

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

 Online analytical processing (**OLAP**) is the term assigned to
multidimensional databases by relational database management system (RDBMS)
innovator E.F. Codd. Organizations that must provide a view of the overall
business climate, or those that must resolve complex multinational or
multidivisional financial reconciliation problems, need **OLAP** .
Multidimensional databases provide data management tools for decision
support; **OLAP** performs fast queries, provides reliable answers, and
expands existing databases. However, **OLAP** is not currently governed by
any standards, and **OLAP** products use different terms, query languages,
data structures, and application programming interfaces (APIs). Other
drawbacks include lack of management tools or scalability; **OLAP** databases
are generally smaller than 50 GB. **Users** can choose among **logical** **OLAP**
tools, star schema for performance, and **OLAP** databases for business
problems that involve **regulatory** compliance and require **repeatable**
performance.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)
DESCRIPTORS: Database Management; **Decision   Support   Systems ;**
    Information Retrieval
REVISION DATE: 20010430

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DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00080883   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES: LEVEL5 Quest (600911); Level5 Quest Search Service
(577171)**

TITLE: Level five tackles fuzzy logic **with upcoming search engine**
AUTHOR: Bowen, Ted Smalley
SOURCE: PC Week,   v12 n31 p43(2) Aug 7, 1995
ISSN: 0740-1604

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Level Five Research will release a Windows fuzzy- **logic** data-search engine
that acts as an **alternative** to online analytic processing (**OLAP**) and
multidimensional database front ends. **Users** can graphically create SQL
statements for fuzzy searches of text and numerical data, says Karl Seiler,
VP of product development for Level Five. The target market for Level 5
Quest is the end-database **user** , who can use it as a replacement for **OLAP**
. No preindexing is needed, and the product is more scalable than **OLAP**
tools, because no data staging occurs. The search engine is Open Database
Connectivity (ODBC)-compatible, and **users** can establish search criteria
with the assistance of concept maps for tweaking accuracy levels or
fuzziness for ranking search results. Level 5 Quest Search Server, another
Level Five Research product, converts Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) form
entries to Search Server requests and vice versa.

COMPANY NAME: Inso Corp (613509)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Database Utilities; Fuzzy **Logic** ; IBM PC & Compatibles;
    Information Retrieval; Windows
REVISION DATE: 20011130

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DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00078985   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: ThinkMed Expert (568317)

TITLE: ThinkMed Expert Case Management Software Easy on Costs, Patients
AUTHOR: Murphy, Jack
SOURCE: Group Practice Managed Healthcare,   v11 n6 p33(3) Jun 1995
ISSN: 0279-4942

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

The ThinkMed Expert case management system is a **rule** -based **expert
system** founded in a relational database. This system, currently under
development, is demanding a second look from many potential installation
sites for its adept implementation. The system accepts a wide spectrum of

information including procedure codes, drugs, diagnostic information, providers, service location, and so forth. The relational technology at the heart of ThinkMed Expert is capable of sorting the massive quantities of sometimes random and diverse data in order to provide a meaningful reference for medical **personnel** , billing departments, and other medical care **personnel** . **Users** of this tactical system report investment **returns** as high as tenfold with savings approximated as high as 5 percent of gross payout.

COMPANY NAME: Click4Care   (606171)
DESCRIPTORS: Expert Systems; Health Care; Health Care Management; Medical
    Practice Management
REVISION DATE: 20020923

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00078285   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES: DBProfiler   (565504); SQL*Net Sniffer   (565512); Dr DeeBee
ODBC Tools   (545597)**

TITLE: Understanding Database Sniffers
AUTHOR: North, Ken
SOURCE: Network Computing,   v6 n5 p134(3) May 1, 1995
ISSN: 1046-4468
HOMEPAGE: http://www.NetworkComputing.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Syware's Dr DeeBee ODBC Tools is a suite of ODBC testing tools. The suite includes Dr DeeBee Spy, a Windows spy program that can trace the functions called by a program. The suite also includes utilities for regression testing, timing ODBC function calls, and tracing ODBC calls from Windows **clients** . The Check utility provides run-time semantic analysis, and the Replay utility can emulate an application or ODBC driver. Blue Lagoon Software's DBProfiler suite also offers several ODBC utilities for tracing function calls, native database APIs, and the Microsoft Access Engine. The Library Inspector utility records execution time for each function, the calling program, parameters, and **return** values. Network General's SQL*Net Sniffer supports most major protocols over most network types. **Users** are able to **monitor** and analyze traffic over multiple protocols, and the software offers a **rules** -based **expert** **system** for error detection.

COMPANY NAME: Mercury Interactive Corp   (523747); Sniffer Technologies
    (710199); SYWARE Inc   (600245)
DESCRIPTORS: Database Management; Expert Systems; IBM PC & Compatibles;
    Network Administration; Network Software; ODBC; Program Development;
    Software Testing; Windows
REVISION DATE: 20020630

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DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00077625   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES: TeLANophy   (462713); TMV 2000   (562475); Locator Services
(562483); IntelliSystem NT Phone Server   (562491); TeleVoice   (562505)**

TITLE: Voice Processing Buyer's Guide
AUTHOR: Lenz, Mary

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Many new voice processing products are highlighted. Voice mail/automated
attendants include Active Voice's TeLANphony, an ANI-enabled LAN-integrated
voice mail/automated attendant system that works with the Repartee voice
processing system. Telekol's TMV 2000, with audiotex and fax functions, is
suitable for small and mid-sized businesses. Audiotex products, which play
recorded messages for callers at the touch of key, include Locator
Services, which uses called zip codes to determine the location of a nearby
product retailer. IntelliSystem, a **rule** -based **expert   system** and
interactive voice response system, allows **users** to enter identifying
numbers to retrieve information; the caller can attempt to diagnose a
product problem without talking to a rep. TeleVoice is a speech recognition
product that uses words spoken by the caller to ' **repeat** ' a message, go to
the 'next' message, or 'stop' and talk to a human.

COMPANY NAME: Active Voice Inc (491721); Telekol Corp (536113); Voice
     Integrators (593184); Intellisystems Inc (569747); Veramark
     Technologies Inc (401013)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Tables Charts Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Call Centers; Computer Telephony; Expert Systems; Fax
     Software; IVR (Voice Response); LANs; Telecommunications; Voice Mail
REVISION DATE: 20011130

24/5/26
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

00076646   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES: Andrew Tobias' Managing Your Money Windows 2.0   (017580);
Professional Tax System (565563); CCH Perform Plus   (551368)**

TITLE: Managing Your Money for Windows version 2
AUTHOR: Giovetti, Alfred C

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: A

An accounting software **update** highlights MECA Software's Managing Your
Money for Windows 2.0, a product that was priced at the high end, but now
sells for much less. New features include a what-if tax planner that allows
the **user** to explore tax **law   changes** in various situations to compare
advantages. Installation is quick and intuitive, and the speedy,
full-functioned SmartDesk interface uses a 'virtual office' metaphor, with
clickable binders, desk drawers, wall calendar, and so on. **Users** gain
access to CheckFree electronic bill paying via a pictorial desk phone, and
the SmartFind magnifying glass on the desk is used to search for account
tranactions. Other products highlighted include The Professional Tax System
(with 124 tax programs, including those for electronic filing and
proforma); Revenue Enhancement **Expert   System** (breaks out the actual
cost of physician-provided services); CCH-Perform Plus (a frequently
updated CD-ROM with 5,000+ tax forms).

COMPANY NAME: Concentrex Inc (444715); Tax & Accounting Software Corp
     (497894); CCH Inc (545147)

24/5/27

00071549   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES: WIN (WESTLAW Is Natural) (019112); LawTALK for Windows
(495247)**

TITLE: AI in Business and Management: Law **and Legal Applications**
AUTHOR: Warkentin, Merrill E Davis, Kimberly Liebowitz, Jay Zeide, Janet
SOURCE: PC AI,   v8 n6 p23(4) Nov/Dec 1994
ISSN: 0894-0711
HOMEPAGE: http://www.pcai.com/pcai

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Artificial intelligence (AI) in **law** and legal applications is explored.
WestLaw, a computer-aided legal research system, can be used with LawTalk,
a speech recognition interface, to send WestLaw information to WordPerfect
documents; **users** can operate WordPerfect with speech commands. Another
example is a **client** billing system controlled by a **rule** based **expert**
system that queries lawyers; precise bills are drawn based on time and
type of work. ABF Processor generates tax **return** forms and other commonly
used legal documents; Computer-Assisted Practice System (CAPS) is a
practice system authoring and delivery environment with development tools,
an interactive interface, and advice, among other functions. PHAROS
provides **clients** advice on the affects of legal **changes** that are the
forerunner of the Single Market European Economic Community (EEC)
initiative. Many other AI applications are discussed.

COMPANY NAME: West Group (443344); Kolvox Communications Inc (525898)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Tables
DESCRIPTORS: Artificial Intelligence; Document Generators; Expert Systems;
    Law Firms; Legal; Professional Time & Billing; Speech Recognition
REVISION DATE: 20020930

24/5/28

00070357   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Enterprise   Information **Factory (531944**

TITLE: AT&T GIS Dives Into Vertical Markets
AUTHOR: Brandel, Mary
SOURCE: Computerworld,   v28 n44 p4(1) Oct 31, 1994
ISSN: 0010-4841
HOMEPAGE: http://www.computerworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Enterprise   Information Factory, a system that acts similarly to a data
warehouse, supports sales and marketing strategies for retail, banking,
telecommunications, and consumer goods manufacturing. The product includes
data access, transformation, and discovery tools; Top End transaction

monitor for fast request handling; OneVision Network Management Solutions for a central control point; AT&T messaging, with voice mail, workflow, and query by mail; and support for Informix, Oracle, and Teradata databases. The product does not use a separate operation system to store data as other data warehouses do; rather it merges the two storage methods providing access to one **logical** database. While more than half of the code is standard, 30 percent must be customized for each **user** .

COMPANY NAME: NCR Corp (552798)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Database Management; Decision Support Systems; EIS (Executive
     Information Systems); Information Retrieval; Marketing Information
REVISION DATE: 20020819

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Set     Items    Description
S1      262853   DECISION()SUPPORT()SYSTEM? OR DSS OR KBS OR KNOWLEDGE()BAS-
                 E?()SYSTEM? OR EXPERT()SYSTEM OR EIS OR (EXECUTIVE OR ENTERPR-
                 ISE?)()INFORMATION()SYSTEM OR DECISION()MAKING OR OPERATOR()S-
                 YSTEM?
S2        3090   DECISION()(PROCESSOR? OR HOST? OR SERVER? OR CPU OR MICROP-
                 ROCESSOR? OR COMPUTER? OR MICROCOMPUTER? OR STORAGE()DEVICE? -
                 OR MEMORY) OR ENTERPRISE()INFORMATION OR OLAP OR (ONLINE OR O-
                 N()LINE)()ANALYTICAL()PROCESS?
S3     4255692   ALGORITHM? OR AXIOM? OR RULE? OR PRINCIPLE? OR LAW OR LAWS
                 OR FORMULA? OR LOGIC? OR THEOREM? OR EXPRESSION? OR SCHEME? OR
                 (DOMINANCE OR INNOVATIVE OR INNOVATION)()(VALUE? OR FACTOR?)
S4      570308   RECURSIVE OR REPEAT? OR RECUR? OR COME()AGAIN OR RETURN? OR
                 REAPPEAR? OR RESUME? OR REOCCUR? OR RETURN?
S5     1570545   FEEDBACK OR FEED()BACK OR REGULAT? OR MONITOR?
S6     4465720   MODIF? OR CHANG? OR REVIS? OR REVAMP? OR ALTER? OR UPDAT? -
                 OR EDIT? OR REWORK? OR UP()(DATING OR DATE? ?)
S7      278841   GUI OR GUIS  OR USER()INTERFACE? OR SYMBOL? OR EMBLEM? OR -
                 ICON? OR CONTEXT?(2N)BOX? OR (PULL OR DROP)()DOWN()MENU ? OR -
                 POPUP OR POP()UP
S8     2068473   USER? OR DECISION()MAKER? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR PERSON? OR EMP-
                 LOYEE? OR CLIENT?
S9           0   (DOMINANCE AND INNOVATIVE AND INNOVATION)()(VALUE? OR FACT-
                 OR?)
S10      80870   S1 AND S3
S11        698   S2 AND S3
S12         88   S10 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S13         11   S12 AND S7
S14         28   S12 AND S8
S15          0   S11 AND S4 AND S5
S16         23   S11 AND S4
S17          0   S16 AND S5
S18          5   S16 AND S6
S19          1   S16 AND S7
S20         10   S16 AND S8
S21         58   S13 OR S14 OR S16 OR S18 OR S19 OR S20
S22         51   S21 NOT PY>2000
S23         51   S22 NOT PY>20000112
S24         43   RD (unique items)
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           (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
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24/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)

05775816 E.I. No: EIP01015502311
   Title: **Model-driven approach to information integration of CIMS for continuous process industries**
   Author: Mo, Yiwei; Xiao, Deyun
   Corporate Source: Tsinghua Univ, Beijing, China
   Source: Jisuanji Jicheng Zhizao Xitong/Computer Integrated Manufacturing Systems, CIMS v 6 n 3 Jun 2000. p 49-54
   Publication Year: 2000
   CODEN: JJZXFN   ISSN: 1006-5911
   Language: Chinese
   Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)
   Journal Announcement: 0103W2
   Abstract: By analyzing the reference architectures and modeling methods of CIMS for continuous process industries, an model-driven **enterprise information** integration approach was proposed . The approach was applied to total design of CIMS for a giant refinery enterprise. The information integration approach instructed the designers to optimize available solutions by **repeated** optimization and simulation so as to obtain the final physical system after the conceptual models and structure models in various levels were built at first, then the reference models of all parts in enterprises were built gradually. These models of CIMS for continuous process industries built in the utilization of this approach not only are of clear structures, which are helpful to understanding integration process and enable designers' efforts of building CIMS to concentrate on the domains that would make high profit, but also help managers and operators to optimize production and management's BPR (business process reconfiguration) based on some advanced management theories and advanced control **algorithms** during the whole life-cycle of an enterprise after the CIMS system was put into service. (**Edited** author abstract) 6 Refs.
   Descriptors: *Computer integrated manufacturing; Computer simulation; Optimization; Mapping; Information management; Life cycle
   Identifiers: Model driven approach
   Classification Codes:
   913.4.2 (Computer Aided Manufacturing)
   723.5 (Computer Applications); 913.4 (Manufacturing); 921.5 (Optimization Techniques)
   723 (Computer Software); 913 (Production Planning & Control); 921 (Applied Mathematics)
   72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

   24/5/2   (Item 2 from file: 8)

05578177 E.I. No: EIP00065205285
   Title: **Economic and conservation tradeoffs of** regulatory vs. **incentive-based water policy in the Pacific Northwest**
   Author: Schaible, Glenn D.
   Corporate Source: United States Dep of Agriculture, Washington, DC, USA
   Source: International Journal of Water Resources Development v 16 n 2 2000. p 221-238
   Publication Year: 2000
   CODEN: IJWDD3   ISSN: 0790-0627
   Language: English
   Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: G; (General Review)
   Journal Announcement: 0007W4
   Abstract: In this paper, onfarm water conservation and agricultural economic tradeoffs between selected **regulatory** and conservation-incentive water-policy choices are evaluated for the Pacific Northwest. Five broad water-policy perspectives are analyzed using a total of 37 **alternative**

policy scenarios. Policy analyses use a primal/dual-based, multi-product,
normalized restricted-equilibrium model of Pacific Northwest field-crop
agriculture. Results demonstrate that conservation-incentive water policy,
when integrated within balanced policy reform, can produce upwards of 1.7
million acre-feet of onfarm conserved water for the region, while also
significantly increasing economic **returns** to farmers. Producer
willingness to accept water-policy **change** is lowest for **regulatory**
policy (US dollar 4- dollar 18 per acre-foot of conserved water), but
highest for conservation-incentive policy that increases both irrigation
efficiency and crop productivity (dollar 67- dollar 208 per acre-foot of
conserved water). Conservation-incentive water policy also enhances
decision - **maker** flexibility in meeting multiple regional policy goals
(i.e. water for endangered aquatic species, water quality, Native American
treaty obligations, and sustainable rural agricultural economies). (Author
abstract) 30 Refs.
   Descriptors: Water resources; Water conservation; Agriculture; Farms;
Crops; Economics; Public policy; **Laws** and legislation; Regional planning;
 Decision   making
   Identifiers: Conservation-incentive water policy
   Classification Codes:
   821.4 (Agricultural Products); 911.2 (Industrial Economics); 902.3
(Legal Aspects)
   444 (Water Resources); 821 (Agricultural Equipment & Methods); 911
(Industrial Economics); 901 (Engineering Profession); 902 (Engineering
Graphics & Standards)
   44 (WATER & WATERWORKS ENGINEERING); 82 (AGRICULTURE & FOOD TECHNOLOGY)
 ; 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

 24/5/3   (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04702118   E.I. No: EIP97053662360
   Title: **Intelligent architecture for traffic controls in ATM network**
   Author: Jang, Wook-Jin; Lim, Chang Soo
   Corporate Source: Samsung Electronics Co, Ltd
   Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1997 2nd High Performance Computing
on the Information Superhighway, HPC Asia'97
   Conference   Location: Seoul,   South   Korea   Conference   Date:
19970428-19970502
   Sponsor: IEEE
   E.I. Conference No.: 46389
   Source: Proceedings of the Conference on High Performance Computing on
the Information Superhighway, HPC Asia'97 1997. p 242-247
   Publication Year: 1997
   CODEN: 002595
   Language: English
   Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
   Journal Announcement: 9707W3
   Abstract: Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network is a high-speed
multimedia network which handles various kinds of traffic with different
bit-rates and different quality of services (QoS). In order to maintain QoS
for each traffic source and to avoid possible congestion problem, ATM
network requires highly sophisticated and flexible controllers to insure
that the demanding performance can be achieved under unexpected **changes**
in traffic conditions. In this paper, we propose an intelligent
architecture using **recurrent** neural networks and **expert   system** for
traffic control in ATM network. The traffic control using neural networks
is suitable for ATM because neural networks can learn the offered traffic
characteristics and the dynamic **changes** of the traffic. The proposed
mechanism is based on the adaptive prediction of the future value of the
offered traffic and the flow rate for each traffic source. At every given
time slot, the controllers in the proposed architecture predict whether the
congestion will happen or not and **regulate** the volume of input traffic
for each traffic source before the congestion happens, maintaining the
user -required QoS for each traffic source based on the predefined **rules** .

Consequently, the mechanism guarantees the QoS for each traffic source and efficiently prevents the congestion. (Author abstract) 13 Refs.
  Descriptors: *Asynchronous transfer mode; Telecommunication traffic; Neural networks; Expert systems; Intelligent control; Interfaces (computer); Learning systems
  Identifiers: Intelligent architecture
  Classification Codes:
  723.4.1 (Expert Systems)
  723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 731.1 (Control Systems); 722.2 (Computer Peripheral Equipment); 723.5 (Computer Applications)
  718 (Telephone & Line Communications); 723 (Computer Software); 731 (Automatic Control Principles); 722 (Computer Hardware)
  71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING)

  24/5/4   **(Item 4 from file: 8)**
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04666660   E.I. No: EIP97043620003
  Title: Traveler response to damaged freeways and transportation system changes **following Northridge earthquake**
  Author: Wesemann, L.; Hamilton, T.; Tabaie, S.
  Corporate Source: Barton-Aschman Assoc, Pasadena, CA, USA
  Source: Transportation Research Record n 1556 Nov 1996. p 96-108
  Publication Year: 1996
  CODEN: TRREDM   ISSN: 0361-1981
  Language: English
  Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)
  Journal Announcement: 9706W1
  Abstract: When four key freeways in Southern California were damaged on January 17, 1994, by the Northridge earthquake, state and local agencies implemented a variety of emergency measures to the transportation systems in damaged corridors to ensure some degree of mobility during reconstruction. Travelers who had used damaged routes were faced with a variety of travel choices, such as using primary roadway detours, ridesharing, diverting to other roads, using transit, avoiding travel, telecommuting, or **changing** time of travel. On the basis of comprehensive travel surveys, traffic **monitoring** , and data collection, it was determined that travelers responded in significantly different ways in each of the four damaged corridors. In the very heavily traveled 1-10 (Santa Monica) Freeway Corridor, even though primary roadway detours could only carry approximately 40 percent of normal freeway capacity, virtually all travelers still drove their automobiles because numerous parallel streets exist in this corridor as **alternatives** to the freeway. By contrast, research showed that some 7,000 **users** of the 1-5 (Golden State) and SR-14 (Antelope Valley) freeways shifted to commuter trains because parallel roadways were limited. In addition, although most travelers quickly **returned** to their original trip making choices and mode of travel after damaged freeways were opened, other travelers (including many train riders) chose to remain with the new travel choices for a variety of behavioral reasons, including reliability. Further research indicated that when travelers in Southern California were forced to choose from a variety of new travel choices, their **decision   making** followed a **logical** hierarchy based on specific trip making requirements and travel time thresholds, as well as their perceptions of the suitability of each choice for their own particular travel needs. (Author abstract)
  Descriptors: Motor transportation; Highway systems; Earthquake effects; Data acquisition; **Decision   making** ; Time and motion study
  Identifiers: Damaged highway systems
  Classification Codes:
  406.1 (Highway Systems); 723.2 (Data Processing)
  432 (Highway Transportation); 406 (Highway Engineering); 484 (Seismology); 723 (Computer Software)
  43 (TRANSPORTATION); 48 (ENGINEERING GEOLOGY); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA

24/5/5   (Item 5 from file: 8)

04539638   E.I. No: EIP96100379417
   Title: Enterprise   information   **system modeling for continuous improvement**
   Author: Manley, J.H.
   Corporate Source: Univ of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA
   Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1996 19th International Conference on Computers and Industrial Engineering
   Conference Location: Miami, FL, USA   Conference Date: 19960304-19960306
   E.I. Conference No.: 45470
   Source: Computers & Industrial Engineering v 31 n 1-2 Oct 1996. p 273-276
   Publication Year: 1996
   CODEN: CINDDL
   Language: English
   Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
   Journal Announcement: 9612W4

   Abstract: A three-phase information system analysis and design methodology is being used to continuously improve **enterprise   information** systems as part of a six-step annual business improvement process. Following senior management's strategic decisions on next year's product and/or service portfolio content, interacting financial, management, engineering, and quality improvement processes are analyzed to determine their output product and/or service quality and timeliness. Concurrently, facilities, equipment, and **personnel** resources required for **individual** processes are inspected for possible immediate or future improvement. Throughout these analyses minimum essential information (MEI) requirements are derived using the Object Transformation Process Model (OTPM). **Individual** OTPM models are linked to help identify all pertinent data sources, information destinations, and timing requirements. The linked OTPM models are mapped onto an Embedded Computer System (ECS) model that defines a physical architecture for improving telecommunication paths between all humans, machines and embedded computers that are component parts of the integrated processes. This approach yields comprehensive information system **logical** and physical architectural models that can **recursively** guide high-leverage enterprise-wide improvement projects over succeeding fiscal years. (Author abstract) 4 Refs.
   Descriptors: *Information technology; Computer simulation; Systems analysis; Management information systems; Decision making; Strategic planning; Process engineering; Mathematical models; Computer systems; Quality assurance
   Identifiers: **Enterprise   information** system; Senior management strategic decision; Minimum essential information; Object transformation process model; Embedded computer system
   Classification Codes:
   723.5 (Computer Applications); 912.3 (Operations Research); 912.2 (Management); 913.1 (Production Engineering); 921.6 (Numerical Methods)
   723 (Computer Software); 903 (Information Science); 912 (Industrial Engineering & Management); 913 (Production Planning & Control); 921 (Applied Mathematics)
   72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

24/5/6   (Item 6 from file: 8)

04270211   E.I. No: EIP95092856514
   Title: **Estuary management by stochastic linear quadratic optimal control**
   Author: Zhao, Bing; Mays, Larry W.
   Corporate Source: Arizona State Univ, Tempe, AZ, USA

Abstract: A new type of estuary-management model based on discrete-time stochastic linear quadratic optimal control is presented. It is a **feedback** -control model that enables **decision makers** to determine the upstream reservoir releases during a time interval after the salinity and nutrient levels are observed at specified locations in the estuary at the beginning of the time interval. The optimal upstream reservoir releases are determined so that the salinity and nutrient levels at these locations are as close as possible to the prescribed levels for the remaining time intervals in the sense of statistical expectation. The ungauged inflows, precipitation, and evaporation are incorporated into the model as random variables. The control vector for the estuarine system consists of the freshwater inflows into the estuary, and the state vector contains the salinity and nutrient levels at specified locations for measurement in the estuary. The dynamic-programming **principle** is used to analytically derive the **feedback** -control **law** that expresses the control vector as a linear function of the state vector. The parameter matrix in the system equation is **recursively updated** by **recursive** least squares. Numerical examples are performed for the Lavaca-Tres Palacios Estuary in Texas for the purposes of illustrating the viability of this methodology. (Author abstract) Refs.
Descriptors: Estuaries; Rivers; Optimal control systems; **Feedback** control; Linear control systems; Reservoirs (water); **Decision making** ; Stream flow; Mathematical models; Dynamic programming
Identifiers: Nutrient levels; Control vector; Estuarine system; Freshwater inflows; **Recursive** least squares
Classification Codes:
407.2 (Waterways); 444.1 (Surface Water); 731.1 (Control Systems); 441.2 (Reservoirs); 912.2 (Management); 631.1 (Fluid Flow, General)
407 (Maritime & Port Structures); 444 (Water Resources); 731 (Automatic Control Principles); 441 (Dams & Reservoirs); 912 (Industrial Engineering & Management); 631 (Fluid Flow & Hydrodynamics)
44 (WATER & WATERWORKS ENGINEERING); 73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT); 63 (FLUID DYNAMICS & VACUUM TECHNOLOGY)

24/5/7   (Item 7 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)

03790605   E.I. No: EIP94011195850
Abstract: Active database systems react to pre-defined situations automatically without **user** intervention. The system detects when events

occur and then triggers an action if a **user** -defined condition is satisfied. The types of events that can be detected and the expressiveness of the **user** -defined conditions are metrics of sophistication of an active database as they define the scope of real-world situations that can cause the system to react. This paper describes a situation **monitor** for an active database that can detect events affecting derived relations, as well as stored relations. The derived relations do not need to be materialized even if **recursively** defined or if the definition of the relations are **modified** . A novel representation for conditions that can express both states of stored relations as well as the implied states of the derived relations is described. The representation can be used to reason with the events to the stored relations as well as the detected events to the derived relations. The approach has been implemented to detect events and evaluate conditions for a prototype active deductive database. (Author abstract) Refs.

Descriptors: Database systems; **Knowledge based systems** ; Data storage equipment; **User interfaces** ; State assignment; Constraint theory ; Management information systems; Data structures; **Recursive** functions; Query languages

Identifiers: Active **rules** ; Deductive databases; Integrity constraint; Event condition action **rules**

Classification Codes:

723.4.1 (Expert Systems)

723.3 (Database Systems); 723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 722.1 (Data Storage, Equipment & Techniques); 721.1 (Computer Theory, Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory, Programming Theory); 723.2 (Data Processing)

723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

24/5/8   (Item 8 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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02303040   E.I. Monthly No: EI8708076352
Title: **TIME-BASED AIR-TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT USING EXPERT SYSTEMS.**
Author: Tobias, Leonard; Scoggins, John L. Jr.
Corporate Source: NASA, Ames Research Cent, Moffett Field, CA, USA
Source: IEEE Control Systems Magazine v 7 n 2 Apr 1987 p 23-29
Publication Year: 1987
CODEN: ISMAD7   ISSN: 0730-6598
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: A; (Applications)
Journal Announcement: 8708
Abstract: A description is given of a prototype **expert system** that has been developed for the time scheduling of aircraft into the terminal area. The three functions of the air-traffic-control schedule advisor are as follows: for each new arrival, it develops an admissible flight plan for that aircraft; as the aircraft progresses through the terminal area, it **monitors** deviations from the aircraft's flight plan and provides advisories to **return** the aircraft to its assigned schedule; and if major disruptions such as missed approaches occur, it develops a **revised** plan. The advisor is operational on a **Symbolics** 3600 and is programmed in MRS (a **logic** programming language), Lisp, and Fortran. 7 refs.

Descriptors: *AIR TRANSPORTATION--*Traffic Control; ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE--Expert Systems; COMPUTER PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES--LISP

Identifiers: **SYMBOLICS** 3600; MRS; FORTRAN

Classification Codes:

431 (Air Transportation); 723 (Computer Software); 731 (Automatic Control Principles)

43 (TRANSPORTATION); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING)

24/5/9   (Item 1 from file: 35)

01767679 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9986837
User -defined aggregates for advanced database applications
  Author: Wang, Haixun
  Degree: Ph.D.
  Year: 2000
  Corporate Source/Institution: University of California, Los Angeles (
           0031)
  Chair: Carlo Zaniolo
  Source: VOLUME 61/09-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
           PAGE 4832. 164 PAGES
  Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE
  Descriptor Codes: 0984
  ISBN: 0-599-93940-0

      A mounting wave of data-intensive and knowledge-based applications,
such as data mining, data warehousing, and Online   Analytical
Processing (OLAP), have created a strong demand for more powerful
database languages and systems. Several data model extensions (e.g.,
Object-Relational models), new language constructs (e.g. recursion and
OLAP constructs), and various database extenders based on user -defined
functions, have been proposed to enhance the current Database Management
Systems (DBMSs). However, state-of-the-art DBMSs are not powerful and
general enough for many advanced database applications, and in particular
for data mining.
      In this thesis, we claim that User -defined Aggregates (UDAs) provide
a versatile mechanism for extending the power and applicability of
Object-Relational Databases (O-R DBs). We first define the formal semantics
of UDAs in logic and then we apply them to SQL DBMSs. After building a
series of language prototypes, we designed and implemented AXL. AXL is easy
to learn and use for database programmers because it preserves the
constructs, programming paradigm and data types of SQL (whereas there is an
‘impedance mismatch’ between SQL and the procedural languages
of user -defined functions currently used in O-R DBs). Data independence
and parallelizability represent two additional qualities that AXL inherits
from database systems. In this thesis, we show that, while adding only
minimal extensions to SQL, AXL is very powerful and capable of expressing
complex algorithms efficiently. We demonstrate this by coding data mining
functions and other advanced applications that, previously, had been a
major problem for SQL databases.
      Due to its flexibility, SQL-compatibility and ease of use, the AXL
approach offers better extensibility mechanisms, in several application
domains, than the function libraries now offered by commercial O-R DBs
under names such as Datablades or DB-Extenders.

 24/5/10   (Item 2 from file: 35)

01749024 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9978149
Cooperative diplomacy: Citizens, sovereignty, and the logic of
democratic enlargement
  Author: Ndungu, Anthony Mark
  Degree: Ph.D.
  Year: 2000
  Corporate Source/Institution: Cornell University (0058)
  Adviser: Judith V. Reppy
  Source: VOLUME 61/06-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
           PAGE 2458. 327 PAGES
  Descriptors: POLITICAL SCIENCE, INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS ;
                PHYSICS, ATOMIC ; ENGINEERING, NUCLEAR
  Descriptor Codes: 0616; 0748; 0552
  ISBN: 0-599-83995-3

The contemporary theory of international regimes holds that governments collaborate when they reach a consensus on a centralized supervisory mechanism for resolving compliance, **monitoring** , and distributive questions. Yet, in the least likely case of international nuclear security, governments have **repeatedly** established major international regimes without such a consensus, even though undetected defection would impose substantial long-term costs on those continuing to comply, and seriously complicate attempts at retaliation.

For example, despite more than ten years of almost continuous East-West negotiations, governments could not reach a consensus on the compliance questions related to the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) safeguards regime. Yet, threshold and potential nuclear powers, such as France and India, respectively, exempted themselves from the IAEA's safeguards regime, but gained access to the knowledge, facilities and materials intended exclusively for full participants. Similarly, France, Italy, and Germany failed to agree on a centralized mechanism for supervising the production of nuclear warheads for a Western European nuclear force. Indeed, even the member states of the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) could not agree on an effective centralized mechanism for supervising the regional production of fissionable materials. Yet, under the 1958 United States-EURATOM Nuclear Cooperation agreement, the United States agreed to expand its sales of enriched uranium and other special nuclear materials to the discordant members of EURATOM, who jointly assumed responsibility for an independent regional system of safeguards. Finally, the U.S. and Soviet governments could not agree on a centralized mechanism for solving the compliance questions related to the Partial Test Ban Treaty concluded in 1963, but the two superpowers and the U.K. left the resolution of those questions to the domestic authorities of the signatory states.

I hypothesize that intergovernmental agreement on compliance questions is most likely to occur when **decision - making** and policy-implementing processes are decentralized, and when governments establish and support decentralized intra- and trans-governmental institutions that enable private domestic groups of **individuals** to participate in international governance through two mechanisms. First, those decentralized institutions facilitate the formation of transnational coalitions of politically autonomous private domestic groups that can serve as a “horizontal transmission belt” for ideas and practices among private and public proponents of the major opposing domestic positions, thereby generating public transnational deliberation on compliance, **monitoring** and distributive questions. Second, politically autonomous private domestic groups can, by engaging in performance-based partnerships with senior government officials, also serve as a “vertical transmission belt” between domestic and intergovernmental regimes and vice versa, thereby encouraging their respective governments to adapt the social practices in issue-specific domestic regimes to international structural forces.

These findings have significant ramifications for the concept of democratic enlargement, the institutionalization of competitive pluralism in non-liberal states. The robustness, across **changes** in administrations both at home and abroad, of the norms codified in international agreements may hinge on institutionalizing the participation of politically autonomous private domestic groups in decentralized intra- and trans-governmental **decision - making** and policy-implementing processes.

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01747918 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9976543
Educational due process and adjudicated youth: A legal analysis of school district policy, procedures, and practices in Florida
   Author: Harrison, Theresa Beachy
   Degree: Ph.D.
   Year: 2000
   Corporate Source/Institution: University of Florida (0070)

Chair: R. Craig Wood

     The study was a legal analysis of educational due process and
adjudicated youth in the state of Florida. Using a survey and the Internet,
the researcher gathered the policies, procedures, and practices from the
sixty-seven school districts that summarized the educational placement
process for adjudicated youth following the completion of Department of
Juvenile Justice programs. The responses were categorized into districts
with written policies, unwritten procedures, and no practices and analyzed
according to the identified questions.
     The study had two goals. The first was to determine whether
adjudicated youth in the state of Florida have a right to educational
services in the public schools. The second was to identify the educational
due process required to ensure that adjudicated students received the
services to which they were entitled. In order to achieve these goals, the
information in the study, including educational literature, legal reviews,
case law , Florida statutes, Florida Board of Education regulations , and
the Attorney's General Opinions, were examined to formulate four
questions of analysis. These questions were then applied to each the
sixty-seven district policies, procedures, and practices and depicted in
four charts.
     The analysis showed that of the sixty-seven districts, twenty-one had
written policies, twenty-eight had unwritten procedures, and eighteen had
no policies or procedures. Examination of the policies and procedures also
revealed that thirty-one of the forty-nine districts with policies or
procedures had some type of individualized   decision - making process in
place regarding adjudicated youth. Twenty-nine of the forty-nine districts
required attendance at an alternative program at least temporarily.
Nineteen of the forty-nine districts provided regular educational placement
as an option for returning adjudicated students. Twenty-four of the
forty-nine districts had specific procedures for Special Education
students.
     Based on these results, a model policy was developed to provide
guidance for all the Florida districts to best address the needs of
adjudicated youth, maintain the integrity of the educational environment,
and meet educational due process requirements. This model policy addresses
Florida statutes and regulations as well as current case law and
literary recommendations.

**CURRENT PRACTICES OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT IN WESTERN INDIA: A CASE STUDY
FROM RAJPIPLA FORESTS**

     This study examines practices of Joint Forest Management (JFM) in
eleven villages of Rajpipla forests in Gujarat State of western India.
Despite a large variation in accomplishment among different villages, the
results of JFM are encouraging. JFM has yielded both material and social

benefits. Although many JFM forests did not improve, some forests are yielding more fodder, firewood, timber and a few non-timber forest products. Residents of successful JFM villages are satisfied with timber availability, but JFM lacks policy directives to guide local household uses of timber. Consequently, everyone, including forest officials, overlooks illegal forest use for reasonable household needs. Other useful benefits include democratic participation and conservation consciousness.

The JFM program visualizes an integrated resource management approach for forest and village development, but all JFM committees are preoccupied with forest protection and neglect the micro-planning process. This focus weakens sustainability of the program. Labor contribution for forest patrolling is the most common investment in forest management by villagers, but only two villages are sustaining forest patrolling. Both follow relatively formal and structured patrolling schedules. JFM committees also display variations in their propensity to **regulate** forest access. Patterns of forest-based conflicts indicate that exemplary deterrence, such as physical assaults and small cash fines, are commonly applied in cases of occasional violations of access **rules** . However, JFM committees do not follow graduated sanctions or a well-defined penalty structure. Conflict avoidance and tolerance are dominant strategies for dealing with everyday friction and **recurrent** violations by neighboring and traditional **users** . None of the JFM committees in the study area had used negotiation or other non-violent means for resolving conflicts with their neighboring communities. JFM committees seldom interfere in forest use of members and non-members within their villages.

Villagers anticipate production of wood and fodder sufficiently high to justify investment of their labor and time, but they are unable to estimate the expected production. Consequently, villagers deal with this uncertainty by using models of right behavior in their **decision** - **making** process. A consensus building approach moderates elite control of **decision making** , which is predominantly an informal process.

Villagers support the co-management process and want the Forest Department to take the initiatives for planning. JFM illustrates a radical **change** in the management philosophy from custodial to an entrepreneurial approach. The dissertation proposes a matrix model of behaviors towards self and others and suggests that JFM should be a composite of right-based and interest-based models.

KNOWLEDGE-GUIDED PROCESSING OF MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGES OF THE BRAIN
    Author: CLARK, MATTHEW CASEY
    Degree: PH.D.
    Year: 1998
    Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (0206)
    Major Professors: LAWRENCE O. HALL; DMITRY B. GOLDGOF
    Source: VOLUME 59/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
             PAGE 1196. 213 PAGES
    Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE ; HEALTH SCIENCES, RADIOLOGY ; ARTIFICIAL
             INTELLIGENCE
    Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0574; 0800

    This dissertation presents a knowledge-guided **expert   system** that is capable of applying routines for multispectral analysis, (un)supervised clustering, and basic image processing to automatically detect and segment brain tissue abnormalities, and then label glioblastoma-multiforme brain tumors in magnetic resonance volumes of the human brain. The magnetic resonance images used here consist of three feature images (T1-weighted, proton density, T2-weighted) and the system is designed to be independent of a particular scanning protocol. Separate, but contiguous 2D slices in the transaxial plane form a brain volume. This allows complete tumor volumes to be measured and if **repeat** scans are taken over time, the system may be used to **monitor** tumor response to past treatments and aid

in the planning of future treatment. Furthermore, once processing begins, the system is completely unsupervised, thus avoiding the problems of human variability found in supervised segmentation efforts.

Each slice is initially segmented by an unsupervised fuzzy c-means **algorithm** . The segmented image, along with its respective cluster centers, is then analyzed by a **rule** -based **expert   system** which iteratively locates tissues of interest based on the hierarchy of cluster centers in feature space. Model-based recognition techniques analyze tissues of interest by searching for expected characteristics and comparing those found with previously defined qualitative models. Normal/abnormal classification is performed through a default reasoning method: if a significant model deviation is found, the slice is considered abnormal. Otherwise, the slice is considered normal. Tumor segmentation in abnormal slices begins with multispectral histogram analysis and thresholding to separate suspected tumor from the rest of the intra-cranial region. The tumor is then refined with a variant of seed growing, followed by spatial component analysis and a final thresholding step to remove non-tumor pixels.

The knowledge used in this system was extracted from general **principles** of magnetic resonance imaging, the distributions of **individual** voxels and cluster centers in feature space, and anatomical information. Knowledge is used both for single slice processing and information propagation between slices. A standard **rule** -based **expert   system** shell (CLIPS) was **modified** to include the multispectral analysis, clustering, and image processing tools.

A total of sixty-three volume data sets from eight patients and seventeen volunteers (four with and thirteen without gadolinium enhancement) were acquired from a single magnetic resonance imaging system with slightly varying scanning protocols were available for processing. All volumes were processed for normal/abnormal classification. Tumor segmentation was performed on the abnormal slices and the results were compared with a radiologist-labeled "ground truth" tumor volume and tumor segmentations created by applying supervised k-nearest neighbors, a partially supervised variant of the fuzzy c-means clustering **algorithm ,** and a commercially available seed growing package. For tracking total tumor volume over time, physician assessments of tumor response are also included. The results of the developed automatic system generally correspond well to ground truth, both on a per slice basis and more importantly in tracking total tumor volume during treatment over time.

 24/5/14   (Item 6 from file: 35)
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01498427 ORDER NO: AAD96-27147
THE IMPACT OF TEACHER LEADERSHIP IN RESTRUCTURING ELEMENTARY   SCHOOLS IN SOUTHERN MAINE
  Author: TERRACIN, D'LILA HUFFMAN
  Degree: ED.D.
  Year: 1996
  Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF MAINE (0113)
  Adviser: DAVID SILVERNAIL
  Source: VOLUME 57/04-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
           PAGE 1432. 147 PAGES
  Descriptors: EDUCATION, ADMINISTRATION ; EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY ;
                EDUCATION, CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION
  Descriptor Codes: 0514; 0524; 0727

    The "first wave" reports of the educational reform movement recommended **rules , regulations ,** and standards as the means of educational improvement. The "second wave" reports discussed the need to **change** teachers and the conditions of their work. A common theme in the "second wave" reports is the belief that substantive **change** in schools rests primarily in the hands of teachers. Within this context, teacher leadership was identified as a necessary dimension of school improvement.
    This study examined teacher leadership in seven restructuring

elementary schools in southern Maine. The study asked two research questions: (1) To what extent were the desired teacher leadership outcomes, (a) reflective, collegial efforts to improve instruction and (b) increased professionalism, perceived to be present in restructuring elementary schools? and (2) To what extent have selected factors contributed to and detracted from elementary school teacher leadership?

The study used a survey methodology and analyzed responses from 156 teachers in seven restructuring elementary schools. The overall response rate was 88% with five of the schools having **return** rates of 90% or higher. The construction of the survey was based on an analysis of the theoretical descriptions in the educational reform literature. Factor analysis procedures confirmed a four-factor outcome model associated with teacher leadership: teachers' reflections and discussions, teachers' collegial efforts to improve instruction, teachers' participation in school improvement efforts, and teachers' involvement in **decision making** . Factor analysis procedures confirmed a six-factor support/constraint model: principal's support, district office support, response to conflict, availability of time, elective and strategic **individualism** , and lack of quality time.

Major findings of the study were as follows: (1) Teachers in all seven schools reported a relatively high degree of presence of the outcomes associated with teacher leadership; (2) Teachers' collegial efforts to improve instruction tended to be the least present of the four outcomes as seen in six of the seven schools; (3) While there was variability among the schools, there was evidence of a statistically significant positive relationship between teacher leadership influence and the presence of teacher leadership outcomes; (4) There was little correlation between the support/constraint factors and the influence of teacher leadership.

24/5/15   (Item 7 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File   35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01497978   ORDER NO: AAD96-26124
A FRAMEWORK FOR DYNAMIC TRAFFIC DIVERSION DURING NON- RECURRENT
CONGESTION: MODELS AND ALGORITHMS   **(INCIDENT MANAGEMENT)**
    Author: OZBAY, KAAN MEHMET ALI
    Degree: PH.D.
    Year: 1996
    Corporate Source/Institution: VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE
         UNIVERSITY (0247)
    Chairman: A. G. HOBEIKA; H. D. SHERALI
    Source: VOLUME 57/04-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
         PAGE 1875.   277 PAGES
    Descriptors: TRANSPORTATION ; ENGINEERING, CIVIL
    Descriptor Codes: 0709; 0543

    Real-time control of traffic diversion during non- **recurrent** congestion continues to be a challenging topic. Especially, with the advent of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), the need for models and **algorithms** that will control the diversion in real-time, responding to the current traffic conditions has become evident. Several researchers have tried to solve this on-line control problem by adopting different approaches such as, expert systems, **feedback** control, and mathematical programming.

    In order to ensure the effectiveness of real-time traffic diversion, an implementation framework capable of predicting the impact of the incident on the traffic flow, generating feasible **alternate** routes in real-time, and controlling traffic in order to achieve a pre-set goal based on a system optimal or a **user** equilibrium concept is required. In this dissertation, a framework that would satisfy these requirements is adopted consisting of a "diversion initiation module", a "diversion strategy planning module", and a "control and routing module" which determines the route guidance commands in real-time.

    The incident duration data collected by the Northern Virginia incident management agencies is analyzed to determine major factors that affect the

incident clearance duration. Next, prediction/decision trees are developed for different types of incidents. Based on the validation of these trees using the data that is not employed for the development of the trees, it is found that they perform well for the majority of the incidents. A simple deterministic queuing approach is used to predict the delays that will be caused by the incident for which the clearance duration is predicted using the prediction/decision trees.

The diversion strategy planning module, Network Generator, is developed as a knowledge based **expert system** that uses simple expert **rules** in conjunction with historical and real-time data to determine the incident impact zone, and to eliminate links that are not suitable for diversion. Finally, it generates **alternate** routes for diversion using this **modified** network. Network generator is tested using simulation on a small portion of the Fairfax network.

Finally, **feedback** control models for dynamic traffic routing models, both in distributed and lumped parameter settings, are developed. Methods for developing controllers for these models are also discussed. Two heuristic and analytic **feedback** controllers for the space discretized lumped parameter models are developed and their effectiveness for real-space time traffic control is shown by simulating several scenarios on a simple network. An analytic **feedback** controller is also designed using a **feedback** linearization technique for the space discretized model. This controller also performed very well during simulations of various scenarios and proved to be an effective solution to this **feedback** control problem.

24/5/16   (Item 8 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File   35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01428041   ORDER NO: AADAA-I9526405
FOUR-DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION VISUALIZATION: APPLICATION FOR ENTERPRISE
INFORMATION **MANAGEMENT (** USER   INTERFACE **)**
  Author: YEE, LESTER WEY-MING
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1994
  Corporate Source/Institution: RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE (0185)
  Adviser: CHENG HSU
  Source: VOLUME 56/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
           PAGE 2152. 192 PAGES
  Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE
  Descriptor Codes: 0984

    Enterprise information management (EIM) has traditionally demanded ever-more powerful **user - interface** for non-programmer **users** and hence driven the progression of interface technology from one generation to another. This need becomes more compounded today as information technology is used in all aspects of an enterprise and every manager becomes a prospective end- **user** of the **enterprise information** systems. The **user - interface** must be able to interpret the underlying information resources for the **users** and present them in a synthetic and intuitive way--an analogy is the visual examination technology in the field of medicine (e.g., CATSCAN). What would the next generation **user - interface** be like?

    We submit that the recent progress on scientific visualization and metadata technologies has paved the way for **repeating** the same success of medical visualization for **enterprise information** management. In particular, the system-possessed metadata could afford turning still-images of conventional visualization into dynamic segments of interpreted illustration of data--i.e., the integral of knowledge and visualization over time--for EIM **users** . We call this vision the four-dimensional (4-D) information visualization, where the fourth dimension is the time-elapsed integral of 3-D visions generated by the system. This research explores the concept and develops an execution model to provide new capabilities to **users** not found in previous **user - interface** approaches, especially for **enterprise information** management activities. The achievement of 4-D information visualization adds a new dimension to **user - interface** design, that of dynamism. Therefore, dynamism here is defined as

knowledge-generated space-and-time segments of visualization for communications in the human-computer interface. Dynamism possesses four characteristics, each of which is also a goal for the new interface technology: (1) continuity in the **logical** presentation of views and information resources, (2) synthesis of information contents represented in terms of multi-media and multi-modal association, (3) multiplicity of disparate systems or regimes in the sources of information, and (4) time-space field of physical representation in terms of **user – interface** metaphors and visual language. In addition to the developed conceptual model, and execution methods, a prototype for a visual global query system was developed and documented as proof for the concept.

24/5/17   (Item 9 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01328700 ORDER NO: AAD94-02253
DECISION   SUPPORT   SYSTEM **FOR CONJUNCTIVE STREAM-AQUIFER MANAGEMENT UNDER PRIOR APPROPRIATION (WATER RIGHTS, GIS)**
  Author: FREDERICKS, JEFFREY WILLIAM
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1993
  Corporate Source/Institution: COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY (0053)
  Source: VOLUME 54/08-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
      PAGE 4289. 447 PAGES
  Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL
  Descriptor Codes: 0543

    A micro-computer based **decision   support   system** has been prepared for conjunctive stream-aquifer management under prior appropriation through a synthesis of existing technology rather than development of new models. A finite difference groundwater model (MODRSP) has been linked with a capacitated river basin network management model (MODSIM) using geographical information system (GIS) and database technology (DBMS).
    The computer-aided design package, AUTOCAD, and a powerful, low-cost, raster GIS package, IDRISI, are used for preparing grid-based spatial data which is directly input into MODRSP, a **modified** version of the USGS three-dimensional finite difference groundwater model, MODFLOW, to generate numerical groundwater response coefficients. These response coefficients are used by MODSIM to simulate spatially varied and time-lagged stream-aquifer **return** /depletion flows.
    The integration of GIS, DBMS, MODFLOW, and MODSIM allow analysis of conjunctive use plans which are capable of considering decreed flow and storage rights, river calls, exchanges, trades, and plans for augmentation. The groundwater hydrologic components modeled using MODSIM include reservoir seepage, irrigation infiltration, well pumping, and channel loss, channel routing, **return** flows, river depletion due to pumping, and aquifer storage.
    A case study was carried out on a portion of the Lower South Platte River Basin, Colorado. A groundwater grid network was prepared using GIS techniques and response coefficients were generated using MODRSP. The coefficients were used in MODSIM to simulate an augmentation plan water right account. The effects of the augmentation plan on daily administration for a river **regulated** under prior appropriation water **laws** were simulated using MODSIM. Prototype **user   interfaces** were prepared using the desktop mapping software, MapInfo, and the spreadsheet software, QUATTRO PRO, to demonstrate **decision   support   system** capabilities.
    Computerized data available from databases maintained by the Colorado State Engineer (water rights, diversions, groundwater, stream flow); USGS (groundwater, digital line graphs, digital land use, digital elevation data, streamflow); and Bureau of Census (TIGER files) were used for the study.

24/5/18   (Item 10 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01296273 ORDER NO: AAD93-17752
ALGORITHMS **AND ARCHITECTURES FOR HIGH SPEED VITERBI DECODING (DECODING)**
  Author: BLACK, PETER J.
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1993
  Corporate Source/Institution: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (0212)
  Adviser: TERESA H.-Y. MENG
  Source: VOLUME 54/02-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
           PAGE 997. 175 PAGES
  Descriptors: ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL
  Descriptor Codes: 0544

     In recent years there has been interest in the implementation of the
Viterbi **algorithm** at rates of 100Mb/s and higher. Driving applications
include convolutional decoders for error correction, trellis code
demodulation for communication channels, and digital sequence detection for
magnetic storage channels.
     A unified matrix-based approach is proposed for the state metric
update of trellises based on shift register processes. This unified
framework provides a systematic procedure for architecture synthesis and is
used to derive a number of new higher throughput cascade Viterbi decoder
architectures. Trading higher clock rates for reduced complexity, these
architectures provide more area-efficient solutions to many decoding
problems currently implemented using fully parallel architectures.
     A new approach to survivor path decode is proposed based on hybrid
architectures that combine the register-exchange and trace-back methods,
yielding overall area reductions while maintaining throughput. Two hybrid
architectures are proposed: hybrid pretrace-back and hybrid trace-forward.
Both of these architectures can be implemented using a single compact
decision   memory and are up to 40% smaller in area than conventional
trace-back architectures.
     The classical high throughput decoder for a binary shift register
process is the radix-2 fully parallel architecture. The throughput of this
approach is fundamentally limited by either the **recursive**
add-compare-select (ACS) iteration or the **recursive** trace-back iteration.
An **alternative** architecture is proposed based on a radix-4 ACS iteration
and a radix-16 trace-back iteration that offers a potential two-fold
increase in throughput. The radix-4/radix-16 architecture is demonstrated
in a R = 1/2, 32-state decoder implemented using 1.2μm CMOS. The 7.30mm
x 8.49mm chip containing 146,00 transistors achieves a decode rate of
140Mb/s under typical operating conditions.
     To achieve unlimited concurrency and hence throughput without
constraining the encoding process, a sliding block Viterbi decoder (SBVD)
is proposed that combines the filtering characteristic of a sliding block
decoder with the computational efficiency of the Viterbi **algorithm** . For
systolic implementation the SBVD method is superior to the recently
proposed minimized method in terms of decoder performance and complexity.
The systolic SBVD architecture is demonstrated in a R = 1/2, 4-state
decoder implemented using 1.2μm CMOS. The 9.21mm x 8.77mm chip
containing 150,000 transistors achieves a decode rate of 1Gb/s under
typical operating conditions.

 24/5/19   (Item 11 from file: 35)

01259478 ORDER NO: AAD93-02439
**TECHNICAL TRADING RULES BASED ON CLASSIFIER SYSTEMS: A NEW APPROACH TO
LEARN FROM EXPERIENCE (LEARNING)**
  Author: CHIANG, TING-FANG
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1992
  Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (
          0031)

     A group of technical **rules** has been developed in this thesis based
on a classifier system learning procedure. The rates of **returns** generated
by these technical trading **rules** have been compared with the rate of
returns from a buying-and-holding policy, using six daily stock (IBM,
AT&T, Whirlpool, Woolworth, Xerox and Bethlehem Steel) and an
equal-weighted market portfolio (EWRETD) **returns** data. On the whole
sample period from 1962 to 1989, which is about 27 years, those trading
rules consistently outperform the buying-and-holding policy. Even after
taking into account transaction costs, the **returns** from those trading
rules are still very comparable with the **return** from a
buying-and-holding policy. The result provides evidence against the
efficient markets hypothesis. Using the past history of stock **returns**
alone does help an investor to obtain abnormal profits. Although recent
studies have reported statistically significant evidence of stock **return**
predictability, this economic significance has not yet previously been
established. Three portfolio selection **schemes** have also been developed,
based on the classifier system learning procedure using in the trading
rules on **individual** stocks, to diversify an investor's wealth among
different stocks. The **returns** from diversifying between a pair of stocks
are also very satisfactory. Also other relevant explanatory variables, such
as interest rate and lag **returns** , have been incorporated into the
classifier system trading **rules** to provide a better estimate of next
period's **returns** .
     The advantage of the classifier system learning procedure is that an
economic agent only needs to know the values of those relevant economic
variables. Then this learning procedure can gradually discover the
underlying relationship between the object variables and those relevant
variables by using past results as **feedback** to learn from the past
history. However, in those conventional dynamic models of decision theory,
an economic agent is required to know the structure of the underlying
dynamic system and the structural parameter values, or at least he is able
to eventually learn to from rational expectations. Then, the correct
specification of the model structure has to be crucial. In a very complex
and constantly evolving environment, this type of **decision** **making**
procedures requires an unrealistic amount of information and powerful
computational capability. Also, it is too rigid to be capable of detecting
any structural **changes** . On the other hand, the classifier system learning
procedure is informationally less demanding and requires less complicated
task on the part of agents. Also, it has the flexibility to respond
structural **changes** by adapting itself according to the **feedback**
signals.

 24/5/20   (Item 12 from file: 35)

01238705 ORDER NO: AAD92-28392
**SMALL STEPS: PERSONAL , LOCAL, AND CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON THE EVOLUTION OF
ACTIVITIES IN KINDERGARTEN (SITUATED LEARNING, PLAY ACTIVITIES, INTERESTS)**

Children's thinking and behavior is often perceived as a collection of spontaneous associations that defies **logical** explanation. **Rules** for games are invented, redefined and abandoned; in "pretend play," children **change** roles and plots without hesitation. Even in art, they seem to **change** their minds at the stroke of a magic marker. This perception of children's behavior is often reinforced by research which concentrates on the cognitive capacities of **individual** children.

In this dissertation, however, I suggest that the " **logic** " of children's behavior cannot be found inside the minds of single **individuals** . Instead, I argue that children's behavior is organized by a "coalition of forces" that includes the cultures and settings in which children work and play. Through analyses of six months of observations during a "free play" period in a kindergarten classroom, I show how **personal** , local, and cultural forces all contribute to the systematic patterns that emerge in the activities of four children.

Culturally reinforced gender differences, the popularity of the peers and materials in each part--or "local area"--of the room, and the **personal** interests and skills of the children help to determine the play areas and activities to which the children **return** . Democratic values, the local constraints of particular play areas, and the needs of **individual** children contribute to the development of **decision** - **making** routines that the children invoke **repeatedly** . The cultural reinforcement of product-making, the local support of the teacher, and the persistent working styles of **individual** children help to explain the extent to which plans are made and maintained. The cultural emphasis on **individual** authorship, the opportunity to copy and learn from others that exists in this classroom, and the artistic and social interests of each child all contribute to the development of their drawings.

By **monitoring** these forces within a given site and watching how they **change** over time, we may be able to understand both what children do and why. With this knowledge, parents, educators, and researchers can create local settings that both meet the needs of **individual** children and satisfy the cultural demands of our society.

24/5/21   (Item 13 from file: 35)
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01103091 ORDER NO: AAD90-12350
A REACTIVE APPROACH TO EXPLANATION IN EXPERT AND ADVICE-GIVING SYSTEMS (EXPERT SYSTEMS)
  Author: MOORE, JOHANNA DORIS
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1989
  Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (
        0031)
  Co-chairs: GERALD ESTRIN; MARGOT FLOWERS
  Source: VOLUME 50/12-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
        PAGE 5740.   350 PAGES
  Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE; LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS; ARTIFICIAL
            INTELLIGENCE
  Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0290; 0800

    Explanation is an interactive process, requiring a dialogue between advice-giver and advice-seeker. Yet current expert systems cannot participate in a dialogue with their **users** . In particular, these systems cannot clarify misunderstood explanations, elaborate on previous explanations, or respond to follow-up questions in the context of the on-going dialogue.

    In part, the explanation components of current expert systems are limited because they are quite simple. However, even the more sophisticated generation techniques employed in computational linguistics are inadequate for responding to follow-up questions. The problem is that both **expert system** explanation and natural language generation system view generating responses as a one-shot process. That is, a system is assumed to have one opportunity to produce a response that the **user** will find satisfactory.

This one-shot approach is inconsistent with analyses of naturally occurring advisory dialogues. Moreover, it requires that a system have an enormous amount of detailed knowledge about its **user** . While the quality of explanations can be demonstrably improved by employing a **user** model, a system that is critically dependent on such a model will not suffice, as it is not possible to build complete and correct **user** models. Further, by focusing on **user** models, researchers have ignored the rich source of guidance that people use in producing explanations, namely **feedback** from the listener.

In this thesis, we present a reactive approach to explanation--one that can participate in an on-going dialogue. It employs **feedback** from the **user** to guide subsequent explanations and includes the ability to: accept **feedback** from the listener, recover if the listener is not satisfied with the response, answer follow-up questions taking into account previous explanations, and offer further explanations even if the **user** does not ask a well- **formulated** follow-up question. It can use information in a **user** model if it exists, but does not require it. Our system plans explanations from a rich set of explanation strategies, recording the system's discourse goals, the plans used to achieve them, any assumptions made while planning a response, and **alternative** strategies that could have been used to achieve discourse goals. In this thesis, we demonstrate that this information about the "design" of an explanation provides the dialogue context the system needs to respond appropriately to the **user** 's **feedback** . We show how this context can be used to disambiguate follow-up questions, select perspective when describing or comparing objects, avoid **repeating** information that has already been communicated, and allow the system to produce elaborations or clarifications in response to a misunderstood explanation.

24/5/22 (Item 14 from file: 35)
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848839 ORDER NO: AAD84-16757
THE ASSIGNMENT OF INCOME: EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR THE REDUCTION OF TAXES
  Author: THOMPSON, STEVEN CRAIG
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1984
  Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON (0087)
  Source: VOLUME 45/04-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
       PAGE 1151. 243 PAGES
  Descriptors: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, ACCOUNTING
  Descriptor Codes: 0272

    Individuals in our society are becoming increasingly concerned about providing financial protection for their children. These concerns are further provoked by wealth transfer taxes that have long been a favorite taxable event of legislators charged with the responsibility for collecting revenues. In an effort to reduce potential dissolution of wealth from the transfer taxes, taxpayers have attempted to make arbitrary assignments of their income to other members of the family unit. Under a concept referred to as the "Assignment of Income Doctrine", the U.S. Supreme Court developed the **principle** that income must always be attributable to the corpus from which it came, and accordingly, taxed to the owner of the corpus. The purpose of this dissertation was to provide a detailed analysis of selected **alternative** methods to reassign the corpus or statutorily assign the income in an effort to preserve over-all family wealth.
    Since there exists no lingering doubt about the constitutionality of the estate tax, the primary objective of this dissertation was to present to the reader the **alternative** means available to assign income from a taxpayer in a high marginal tax bracket to the tax **return** of a family member in a lower tax bracket. A comprehensive analysis was used to segregate the **alternative** methods into three distinct divisions. The first division examined income assignments only. The second division studied the transfers of both income and corpus, while the third division concentrated on strictly corpus assignments. The analysis consisted of

legal research about the common methods employed and their practical
applications under the current tax **law** . The original source material that
was used consisted of federal statutory **law** , federal judicial decisions
and Treasury rulings and **regulations** interpreting the application of the
tax **laws** .

To supplement the legal research, a computer model was developed
to provide the taxpayer with a quantitative tool to aid in the **decision
making** process. The model accepted as it's inputs the current financial
position of the taxpayer and provided as an output the expected value of
the **alternative** tax savings techniques introduced in the legal research.
By quantifying the **alternatives** , the estate planner will be able to draw
conclusions of the research and make inferences about the use of such tax
savings opportunities in the future.

**PERCEPTIONS OF DISTURBED AND DISTURBING BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS BY
SCHOOL PERSONNEL**
  Author: RAMSEY, ROBERTA SMITH
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1981
  Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (0070)
  Source: VOLUME 42/09-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
           PAGE 3950. 231 PAGES
  Descriptors: EDUCATION, SPECIAL
  Descriptor Codes: 0529

The purpose of the study was to determine if similar behavioral
characteristics are perceived by school **personnel** to be indicative of
"emotional disturbance" and to be "disturbing" in working with children and
youth. Relative perceptions of different types of school **personnel** toward
behavioral characteristics considered indicative of "disturbed" and
"disturbing" were examined.

A conceptual framework was established by **returning** to the
pioneer study of disturbing behaviors performed by E. K. Wickman in 1928,
and 33 replications and **modifications** which followed. Major effort was
devoted in this study to the attainment of a truly global behavioral
taxonomy.

A composite behavior rating scale was assembled from definitional
characteristics used by the 50 state departments of education to establish
eligibility for services for emotionally disturbed, the Wickman Rating
Scale, and the Walker Social Behavior Survival Program. A pilot study was
performed at the University of Florida to determine reliability, validity,
and item assessment.

Three categories of educators were selected from the Florida
Putnam County School District; teachers, administrators, and counselors,
the first by random selection. These 189 participants rated a two-time
questionnaire about one week apart under the **alternating** conditions of
"emotional disturbance" and "disturbing."

The 80 behavioral items, rated in two ways, were factored into
nine behavioral clusters for analysis and interpretation. Pearson
correlations showed no relationship between perceptions of the two
conditions. Differences revealed by t tests between independent groups of
respondents showed significant differences between perceptions of teachers
and administrators, and teachers and counselors for various behavioral
clusters. No significant difference was found between administrators and
counselors. Differences were concluded to have implications for **decision
making** in the referral process. Reliability of .79 for total behavior
rating scale was established, construct validity was determined at .90, and
an 85 percent **return** of the matched questionnaire was achieved.

Rankings **formulated** from mean scores, corroboration of aberrant
behaviors by texts, and content of existing standardized behavior rating

scales suggested a need for additional behavioral criteria in the Federal **Regulations** . The investigator recommended codification of "behavior disorders" and **formulation** of a nationally standardized definition for this special education category.

 24/5/24   (Item 16 from file: 35)
ADMINISTRATION AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER ADMINISTRATOR NEEDS
  Author: CHATLIN, EUGENE DAVID
  Degree: D.S.W.
  Year: 1981
  Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (0240)
  Source: VOLUME 42/06-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
        PAGE 2861. 228 PAGES
  Descriptors: SOCIAL WORK
  Descriptor Codes: 0452

     Provisions of mental health care to the public have been offered from a variety of philosophical and service perspectives. Historically, the mentally ill were isolated from natural community associations and placed in large state hospitals. Through Federal leadership and subsequent legislation, a system of comprehensive community mental health centers were developed throughout the United States.
     The literature reported upon inherent problems in the administration and operation of these Community Mental Health Centers. These problems were influenced by such factors as the size and scope of center services, multiple funding and policy **regulations** , accountability demands, fluctuating service delivery patterns, **changing** population priorities, and, subsequently, inadequately prepared professional leadership.
     This study investigated the administration activities, knowledge, and skills of mental health administration, and the preparational needs of the current CMHC administrators. A total of 72 administration subjects were identified from the literature to reflect the **principle** activity, knowledge, and skill dimensions of the administrators' responsibility. These activity, knowledge, and skill components were associated with their **principle** areas of CMHC administrator systems. These systems were: organizational, **personnel** , and structural.
     A population of 618 CMHC administrators was defined from the 10 National Institute of Mental Health Regions. A 50% sample was identified using a stratified systematic selection procedure. A sample of 307 CMHC administrators received a survey instrument which presented the 72 subject variables and administrator and organizational descriptive information. A **return** of 169 respondents (55%) was received with representation from each of the 10 regions.
     The CMHC administrators demonstrated administrative preparational needs which were consistent with the major literature themes. The group's priority need subjects indicated concern for such organizational system issues as forecasting problems and opportunities, integrating accountability expectations, public relations, future planning, and interfacing with funding sources. Findings evidenced that the administrators' experience on the job was a predictor of need. That is, inexperienced administrators noted greater training needs within the structural system areas. Gaps in administration preparation existed for such structural system subjects as creating budget structures, knowing quality assurance standards, designing authority and responsibility lines, directing and **decision - making** , and defining and assigning work. In addition, findings indicated that the less traditional the CMHC administrator in terms of identification with the mental health professions, the greater the needs in the **personnel** system areas. **Personnel** system category concerns included reinforcement and motivational theory, creating **team** effort supporting center goals, technical

professionalism of the mental health field, and administrative supervision.
        This study concluded that the CMHCs are primarily administered by
mental health professionals. The majority are new in their position
although they demonstrate considerable overall administrative experience.
The uniqueness of the CMHC organization creates gaps in administrative
preparation indicating that other administrative experience is not quickly
transferable to the CMHC setting.

24/5/25   (Item 17 from file: 35)

751344   ORDER NO: AAD81-16923
**HOUSING, WATER, AND HEALTH CARE: THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF PLANNING IN A
SOUTHERN PAIUTE COMMUNITY**
  Author: TURNER, ALLEN CHARLES
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1981
  Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY (0102)
  Source: VOLUME 42/02-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
         PAGE 766. 569 PAGES
  Descriptors: ANTHROPOLOGY, CULTURAL
  Descriptor Codes: 0326

    This dissertation documents and analyzes the methodology and results
of the Kaibab-Paiute Community Research and Development Program. The
program was funded by a HUD 701 Planning Assistance Grant in the amount of
$60,000 for a period of three years from August of 1976 through September
of 1979. My role as Planning Consultant was provided by Southern Utah State
College. Special funding for a health care plan was provided by the Indian
Health Service.
        The thesis examined in this study is that despite a century of
conquest and power loss there is sufficient continuity in the organization
of the Kaibab community upon which to base a planning strategy that would
return power to the community and improve the quality of life.
        The aboriginal adaptations of the Kaivavits ancestral to the
Kaibab-Paiute are described in terms of the material, social and **symbolic**
power resources that they had available. In the mid-19th century an
ecological transition took place as Paiute water resources fell under
control of the Mormon settlers.
        Despite serious loss of power, however, there is continuity in
social organization, residential mobility, language, religion, and general
cultural orientation.
        A Planning Advisory Committee was organized as an ad hoc group
homologous with aboriginal hunting and gathering groups. The planning
committee met weekly and determined the directions in which development
should take place, **monitored** the progress of programs and evaluated
proposals and results.
        As a result of the planning process important shifts in power
relationships took place. There was an increase in the amount of **decision
- making** on the part of the community, there was a redistribution of
decision   making among the various primary families in the community and
there was a redirection of initiative in which proposals originated from
within the community rather than from without.
        Institutional **changes** took place in the areas of shelter, water
resources, and health care in the community thereby satisfying certain
needs identified earlier by the planning committee. However, there were
some areas in which the results did not meet the desires expressed by the
community. Housing was not sited and oriented according to agreed upon
principles and a major water works project was not completed. The
explanation given for this is that although there was consideration for
traditional continuity in the design of the development program it did not
sufficiently account for the persisting power of non-Indian factors.
        This study provides a basis for an examination of certain
theoretical issues with practical implications for planning in similarly

situated Indian communities. A discussion of the validity of the term "political" in reference to Shoshonean social organization, and the relative innovative potential of "fixed" versus "flexible" membership groups is followed by a definition of result-oriented community development planning.

The study concludes with a discussion of the anthropology of planning including the relevance of theory, methods, and data and the role of the anthropologist as planner.

24/5/26   (Item 18 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File   35:Dissertation Abs Online
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745989 ORDER NO: AAD81-11941
THE EVOLUTION OF ADVOCACY FOR THE HANDICAPPED CHILD
  Author: ADKISSON, ROBBIE LEE SISTRUNK
  Degree: ED.D.
  Year: 1980
  Corporate Source/Institution: TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY (0230)
  Source: VOLUME 41/12-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
           PAGE 5054.   514 PAGES
  Descriptors: EDUCATION, SPECIAL
  Descriptor Codes: 0529

     The purpose of this study was to develop an historical perspective of the evolutionary role of advocacy in the life of the handicapped child within the educational environment. Involved was the need for professionals and other concerned people to recognize that advocacy, far from having evolved during the 1970s, has roots which go back many years in relationship to numerous movements of societal influence, litigation, and legislation.
     Procedures followed in pursuing this study included reviewing the literature, securing the input of a jury, creating an instrument for sampling knowledge and attitudes of state leadership **personnel** relative to advocacy, interviewing professionals, attending meetings, and communicating by letter and telephone relative to the viability of the new momentum within advocacy. Advocacy was considered to be the act of helping another attain legal and human rights by representing, pleading, speaking for, and caring in such a way that human service agencies are **monitored** and **changed** to meet the goals of the **individual** or class of **persons** .
     Because the impaired often have lifelong dependency needs, systems of service delivery should be **monitored** and assessed for appropriateness as conditions evolve. The elements of advocacy are depicted in a figure divided into seven sections. The core needs for advocacy are centered around the Fifth and the Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution in the areas of procedural due process, substantive due process, or equal protection. In choosing the type of advocacy to utilize in assuring a child's core needs, consideration must be given to the objective for the intervention, the goal being either the **changing** of social norms or helping the **individual** resolve conflicting situations within society.
     To **change** the norms the approach utilized may be legal, professional, or a community approach; whereas to help an **individual** resolve a conflicting situation, the kind of advocacy implemented may be that of an ombudsperson, a guardian, protector, case manager, or citizen advocate. The class advocate approaches the system for **change** : the judiciary for favorable rulings, the executive for orders to implement **change** , the legislative for the enactment of **laws** guaranteeing rights and finances. When the system does not respond, the class advocate can go directly to the public with demonstrations, letter writing, fact finding forums, boycotts, teach-ins, **symbolic** acts, and model programs. The case advocate is interested in the services in relation to the **individual** case. This advocate will **monitor** programs in relation to his or her charge, teach and train the **individual** , secure employment or know why the **client** was not hired, demand accountability, hold **client** conferences, and report any irregularity of service.

This study examined several phenomena that have had a positive
effect in aiding the reversal of disenfranchisement to education: parent
activism both **individually** and collectively, decisions of the courts, and
federal legislation, as well as the social attitudes, educational
techniques, and significant procedural safeguards. The intent of The
Education of All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, Public **Law** 94-142, in
providing strong parental involvement is to assure the most appropriate
placement of the child and to safeguard public confidence in educational
decision - **making** policy. The assignment of a surrogate parent is a new
kind of **individual** advocate to act in the place of a parent in the
educational **decision** - **making** process for the child whose own parents are
unknown or unavailable, or who is a ward of the state.

A possible manifestation of political and economic conservatism
could be a deemphasis in social programs, retarding the general development
of advocacy. However, momentum may be expected to **resume** , for it is
unlikely that this humanitarian trend, expressing concern and caring, will
be reversed.

24/5/27   (Item 19 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File   35:Dissertation Abs Online
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692628 ORDER NO: AAD80-20410
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS AND RHETORICAL GENRES: AN APPLICATION OF
RHETORICAL THEORY TO TECHNICAL COMMUNICATION
  Author: MILLER, CAROLYN RAE
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1980
  Corporate Source/Institution: RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE (0185)
  Source: VOLUME 41/03-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
           PAGE 849. 262 PAGES
  Descriptors: SPEECH
  Descriptor Codes: 0459

Definitions usually make rhetorical genre a formal or stylistic
entity, but if rhetoric is defined as the relationship between intention
and effect if **symbolic** action, rhetoric must be pragmatic, and so must
genre. The theory of meaning-as-use suggests that genre can be understood
as a large-scale rhetorical action, a kind of cultural artifact that
develops with **changing** cultural patterns. Genre occupies a high position
on a hierarchy of meaning-contexts, in which upper levels successively
provide metainformation to each substantive level below. At any level in
the hierarchy, substance and form combine; the combination acquires
pragmatic force when interpretable against a context. The existence of a
genre can be determined by examining the substance, form, and context of a
class of rhetorical acts. The goal is to determine whether the class
exhibits a coherence that would create a culturally rational generic
meaning.

Environmental Impact Statements are a class of discourses that
make a useful test case for this understanding of genre. These documents,
mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, are prepared by
federal agencies to assess the environmental effect of proposed federal
actions. Impact statements have **altered** governmental **decision** - **making**
processes and given explicit room in public policy making to a new set of
values. However, as a class, these documents have been subjected to much
criticism. The main problems have been their length, level of detail, and
lack of impartiality.

This study takes as its subject all Environmental Impact
Statements, nearly 10,000 of them, but makes no detailed textual analysis.
Characteristics of the class are determined from legal and administrative
constraints and legal and scientific commentary. The class should not
constitute a genre if its members show no significant formal similarities,
no **recurrent** rhetorical situation, or no determinable pragmatic force.
Impact statements have considerable similarities of form and substance,
mandated by **law** and by administrative **regulations** . The situation which

requires an impact statement does **recur** ; the relevant situational
features are established by **law** and court decision.

To determine pragmatic force, selected aspects of the substance,
form, and context of impact statements are examined in this study.
Environmental science, legal terms, and scientific and legal judgments are
constituents of the substance; objectivity, quantification, and **decision
making** are constituents of form; and administrative bureaucracy, the
environmental movement, and courts of **law** are aspects of the context.
Analysis of these suggests that Environmental Impact Statements are not a
rhetorical genre. They have no coherent pragmatic force, for two reasons:
(1) the cultural forms in which they are embedded provide conflicting
interpretive contexts, and (2) there is no satisfactory fusion of substance
and form that can serve as substance to a higher level of the meaning
hierarchy. Consequently, the class does not have the internal coherence
that would permit successful interpretation as a meaningful rhetorical
action. This analysis suggests that there are theory-based rhetorical
reasons for the widely noted failures of Environmental Impact Statements as
public documents.

   Title: **Automated discovery of** rules **and exceptions from distributed
databases using aggregates**
   Author(s): Pairceir, R.; McClean, S.; Scotney, B.
   Author Affiliation: Sch. of Inf. & Software Eng., Ulster Univ.,
Coleraine, UK
   Conference Title: Principles of Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery.
Third European Conference, PKDD'99. Proceedings. (Lecture Notes in
Artificial Intelligence Vol.1704)   p.156-64
   Editor(s): Zytkow, J.M.; Rauch, J.
   Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany
   Publication Date: 1999 Country of Publication: Germany   xiv+593 pp.
   ISBN: 3 540 66490 4   Material Identity Number: XX-1999-03153
   Conference Title: Principles of Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery.
Third European Conference, PKDD'99
   Conference Date: 15-18 Sept. 1999   Conference Location: Prague, Czech
Republic
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
   Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

   Abstract: Large amounts of data pose special problems for knowledge
discovery in databases. More efficient means are required to ease this
problem, and one possibility is the use of sufficient statistics or
"aggregates", rather than low level data. This is especially true for
knowledge discovery from distributed databases. The data of interest is of
a similar type to that found in **OLAP** data cubes and the data warehouse.
This data is numerical and is described in terms of a number of categorical
attributes (dimensions). Few **algorithms** to date carry out knowledge
discovery on such data. Using aggregate data and accompanying meta data
returned from a number of distributed databases, we use statistical
models to identify and highlight relationships between a single numerical
attribute and a number of dimensions. These are initially presented to the
user via a graphical interactive middleware, which allows drilling down
to a more detailed level. On the basis of these relationships, we induce
rules in conjunctive normal form. Finally, exceptions to these **rules**
are discovered. (15 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: **client** -server systems; data mining; data warehouses;
database theory; distributed databases; exception handling; meta data;
statistical analysis
   Identifiers: automated **rule** discovery; exceptions; distributed
databases; large databases; knowledge discovery in databases; **OLAP** ; data
cubes; data warehouse; numerical data; categorical attributes; aggregate

data; meta data; statistical models; graphical interactive middleware; conjunctive normal **rules**
   Class Codes: C6160B (Distributed databases); C4250 (Database theory); C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques); C6160Z (Other DBMS); C1140Z (Other topics in statistics)

 24/5/29   (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

6348325   INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-10-6160Z-014
   Title: Materialized view selection for data cube using simplified lattice in data warehouse
   Author(s): Ji-Sook Chang; Eun-Ju Seo; Jeon-Young Lee
   Journal: Journal of KISS(B) (Software and Applications)   vol.26, no.5 p.604-12
   Publisher: Korea Inf. Sci. Soc,
   Publication Date: May 1999 Country of Publication: South Korea
   CODEN: CKNBFV ISSN: 1226-2285
   SICI: 1226-2285(199905)26:5L.604:MVSD;1-C
   Material Identity Number: E346-1999-010
   Language: Korean   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
   Treatment: Theoretical (T)
   Abstract: A data warehouse is a very large database for data analysis especially for **OLAP** (**online analytical processing**) queries. These queries, which may have multiple aggregation functions and group-by operators, need to be processed on the tables with several millions of records, thus it takes from several minutes to several tens of minutes. To reduce the query processing time it is common to use a data cube. Due to the limited disk space, the data cube is not allowed to materialize all the views. As a result, some of the views are selected for materialization to minimize the average query response time by considering the trade-offs between the number of views to be selected and the limited disk space. To solve this problem, Harinarayan ((1996) proposed a greedy **algorithm** where 1) the data cube is transformed into a lattice, and 2) each view is visited in a top-down manner. At each visit, the benefit of the view is calculated for the average query response time when it is to be materialized and as the result, a view with maximum benefit is selected. This process is **repeated** for k times when we want to materialize k number of views. The complexity of this **algorithm** is $O(kn^2)$ when the number of views k out of n views are materialized. This paper presents a **modified** greedy **algorithm** . The proposed **algorithm** transforms the lattice structure into a simplified tree and calculates the benefit of each view and it has also improved the time complexity from $O(kn^2)$ to $O(kn)$. (13 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: computational complexity; data mining; data warehouses; query processing
   Identifiers: materialized view selection; data cube; simplified lattice; data warehouse; data analysis; multiple aggregation functions; **OLAP** queries; group-by operators; query processing time; disk space; average query response time; greedy **algorithm** ; time complexity; simplified tree
   Class Codes: C6160Z (Other DBMS); C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques); C4240C (Computational complexity)

 24/5/30   (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

6047455   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9811-6110J-047
   Title: Enterprise architecture and object-oriented development
   Author(s): Perkins, A.
   Conference Title: Proceedings. Technology of Object-Oriented Languages. TOOLS 26 (Cat. No.98EX176)   p.397-400

Editor(s): Ege, R.; Singh, M.; Meyer, B.
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1998   Country of Publication: USA   xi+513 pp.
ISBN: 0 8186 8482 8   Material Identity Number: XX98-02273
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 8482 8/98/$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings of International Conference on TOOLS USA
'98: 26th Technology of Object-Oriented Languages and Systems
Conference Sponsor: Interactive Software Eng
Conference Date: 3-7 Aug. 1998   Conference Location: Santa Barbara, CA,
USA
Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The paper describes the benefits of using an **enterprise
information** architecture to reusable software components-specifically
objects. The paper also describes Enterprise Engineering-a rigorous and
repeatable methodology that allows organizations to realize the full
potential of component development. Enterprise Engineering features
technology independence and tightly defined links between business
requirements, **logical** component models, and physical component designs.
(2 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: business data processing; information systems;
object-oriented programming; software development management; software
reusability
Identifiers: object oriented development; **enterprise information**
architecture; reusable software components; Enterprise Engineering;
repeatable methodology; component development; technology independence;
tightly defined links; business requirements; **logical** component models;
physical component designs
Class Codes: C6110J (Object-oriented programming); C6110B (Software
engineering techniques); C7100 (Business and administration); C0310F (
Software development management)
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24/5/31   (Item 4 from file: 2)

6034651   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9811-6160Z-007
 Title: SUPRA: a sampling-query optimization method for large-scale OLAP
Author(s): Ushijima, K.; Fujiwara, S.; Nishizawa, I.; Sagawa, N.
Author.Affiliation: Central Res. Lab., Hitachi Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
Conference Title: Proceedings Ninth International Workshop on Database
and Expert Systems Applications (Cat. No.98EX130)   p.232-7
Editor(s): Tjoa, A.M.; Wagner, R.R.
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1998   Country of Publication: USA   xix+1023 pp.
ISBN: 0 8186 8353 8   Material Identity Number: XX98-02383
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 8353 8/98/$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings Ninth International Workshop on Database
and Expert Systems Applications
Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc.; DEXA Assoc.; Austrian Comput. Soc.
; Res. Inst. Appl. Knowledge Process (FAW); Univ. Vienna
Conference Date: 26-28 Aug. 1998   Conference Location: Vienna, Austria
Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Relational **online analytical processing** (ROLAP) reduces
the amount of storage required for maintaining various sizes of data cubes
by materializing only parts of them in a lazy evaluation manner. In ROLAP
however, cube creation queries need to be issued **repeatedly** in order to
search for useful features (i.e. **rules** or patterns) within large scale
databases. The cube creation cost can be a bottleneck in the whole ROLAP
processing. The cost of the queries can be effectively reduced by
estimating the query results using samples. To maintain the accuracy of
ROLAP even when using samples, the samples need to be extracted in an
appropriate unit. However, conventional query optimization methods only

support record based sampling and cannot be applied for complex queries that have other sampling units, such as the ones that include grouping aggregate operations. We develop a query optimization method named SUPRA that preserves the sampling unit used in random data extraction. The method is designed to preserve both the sampling unit and the randomness of the sampling operation. Using this method, typical ROLAP queries can be transformed into more efficient ones than those obtained through conventional methods. (12 Refs)

 Subfile: C
 Descriptors: query processing; relational databases; transaction processing; very large databases
 Identifiers: SUPRA; sampling query optimization method; large scale **OLAP**; relational **online analytical processing**; data cubes; lazy evaluation; cube creation queries; large scale databases; ROLAP processing; query results; conventional query optimization methods; record based sampling; complex queries; sampling units; aggregate operations; random data extraction; sampling operation; ROLAP queries
 Class Codes: C6160Z (Other DBMS); C6160D (Relational databases); C4250 (Database theory); C6130 (Data handling techniques)
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24/5/32 (Item 5 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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5584158 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9706-4250-016
 Title: **Efficient complete local tests for conjunctive query constraints with negation**
 Author(s): Huyn, N.
 Author Affiliation: Stanford Univ., CA, USA
 Conference Title: Database Theory – ICDT '97. 6th International Conference Proceedings p.83-97
 Editor(s): Afrati, F.; Kolaitis, P.
 Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany
 Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: Germany xiii+475 pp.
 ISBN: 3 540 62222 5 Material Identity Number: XX97-00059
 Conference Title: Database Theory – ICDT '97. 6th International Conference
 Conference Sponsor: Nat. Tech. Univ. Athens; Dept. Electr. Comput. Eng.; Inst. Commun. & Comput. Syst.; Hellenic Telecommun. Organ.; et al
 Conference Date: 8-10 Jan. 1997 Conference Location: Delphi, Greece
 Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
 Treatment: Theoretical (T)
 Abstract: The author considers the problem of incrementally checking global integrity constraints without using all the relations under constraint. In many application areas such as collaborative design, mobile computing and **enterprise information** systems, total data availability cannot be assumed. Even if all base data is available, some of it may incur such a high cost that its use should only be considered as a last resort. Without looking at all the base data, how can one meaningfully check a constraint for violation? When the constraint is known to be satisfied prior to the **update** , the state of the relations that are available (aka local) can in **principle** be used to infer something about the relations that are not available (aka remote). This observation is the basis for the existence of tests that guarantee that data integrity is preserved under a given **update** , without looking at all the base data. In order to make integrity maintenance practical, the challenge is to find those tests that are most general (the author calls them complete local tests or CLTs in short) and that are efficient to generate and execute. The paper addresses the problem of finding efficient CLTs for an important class of constraints that are very common in practice: constraints expressible as conjunctive queries with negated subgoals (CQC). The author shows that for single **updates** , all CQC constraints admit a CLT that can be expressed in nonrecursive Datalog when the predicates for the remote relations are not **repeated** in the constraint query. The author then extends this result to a larger class of constraints and to certain sets of **updates** . (9 Refs)

Subfile: C
Descriptors: constraint handling; data integrity; database theory; query processing
Identifiers: efficient complete local tests; conjunctive query constraints; negation; incremental global integrity constraint checking; collaborative design; mobile computing; **enterprise information** systems; violation; constraint satisfaction; **update** ; data integrity; integrity maintenance; negated subgoals; single **updates** ; nonrecursive Datalog; remote relation predicates
Class Codes: C4250 (Database theory); C6130 (Data handling techniques); C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS))
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24/5/33 **(Item 6 from file: 2)**
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

5577915 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9706-6150C-042, C9706-3370G-002
Title: An intelligent architecture for traffic controls in ATM network
Author(s): Wook-Jin Jang; Chang Soo Lim
Conference Title: Proceedings. High Performance Computing on the Information Superhighway HPC Asia '97 (Cat. No.97TB100110) p.242-7
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA xxii+760 pp.
ISBN: 0 8186 7901 8 Material Identity Number: XX97-01048
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 7901 8/97/$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings High Performance Computing on the Information Superhighway. HPC Asia '97
Conference Sponsor: Supercomput. Center Syst. Eng. Res. Inst.; Parallel Process. Syst. SIG of Korea Inf. Sci. Soc
Conference Date: 28 April-2 May 1997 Conference Location: Seoul, South Korea
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: An asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) network is a high-speed multimedia network which handles various kinds of traffic with different bit-rates and different qualities of service (QoS). In order to maintain the QoS for each traffic source and to avoid possible congestion problems, an ATM network requires highly sophisticated and flexible controllers to insure that this demanding performance can be achieved under unexpected **changes** in traffic conditions. In this paper, we propose an intelligent architecture using **recurrent** neural networks and an **expert system** for traffic control in ATM networks. This traffic control using neural networks is suitable for ATM because neural networks can learn the traffic characteristics and the dynamic **changes** in the traffic. The proposed mechanism is based on the adaptive prediction of the future values of the traffic and the flow rate for each traffic source. At every given time slot, the controllers in the proposed architecture predict whether the congestion will happen or not and **regulate** the volume of input traffic for each traffic source before the congestion happens, maintaining the **user** -required QoS for each traffic source based on the predefined **rules** . Consequently, the mechanism guarantees the QoS for each traffic source and efficiently prevents congestion. (13 Refs)
Subfile: B C
Descriptors: asynchronous transfer mode; expert systems; intelligent control; multimedia communication; neurocontrollers; telecommunication computing; telecommunication congestion control; telecommunication networks ; telecommunication traffic
Identifiers: intelligent architecture; traffic control; ATM network; asynchronous transfer mode; high-speed multimedia network; bit rates; service quality; traffic sources; congestion avoidance; performance; unexpected traffic condition **changes** ; **recurrent** neural networks; **expert system** ; traffic characteristics; adaptive prediction; flow rate; controllers; input traffic volume **regulation**
Class Codes: B6150C (Communication switching); B6210R (Multimedia communications); C3370G (Control applications in data transmission); C3370P

(Control applications in video and audio techniques); C1340N (Neurocontrol)
; C5290 (Neural computing techniques); C6170 (Expert systems); C7410F (
Communications computing); C7420 (Control engineering computing)

24/5/34   (Item 7 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

04338291   INSPEC Abstract Number: B9303-1265B-040
 Title: A 140-Mb/s, 32-state, radix-4 Viterbi decoder
 Author(s): Black, P.J.; Meng, T.H.
 Author Affiliation: Inf. Syst. Lab., Stanford Univ., CA, USA
 Journal: IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits   vol.27, no.12   p.
1877-85
 Publication Date: Dec. 1992 Country of Publication: USA
 CODEN: IJSCBC ISSN: 0018-9200
 U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0018-9200/92/$03.00
 Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
 Treatment: Practical (P)
 Abstract: A 140-Mb/s, 32-state, radix-4, R=1/2, eight-level soft-decision
Viterbi decoder has been designed and fabricated using 1.2- mu m
double-metal CMOS. The architecture of the add-compare-select (ACS) array
is based on a restructuring of the conventional radix-2 trellis into a
radix-4 trellis. Radix-4 units, consisting of four 4-way ACS units, process
two stages of the constituent radix-2 trellis per iteration. A four-way ACS
circuit achieves an iteration delay 17% longer than comparable two-way ACS
circuits, resulting in a factor of 1.7 increase in throughput. A ring-based
ACS placement and state metric routing topology achieves an area efficiency
comparable to radix-2 designs. In a process referred to as pretrace-back,
one stage of lookahead is applied to the trace-back **recursion** , combining
two radix-4 trace-back iterations into a single radix-16 iteration based on
4-b decisions. This allows implementation of trace-back using one compact,
single-ported **decision   memory** , organized as a cyclic buffer. A
7.30-mm*8.49-mm chip containing 146000 transistors achieves a radix-4
iteration rate of 70 MHz. (19 Refs)
 Subfile: B
 Descriptors: CMOS integrated circuits; decoding; integrated **logic**
circuits; shift registers; trellis codes
 Identifiers: add compare select array architecture; binary shift register
trellis; 32-state decoder; radix-4 Viterbi decoder; eight-level
soft-decision Viterbi decoder; double-metal CMOS; radix-4 trellis;
iteration delay; throughput; state metric routing topology; pretrace-back;
lookahead; trace-back **recursion** ; radix-4 trace-back iterations; radix-16
iteration; single-ported **decision   memory** ; cyclic buffer; 140 Mbit/s;
1.2 micron
 Class Codes: B1265B (Logic circuits); B6120B (Codes)
 Numerical Indexing: bit rate 1.4E+08 bit/s; size 1.2E-06 m

24/5/35   (Item 8 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

04315488   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9302-7440-017
 Title: Expert   system **for vibration condition** monitoring **of rotating
machinery**
 Author(s): Nasr, M.E.
 Author Affiliation: Dept. of Prod. Eng., Helwan Univ., Egypt
 Conference Title: Proceedings of the Second IASTED International
Conference. Computer Applications in Industry   p.240-4 vol.1
 Editor(s): Dorrah, H.T.
 Publisher: ACTA Press, Zurich, Switzerland
 Publication Date: 1992 Country of Publication: Switzerland   2
vol.vii+585 pp.
 Conference Sponsor: IASTED

Abstract: The paper describes a framework of an interactive advising
system for machinery condition **monitoring** . Such **expert** **system** has
been designed with a **modified** strategy to be a viable **alternative** to
regular periodic inspection. This strategy has been structured to provide
alarms of any departure from normal machinery conditions determined from
measurements collected in operating modes. Such modes include passive
loading and on-load for new machinery of both short and long life as well
as for reconditioned **return** -to-action machinery. Moreover, the
monitoring strategy is equipped with knowledge and **rules** which are
mainly based on Canadian Government specification CAD/MS/NVSH 107. With
this strategy, detection of developing faults that would otherwise have
gone undetected until perhaps a breakdown occurred should be more possible.
Furthermore, a scheduler has been embedded in to keep track of **user**
-specified **monitoring** frequency and to give a warning of any drop-out on
vibration measurements recordings or of any inspection-due-machine left out
of the **monitoring** process. The system is laid out with the aim of
building up machinery condition history to help management evaluate
machinery performance. (24 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: computerised **monitoring** ; expert systems; maintenance
engineering; vibrations
   Identifiers: vibration condition **monitoring** ; rotating machinery;
interactive advising system; machinery condition **monitoring** ; **expert**
system ; operating modes; passive loading; **monitoring** strategy; Canadian
Government specification; CAD/MS/NVSH 107; **user** -specified **monitoring**
frequency; vibration measurements recordings; machinery condition history;
machinery performance
   Class Codes: C7440 (Civil and mechanical engineering); C6170 (Expert
systems); C7480 (Production engineering)

24/5/36   (Item 9 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

04276234   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9212-7160-078
   **Title: Knowledge base verification techniques of real-time expert systems
for plant applications**
   Author(s): Kakefuda, H.; Kojima, F.; Yoshida, J.
   Author Affiliation: Dept. of Plant Syst. Eng., Toshiba Corp., Tokyo,
Japan
   Abstract: Real-time expert systems for plant diagnosis, including
continuous processes, are helpful for manned operation support, and in
order to avoid abnormal conditions not only offer guidance to operators but
also download setpoints of process controllers, **change** control mode for
process controllers, and trigger sequential **logic** controllers. One of the
major factors that determine the effectiveness of a real-time **expert**
system   is how correctly and adequately its knowledge base is configured
to suit the purpose. The authors discuss the stand alone verification
functions that are used in the process of developing an **expert** **system**
and the combined system verification functions that are used during the
operation of the system after implementation. The stand alone verification
functions permit verification of the static relationship of the **individual**
knowledge data in the knowledge base and of the operation of the knowledge
base by partial execution, and simulation by artificial generation of plant
data. The combined system verification functions permit **monitoring** of the

behavior of the knowledge base while inference is executed using actual plant data, and **repeated** execution of inference while checking the knowledge base. Both verification functions are highly profitable for developing a real-time **expert system** in a shorter period of time and placing it in service as a more effective, reliable system. (0 Refs)
  Subfile: C
  Descriptors: expert systems; manufacturing data processing; process computer control; program verification; real-time systems
  Identifiers: plant diagnosis; continuous processes; manned operation support; abnormal conditions; process controllers; control mode; sequential **logic** controllers; real-time **expert system** ; knowledge base; stand alone verification functions; combined system verification functions; partial execution; simulation; artificial generation; plant data; inference
  Class Codes: C7160 (Manufacturing and industry); C7420 (Control engineering); C7480 (Production engineering); C6170 (Expert systems); C6150G (Diagnostic, testing, debugging and evaluating systems)

  24/5/37   (Item 10 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

03442672   INSPEC Abstract Number: B89056782, C89055432
  Title: Recursive **matrix inverse** update **on an optical processor**
  Author(s): Casasent, D.P.; Baranoski, E.J.
  Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. & Comput. Eng., Carnegie Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA, USA
  Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering   vol.975   p.320-34
  Publication Date: 1989 Country of Publication: USA
  CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X
  Conference Title: Advanced Algorithms and Architectures for Signal Processing III
  Conference Sponsor: SPIE
  Conference Date: 15-17 Aug. 1988   Conference Location: San Diego, CA, USA
  Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)
  Treatment: Theoretical (T)
  Abstract: A high accuracy optical linear algebraic processor (**OLAP**) using the digital multiplication by analog convolution (DMAC) **algorithm** is described for use in an efficient matrix inverse **update algorithm** with speed and accuracy advantages. The solution of the parameters in the **algorithm** are addressed and the advantages of optical over digital linear algebraic processors are advanced. (9 Refs)
  Subfile: B C
  Descriptors: computerised signal processing; matrix algebra; optical information processing; **recursive** functions
  Identifiers: **recursive** matrix; optical processor; high accuracy optical linear algebraic processor; digital multiplication; analog convolution; efficient matrix inverse **update algorithm** ; speed; accuracy
  Class Codes: B6140C (Optical information processing); B0290H (Linear algebra); C5270 (Optical computing techniques); C5260 (Digital signal processing); C4140 (Linear algebra); C4210 (Formal logic)

  24/5/38   (Item 11 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

03368921   INSPEC Abstract Number: C89034105
  Title: Dynamically updating **relevance judgements in probabilistic information systems via** users ' feedback
  Author(s): Lenk, P.J.; Floyd, B.D.
  Author Affiliation: Graduate Sch. of Bus. Adm., New York Univ., NY, USA
  Journal: Management Science   vol.34, no.12   p.1450-9
  Publication Date: Dec. 1988 Country of Publication: USA

    Abstract: A **decision maker** 's performance relies on the availability
of relevant information. In many environments, the relation between the
decision maker 's informational needs and the information base is
complex and uncertain. A fundamental concept of information systems, such
as decision support and document retrieval, is the probability that the
retrieved information is useful to the **decision maker** 's query. The
paper presents a sequential, Bayesian, probabilistic indexing model that
explicitly combines expert opinion with data about the system's
performance. The expert opinion is encoded into probability statements.
These statements are **modified** by the **users** ' **feedback** about the
relevance of the retrieved information to their queries. The predictive
probability that a datum in the information base is applicable to the
current query is a logistic function of the expert opinion and the
feedback . This **feedback** enters the computation through a measure of
association between the current query-datum pair with previous, relevant
query-datum pairs. When this measure is based on the proportional matching
of multiple attributes, the predictive probabilities have a **recursive
formula** that makes the model computationally feasible for large
information bases. (47 Refs)
    Subfile: C
    Descriptors: Bayes methods; **decision support systems** ; decision
theory; expert systems; probability
    Identifiers: **decision support systems** ; expert systems; sequential
Bayesian probabilistic indexing model; Bayes methods; decision theory;
relevance judgements; probabilistic information systems; **users** ' **feedback**
; document retrieval; expert opinion; probability statements; query-datum
pair; information bases
    Class Codes: C7102 (Decision support systems); C6170 (Expert systems);
C1140E (Game theory)

24/5/39   (Item 1 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File   6:NTIS

1824990 NTIS Accession Number: N94-34060/1
    Pi in the Sky: The Astronaut Science Advisor on SLS-2
    Hazelton, L. R. ; Groleau, N. ; Frainier, R. J. ; Compton, M. M. ;
Colombano, S. P.
    National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Moffett Field, CA. Ames
Research Center.
    Corp. Source Codes: 019045001; NC473657
    Jan 94   9p
    Languages: English
    Journal Announcement: GRAI9421; STAR3210
    In NASA. Johnson Space Center, the Seventh Annual Workshop on Space
Operations Applications and Research (Soar 1993), Volume 1 p 304-312.
    NTIS Prices: (Order as N94-34019/7, PC A21/MF A04)
    Country of Publication: United States
    The Astronaut Science Advisor (ASA, also known as
Principal-Investigator-in-a-Box) is an advanced engineering effort to apply
expert systems technology to experiment **monitoring** and control. Its goal
is to increase the scientific value of information **returned** from
experiments on manned space missions. The first in-space test of the system
will be in conjunction with Professor Larry Young's (MIT) vestibulo-ocular
'Rotating Dome' experiment on the Spacelab Life Sciences 2 mission (STS-58)
in the Fall of 1993. In a cost-saving effort, off-the-shelf equipment was
employed wherever possible. Several **modifications** were necessary in order
to make the system flight-worthy. The software consists of three
interlocking modules. A real-time data acquisition system digitizes and
stores all experiment data and then characterizes the signals in **symbolic**
form; a **rule** -based **expert system** uses the **symbolic** signal
characteristics to make decisions concerning the experiment; and a highly

graphic **user** **interface** requiring a minimum of **user** intervention presents information to the astronaut operator. Much has been learned about the design of software and **user** **interfaces** for interactive computing in space. In addition, we gained a great deal of knowledge about building relatively inexpensive hardware and software for use in space. New technologies are being assessed to make the system a much more powerful ally in future scientific research in space and on the ground.

Descriptors: Computer assisted instruction; *Expert systems; *Spaceborne experiments; Aerospace medicine; Astronauts; Bioastronautics; Biomedical data; Graphical **user** **interface** ; Real time operation

Identifiers: NTISNASA

Section Headings: 84C (Space Technology--Manned Spacecraft); 84GE (Space Technology--General)

24/5/40   (Item 2 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File   6:NTIS
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0370322 NTIS Accession Number: AD-756 340/XAB
  RLP **Processor,** a Recursive **Linear Programming Package for the UNIVAC 1108:** User **'s Manual**
  (Technical summary rept)
  Mueller, G. ; Hollenbeck, K. ; Day, R.
  Wisconsin Univ Madison Mathematics Research Center
  Corp. Source Codes: 221200
  Report No.: MRC-TSR-1259
  Jan 73   76p
  Journal Announcement: GRAI7308
  Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
  NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01
  Contract No.: DA-31-124-ARO(D)-462
  The report describes a program package which solves **recursive** linear programming problems on the INIVAC 1108. Features that are included in the package are acceptance of data in SHARE standard format, internal compilation of a **user** supplied **feedback** operator, and several output reporting options. The PROCESSOR uses the MACC standard subroutine SIMPLX, a Phase I-II **revised** simplex **algorithm** with inverse in explicit form to solve each periods linear programming problem. (Author)
  Descriptors: Linear programming; Instruction manuals; Simplex method; Digital computers; **Feedback** ; Control sequences; Mapping(Transformations); Mathematical models; **Decision** **making** ; Mathematical prediction; Subroutines
  Identifiers: UNIVAC 1108 computers; Duality theory; Forecasting; Applications of mathematics; NTISA
  Section Headings: 72E (Mathematical Sciences--Operations Research)

24/5/41   (Item 1 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R)File   95:TEME-Technology & Management
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00984562 E96040762208
Interactive expert system **for optimal design of electricity distribution systems**
(Expertensystem, bestehend aus drei, sich gegenseitig beeinflussenden Teilen fuer den optimalen Entwurf der Unterwerkslage, des Leitungs-Verlegungsweges und des Leiterquerschnittes eines Verteilungsnetzes)
Lo, KL; Nashid, I
Royal College Buildings, Glasgow, GB
IEE Proceedings - Generation, Transmission and Distribution, v143, n2, pp151-156, 1996
Document type: journal article Language: English

Record type: Abstract
ISSN: 1350-2360

ABSTRACT:
An **expert system** to optimise the design of distribution system is
developed. The **expert system** is devided into three main parts.
Optimising the location of substation, determining the optimal conductor
layout, and obtaining the best conductor profile. An iterative procedure
that improves on an **user** -defined initial location is employed to
determine the optimal site to locate the substation. The programming proach
allows the designer to choose the second best site if the optimal site is
not acceptable. The heuristic search technique of the best-first searching
is used to determine the optimal cable layout and load allocation. The
objective function developed to determine the optimum conductor profile
strikes a balance between the capital cost and cost of losses. The modular
programming approach allows the design engineer to focus on any of the
three sections of the design. Often the location of substation is
determined by **regulation** . In such a situation the design engineer can
adopt to optimise the conductor layout and the conductor profile of the
distribution system. If the conductor sizes available fail to satisfy the
user -defined constraints, the designer can **return** the conductor
optimising section after making relevant **changes** to the inventory
database.

DESCRIPTORS: DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS; SUBSTATIONS--POWER ENGINEERING;
COMPONENT PLACEMENT; GEOMETRIC BODIES; CABLE LAYING; SYSTEM OPTIMIZATION;
ADAPTIVE SYSTEM; EXPERT SYSTEMS; MODULAR CONCEPT; APPLICATION SOFTWARE;
OPERATING **PRINCIPLES** ; SYSTEM PARAMETERS; PARAMETER ESTIMATION; OPERATING
COSTS; INVESTMENT; COST OPTIMIZATION; SYSTEM DESCRIPTION
IDENTIFIERS: PARAMETERAUSWAHL; UNTERWERKSGROESSE; AUSWAHL; Verteilungsnetz;
optimaler Entwurf; Unterwerk; Kabelnetz

24/5/42   (Item 2 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R)File   95:TEME-Technology & Management
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00682705 I93056967928
A characterization of binary decision diagrams
(Eine Charakterisierung binaerer Entscheidungsdiagramme)
Chakravarty, S
Dept. of Comput. Sci., State Univ. of New York, Buffalo, NY, USA
IEEE Transactions on Computers, v42, n2, pp129-137, 1993
Document type: journal article   Language: English
Record type: Abstract
ISSN: 0018-9340

ABSTRACT:
Binary decision diagrams (BDDs) are a representation of Boolean functions.
Its use in the synthesis, simulation, and testing of Boolean circuits has
been proposed by various researchers. In all these applications of BDDs
solutions to some fundamental computational problems are needed. A
characterization of BDDs in terms of the complexity of these computational
problems is presented. A tighter bound on the size of an ordered BDD that
can be computed from a given Boolean circuit is presented. On the basis of
the results, a case is made for exploring the use of **repeated** BDDs, with
a small number of **repeated** variables, and free BDDs for some applications
for which only ordered BDDs have been used so far.

DESCRIPTORS: GATES--CIRCUITS; TESTING; COMPLEX SYSTEM; CIRCUIT **LOGIC** ;
BOOLE ALGEBRA; DECISION TABLES; **LOGIC DECISION** ; **COMPUTER** MODELLING;
TEST METHOD; **LOGIC** DESIGN; **LOGIC** TESTING; CHARACTERIZATION; SYNTHESIS
IDENTIFIERS: BINARY DECISION DIAGRAMS; COMPUTATIONAL PROBLEMS; **REPEATED**
VARIABLES; BOOLEAN FUNCTIONS; binaeres Entscheidungsdiagramm

24/5/43   (Item 3 from file: 95)

00636235 E93014027048
Knowledge base verification techniques of real-time expert systems for plant applications
(Wissensbasierte Verifikationsverfahren fuer Echtzeitexpertensysteme in industriellen Anwendungen)
Hideaki Kakefuda; Fumio Kojima; Jun Yoshida
Toshiba Tokyo, J
ICC 91, Proceedings of the Industrial Computing Conference, Volume 1, Anaheim, USA, October 27-31, 19911991
Document type: Conference paper Language: English
Record type: Abstract
ISBN: 1-55617-327-X

ABSTRACT:
Real-time expert systems for plant diagnosis, including continuous processes, are helpful for manned operation support, and in order to avoid abnormal conditions not only offer guidance to operators but also download setpoints of process controllers, **change** control mode for process controllers, and trigger sequential **logic** controllers. One of the major factors that determine the effectiveness of a real-time **expert system** is how correctly and adequately its knowledge base is configured to suit the purpose. It is very important but difficult to verify the knowledge base provided for an **expert system** . This paper discusses the stand alone verification functions that are used in the process of developing an **expert system** and the combined system verification functions that are used during the operation of the system after implementation. The stand alone verification functions permit verification of the static relationship of the **individual** knowledge data in the knowledge base and of the operation of the knowledge base by partial execution, and simulation by artificial generation of plant data. The combined system verification functions permit **monitoring** of the behavior of the knowledge base while inference is executed using actual plant data, and **repeated** execution of inference while checking the knowledge base. Both of verification functions are highly profitable for developing a real-time **expert system** in a shorter period of time and placing it in service as a more effective, reliable system.

DESCRIPTORS: EXPERT SYSTEMS; REAL TIME METHOD; ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE; PROGRAM VERIFICATION; SOFTWARE METRICS; SOFTWARE QUALITY; PROCESS CONTROL; KNOWLEDGE BASES; SOFTWARE RELIABILITY
IDENTIFIERS: Echtzeitexpertensystem; Verifikation

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Set       Items    Description
S1       330964    DECISION()SUPPORT()SYSTEM? OR DSS OR KBS OR KNOWLEDGE()BAS-
                   E?()SYSTEM? OR EXPERT()SYSTEM OR EIS OR (EXECUTIVE OR ENTERPR-
                   ISE?)()INFORMATION()SYSTEM OR DECISION()MAKING OR OPERATOR()S-
                   YSTEM?
S2        35537    DECISION()(PROCESSOR? OR HOST? OR SERVER? OR CPU OR MICROP-
                   ROCESSOR? OR COMPUTER? OR MICROCOMPUTER? OR STORAGE()DEVICE? -
                   OR MEMORY) OR ENTERPRISE()INFORMATION OR OLAP OR (ONLINE OR O-
                   N()LINE)()ANALYTICAL()PROCESS?
S3      5497096    ALGORITHM? OR AXIOM? OR RULE? OR PRINCIPLE? OR LAW OR LAWS
                   OR FORMULA? OR LOGIC? OR THEOREM? OR EXPRESSION? OR SCHEME? OR
                   (DOMINANCE OR INNOVATIVE OR INNOVATION)()(VALUE? OR FACTOR?)
S4      3041919    RECURSIVE OR REPEAT? OR RECUR? OR COME()AGAIN OR RETURN? OR
                   REAPPEAR? OR RESUME? OR REOCCUR? OR RETURN?
S5      4041831    FEEDBACK OR FEED()BACK OR REGULAT? OR MONITOR?
S6      9602776    MODIF? OR CHANG? OR REVIS? OR REVAMP? OR ALTER? OR UPDAT? -
                   OR EDIT? OR REWORK? OR UP()(DATING OR DATE? ?)
S7      1155097    GUI OR GUIS  OR USER()INTERFACE? OR SYMBOL? OR EMBLEM? OR -
                   ICON? OR CONTEXT?(2N)BOX? OR (PULL OR DROP)()DOWN()MENU ? OR -
                   POPUP OR POP()UP
S8     10180915    USER? OR DECISION()MAKER? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR PERSON? OR EMP-
                   LOYEE? OR CLIENT?
S9           13    (DOMINANCE AND INNOVATIVE AND INNOVATION)()(VALUE? OR FACT-
                   OR?)
S10          49    DOMINANCE()(VALUE? OR FACTOR?)
S11        2379    INNOVATI?()(VALUE? OR FACTOR?)
S12           0    S10 AND S11
S13       41660    S1 (S) S3
S14        1821    S2 (S) S3
S15         151    S13 (S) S4 (S) S5 (S) S6
S16          13    S15 (S) S7
S17          90    S15 (S) S8
S18          33    S15 (5N) S8
S19          58    S14 (S) S4
S20           6    S19 (S) S5
S21          20    S19 (S) S6
S22           2    S19 (S) S7
S23          46    S19 (S) S8
S24          22    S19 (5N) S8
S25          75    S16 OR S18 OR S20 OR S21 OR S22 OR S24
S26          56    S25 NOT PY>2000
S27          49    S26 NOT PD>20000112
S28          45    RD (unique items)
File  15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Feb 26
         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
         (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Feb W2
         (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Feb 26
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Feb W4
         (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Feb 26
         (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File  98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2003/Jan
         (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
         (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File  47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2003/Feb 26
         (c) 2003 The Gale group
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         (c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Feb 26
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2003/Feb W4
         (c) 2003 ProQuest
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.28/3,K/1   (Item 1 from file: 15)

01742008 03-92998
When leaders really walk the talk: Making strategy work through people
Galpin, Timothy J
Human Resource Planning v21n3 PP: 38-45 1998
ISSN: 0199-8986 JRNL CODE: HRP
WORD COUNT: 4673

...TEXT: the Sears strategy include employee customer service and selling
skills, and management ability to provide coaching and **feedback** to
employees on service and selling. To build these competencies, Martinez
has realigned at least nine of the 12...

... other half is equally dependent upon customer satisfaction measures and
employee ratings of management. Additionally, Sears has **changed** the
physical environment by converting **individual** department supervisors'
offices in their stores to a shared team space, encouraging supervisors to
spend more time...

  28/3,K/2   (Item 2 from file: 15)

01680738 03-31728
MineSet integrates visualization
Akhikari, Richard
Informationweek n695 PP: 66 Aug 10, 1998
ISSN: 8750-6874 JRNL CODE: IWK
WORD COUNT: 292

...TEXT: repeatedly adjusting them to compensate for errors. The product
also includes decision tables for business and technical **users** to conduct
online   **analytical**   **processing** using a visual paradigm to depict
critical factors and their interactions. It runs on Silicon Graphics
platforms...

  28/3,K/3   (Item 3 from file: 15)

01001061 96-50454
Globalization of business and the Third World: Challenge of expanding the
mindsets
Srinivas, Kalburgi M
Journal of Management Development v14n3 PP: 26-49 1995
ISSN: 0262-1711 JRNL CODE: JMD
WORD COUNT: 10264

...TEXT: the effects of the organizational system and design on the
individual are greater than those of the **individual** on the system; that
recurring patterns of behavioural interactions shape **individual**
knowledge, attitudes and beliefs. They note that new task alignments put
people into new organizational contexts, impose...

  28/3,K/4   (Item 4 from file: 15)

00944979 95-94371
Automation and robotics: The interdependence of design and construction
systems

Çusack, M
Industrial Robot v21n4   PP: 10-14 1994
ISSN: 0143-991X JRNL CODE: IRO
WORD COUNT: 3563

...TEXT: There are many examples of robot-type devices or manipulators
which can either perform a single task **repeatedly** or which act under the
 individual and direct control of an operator. The devices can be further
enhanced for the semi-autonomous or...

  28/3,K/5   **(Item 5 from file: 15)**

Timing of Mandated Investments: A Framework for Decision Making
Baldwin, Carliss
Sloan Management Review v20n3 PP: 31-39 Spring 1979
ISSN: 0019-848X JRNL CODE: SMZ

ABSTRACT: An increase in **regulatory** standards has necessitated
"nonproductive" investments in items such as pollution control equipment.
Such expenditures have become a principal component in the capital budgets
of large corporations. An analytic approach can be taken in **decision
 making** with regard to the timing of mandated investments. The technique
is simple and is based on a comparison of the net present values of cash
flows under different decision **alternatives** . A decision diagram which
graphically represents the timing decision can be used. The purpose of a
diagram...

... exactly how the optimal decision depends upon quantities, such as the
rate of inflation, the rate of **return** on investment, and the time of the
statutory deadline. The 7 steps of analysis include: 1. simplification of
the problem via initial assumptions, 2. identification of the critical
variables and parameters by **symbolic** notation, 3. beginning **formulation**
 of the problem under certainty, 4. initial graphical representation of the
problem under certainty, 5. introduction of...

... to decide or to continue analysis). Introducing uncertainty into the
analysis early, in this intuitive and non- **formulaic** way, can give
 decision   **makers** a better understanding of the underlying structure of
the problem faced.   ...

  28/3,K/6   **(Item 1 from file: 647)**

MineSet Integrates Visualization
Richard Adhikari
INFORMATIONWEEK, 1998, n 695, PG66
PUBLICATION DATE: 980810
JOURNAL CODE: IWK   LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Software
WORD COUNT: 302

TEXT:
...   repeatedly adjusting them to compensate for errors. The product
also includes decision tables for business and technical **users**   to
conduct **online   analytical   processing** using a visual paradigm to
depict critical factors and their interactions. It runs on Silicon
Graphics platforms...

.28/3,K/7   (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02283287   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54206433   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The Bigger Picture.(knowledge management)(Industry Trend or Event)(Column)
Puzzanghera, Paul
Intelligent Enterprise, 2, 5, 39(1)
March 30, 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Column   LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext;
  Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2421   LINE COUNT: 00209

...   don't provide a framework for facilitating the process itself. OLAP
also provides retrospective rather than prospective **user** information.
     Unfortunately **OLAP** systems are limiting because they don't
incorporate unstructured data -- nonnumeric, qualitative data such as text,
images...

 28/3,K/8   (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02241633   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20763418   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
MICROSTRATEGY PROMISES DATAWAREHOUSING FOR THE MASSES.
Computergram International, n112, pCGN06050030
June 5, 1998
ISSN: 0268-716X   LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 671   LINE COUNT: 00055

     By Joanne Wallen
     The Broadcast server works with the company's existing DSS **OLAP**
server, and basically stores a complex personal profile, including queries
relevant to the individual, the distribution channels through which that
individual wishes to receive the information, frequency of queries
required, and it also enables **rules** to be stored, such as 'report sales
by area only if the **change** is plus or minus 5%'. It is this
personalization engine which Bansal believes differentiates the product
from...

...system to thousands of users in this way will have a dramatic impact on
a company's **return** on investment, by not only increasing the number of
people to benefit from the system but also...

 28/3,K/9   (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02181019   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20738198   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Can a data warehouse do anything for your business? (Technology
  Information)
Dudman, Jane
Computer Weekly, pII(1)
May 14, 1998
ISSN: 0010-4787   LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1247   LINE COUNT: 00097

TEXT:
     ...to reassure companies that data warehousing is a good thing after
all. Barriers to success in ensuring **return** from investment in data
warehousing include the infuriating way IT suppliers have shied away from
providing hard...

...recently released an evaluation of data mining that points out the ways
in which such questions have **changed** . Previously, typical questions,

answered by using analytical on-line processing (**Olap**), would include
such things as which customers spent most with the organisation last year,
or which stores...
...larger suppliers and Microsoft's interest in this area is also likely to
prove a catalyst for **change** . Data warehousing has recently been seen as
something of a blighted area-but its problems could well...fully defined 2.
Ensure business requirements are fully defined 3. Develop enterprise level
data models and business **rules** 4. Include **individuals** from affected
departments in the development teams 5. Promote use of the warehouse
internally Top five pitfalls...

28/3,K/10   (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02033287   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19111542   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX - HOW MICROSOFT COULD CHALLENGE HIGH-END DATABASE
    PLAYERS.**
Computergram International, n3099, pCGN02130006
Feb 13, 1997
ISSN: 0268-716X   LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1219   LINE COUNT: 00094

...   that's being used, instead of barring them from a larger chunk,
like a page. But in **return** , the database has to do a lot of running
around, tracking who's accessing what - which can...

...for inserts," explains Kreyche. "In Sphinx we will have full row
locking. We'll do it for **updates** , deletes and reads." Given the fact that
Microsoft's database was born out of version 4.2...

...Sybase's. Another feature of SQL Server version 7.0 will further the
split - removal of the **logical** device. Kreyche explains that the **logical**
device is a mechanism for allocating space to the database. "It's one of
the legacies of the Sybase code, from its Unix days. You have to first
build a **logical** device, and then build the database on top. If you want
to expand, it's a lengthy...

...the same customers, and the seven-year licensing agreement fell by the
wayside. And there is another **change** that will take Microsoft's code down
a different track from Sybase's. Microsoft is rewriting its database's
query engine. At the end of last year, Microsoft invested in **on - line**
analytical processing technology from Israeli company Panorama Software
Inc, based in Tel Aviv, which it is busy cannibalising right...

28/3,K/11   (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01922270   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18176430   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Data mining: IBM announces data mining solution for improved decision
    making; new ammo for knowledge discovery & validation of business
    intelligence. (Intelligent Miner and Intelligent Decision Server decision
    support software packages) (Product Development)**
EDGE: Work-Group Computing Report, v7, p16(1)
April 8, 1996
LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1178   LINE COUNT: 00108

...   Notes(b) or a World Wide Web. The request is sent to the
application server, processed and **returned** as a customized report.
Meanwhile, analysts may also be drawing on the same server -- this time
using high-end analytical **clients** . Any **change** in calculation **logic** or
any new data discovery **algorithm** is automatically **updated** for all
users with no **change** in the client software.

Application development within IDS is done in a graphical, icon-based environment, using...

28/3,K/12   (Item 6 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01451399   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11361973   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Desperately seeking. . .IT productivity. (Ceteris is never
  Paribus)(information technology)(includes related article on comparison
  of automated teller machines and airline reservation systems)
RELease 1.0, v91, n9, p8(6)
Sept 30, 1991
ISSN: 1047-935X   LANGUAGE: ENGLISH   RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 3011   LINE COUNT: 00235

TEXT:
      ...want to work, the proportion of personal rents - i.e., how much you
get paid for your **personal** contributions as opposed to a **return** on
capital invested will grow. Movie stars are just a forerunner ... on the
other hand Where does...

28/3,K/13   (Item 7 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01450125   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11278649   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Mac leads the way. (Apple Macintosh and object orientation)(includes a
  related article on the role of standards)
RELease 1.0, v91, n8, p5(7)
August 31, 1991
ISSN: 1047-935X   LANGUAGE: ENGLISH   RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 3578   LINE COUNT: 00287

...   installed base, and track the process (so that you can redo
unsuccessful upgrades). The administrator can allow **users** to perform the
updates optionally, or can launch the process automatically. The system
does not detect conflicts; it simply provides the...

28/3,K/14   (Item 8 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01207740   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06168966   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
January through June, 1987. (Lotus mid-year index)
Lotus, v3, n7, p141(4)
July, 1987
ISSN: 8756-7334   LANGUAGE: ENGLISH   RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 3182   LINE COUNT: 00241

...   Have Loved Computer Graphics," Jun, 170 "Who Should Teach Computer
Ethics?" Apr, 166 "Who's Liable: The **Expert   System** or the **User** ?" Mar,
148 EXPERT SYSTEMS analyzing subjective decisions, o,s, Jan, 68 liability
for errors in, Mar, 148...

28/3,K/15   (Item 1 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
(c) 2003 IDG Communications. All rts. reserv.

069420
The Politics of Policies
Byline: Elisabeth Horwitt
Journal: Network World   Page Number: 45

Text:
... in Beverly, Mass., has a tip for IT managers planning to implement
policy-based network management: Bring **users** into the **decision – making**
process or expect trouble. About a year-and-a-half ago, Barry's IT group
reconfigured Microsoft...

... insurance firm's workers from accessing sensitive material on certain
servers. However, the group neglected to tell **users** about the **change**
before it happened, and **employees** were understandably incensed.
"Although the **changes** made complete sense to me technically, I learned my
lesson," Barry says. "Now, whenever I implement a...of people who usually ·
hold senior positions. IT managers say they still feel a need to elicit
feedback from the end **users** on an ongoing basis. It's a good way to nip
user dissatisfaction in the bud before...

28/3,K/16   (Item 1 from file: 696)
DIALOG(R)File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters
(c) 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

00687173
To BCC or Not to Be in Vietnam -- What Is the Answer?
Telecoms & Wireless Asia
August 13, 1999 DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSLETTER
PUBLISHER: PYRAMID RESEARCH
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH   WORD COUNT: 2545   RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

TEXT:
...between unfavourable revenue sharing agreements and poor market
potential, not terribly unlike the BCCs. Although the revenue **scheme**
varies amongst **individual** operators, it is still high for most operators
to economically survive. In Vietnam, revenues should reflect income...

28/3,K/17   (Item 2 from file: 696)
DIALOG(R)File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters
(c) 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

00686067
FCC PROPOSES 5-YEAR RESTRUCTURING PLAN, SETS COMPETITION GOALS
COMMUNICATIONS DAILY
August 13, 1999 DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSLETTER
PUBLISHER: WARREN PUBLISHING INC.
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH   WORD COUNT: 1646   RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

TEXT:
...include: (1)
Clarifying its authority to authorize operation of radio stations
and devices through blanket licensing by **rule** instead of
individual licenses. (2) Expediting processing of "routine"
satellite applications. (3) Amending Satellite Home Viewer Act to
allow DBS...include: (1)
Clarifying its authority to authorize operation of radio stations
and devices through blanket licensing by **rule** instead of
individual licenses. (2) Expediting processing of "routine"
satellite applications. (3) Amending Satellite Home Viewer Act to
allow DBS...

28/3,K/18   (Item 3 from file: 696)

00670475
In-School Focus Groups A gentler approach, and a win-win situation
SELLING TO KIDS
May 12, 1999   VOL: 4   ISSUE: 9   DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSLETTER
PUBLISHER: PHILLIPS BUSINESS INFORMATION
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH   WORD COUNT: 1119   RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

TEXT:
...once every two years. One school participated in
projects nine times in one year. "Some of our **clients** want us to do
[**repeat**] research," says Reynolds.
The amount of time that students spend for each project ranges
from about 20...Not only do focus groups and Internet surveys help schools
financially they are obviously beneficial for the **clients** and
companies who are getting **feedback** about their products. Ad agency Leo
Burnett is also an EMR client, outsourcing market research for many...

28/3,K/19   (Item 4 from file: 696)

00615488
SENATE CHANGES DBS ROYALTY FREEZE
COMMUNICATIONS DAILY

July 23, 1998   DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSLETTER
PUBLISHER: WARREN PUBLISHING INC.
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH   WORD COUNT: 1448   RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

TEXT:
Following objections from Senate Judiciary Committee Chmn.
Hatch (R-Utah), Senate last night employed unusual procedure to
revise amendment it had adopted earlier in day rolling back DBS
royalty rates until Jan. 1, 2000 (CD...

...rate money to have Internet filtering software. Burns
noted that he had been working for months on **alternative** approach
that would require schools to have acceptable use policies, not
only for Web access, but also...minors" standard had been lifted
directly from court decisions, "the fact is that several important
terms were **altered** or omitted." Several terms of bill also were
vague, he said.

Sen. Ashcroft (R-Mo.) had planned...

...parents, a victory for kids and a victory for common sense."
Murray said filtering bill would put " **decision - making**
responsibility over Internet content at the local level, where it
should be." Official Appropriations Committee view of...

...hate crimes and pornography." Panel allocated $5 million for
Justice Dept. cybercrime prosecutions, including $1 million for
monitoring of chat rooms and online obscenity prosecutions. That
sum was included at Coats's urging, his office...

...as part of Telecom Act.
White said at Nortel policy lunch in Washington he wants industry
self- **regulation** as solution. He and Sen. Lieberman (D-Conn.) have
given online industry until Sept. 30 to report...

...who finds himself in inappropriate Web site, or parent who
finds child there, can click on recognized **icon** and be taken to
Web site with information on filtering or with other educational
materials.

Fact that...spending bill
in first place. It's possible that none of Internet measures will
make it into **law** because President Clinton has threatened veto of
bills over issues unrelated to telecom, and spending levels could...

...include one
more state member. Brownback amendment would expand Joint Board
to 9 members, 5 from state **regulatory** agencies, 3 from FCC and one
from state consumer advocates. Board now has 8 members, 4 of...

...a sexual
predator seeking children on the Internet. This amendment will
help keep these frightening headlines from **reappearing** every day,
as the FBI is able to catch more of the dangerous sexual criminals
preying on...

...consent of all parties. He was expected to say in speech
introducing amendment that federal and state **laws** in many parts of
country make it legal to intercept or to record conversations if
only one party knows about it. Amendment wouldn't affect **law**
enforcement wiretaps, E911 recordings or recording by someone who
is being threatened or harassed over telephone.
...

28/3,K/20   (Item 1 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File   47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

05236165   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21175025   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Physicians as Double Agents.
Shortell, Stephen M.; Waters, Teresa M.; Clarke, Kenneth W.B.; Budetti,
Peter P.
JAMA, The Journal of the American Medical Association, v280, n12, p1102(1)
Sept 23, 1998
ISSN: 0098-7484   LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 7922   LINE COUNT: 00672

TEXT:
        ...physician's financial motivation now is more closely aligned with
the new institutional relationship than with the **individual**
physician-patient relationship. This **change** in focus introduces
considerable complexity and potential conflict of interest into the
physician's decision-making process...

28/3,K/21   (Item 1 from file: 624)
DIALOG(R)File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications
(c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc. All rts. reserv.

0698785
Do you really need...OLAP Databases?
Open Computing September, 1995; Pg 60; Vol. 12, No. 9
Journal Code: UNIX   ISSN: 0739-5922
Section Heading: Decisions
Word Count: 825   *Full text available in Formats 5, 7 and 9*

BYLINE:
Tony Baer

TEXT:

... is not critical, the magnitude of data is not overwhelming, and analytical task is not mission-critical, **logical OLAP** tools should do just fine. Star **schemes** are best if performance is absolutely critical, and the scope of queries is well defined, such as load factors for airline seats. If the business problem involves **regulatory** compliance issues dictating **repeatable** performance, **OLAP** databases are currently the best answer.

28/3,K/22   (Item 2 from file: 624)
DIALOG(R)File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications
(c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc. All rts. reserv.

0014961
AI Research at Ames Focuses On Increased Crew Effectiveness
Aviation Week & Space Technology   June 2, 1986; Pg 73; Vol. 124, No. 22
Journal Code: AW   ISSN: 0005-2175
Dateline: San Francisco
Word Count: 1,567   *Full text available in Formats 5, 7 and 9*

BYLINE:
John T. Merrifield

TEXT:
... system. Using the Stanford University-developed Meta-level Reasoning System (MRS) rule-based development tool installed in **Symbolics** 3670 computers, researchers have designed an air traffic control schedule advisor to increase the efficiency of scheduling...

... plan for each arriving aircraft, and, as each aircraft progresses through the terminal area, the expert system **monitors** deviations from the flight plan and provides the air traffic controller advisories to **return** the aircraft to its assigned schedule. If major disruptions, such as missed approaches or extensive vectoring, occur, the advisor develops a **revised** plan. This 25-30-min. advance planning system is designed to **monitor** arriving aircraft from a distance of 150 naut. mi. to touchdown on the runway.

   The expert system...

28/3,K/23   (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04016692   Supplier Number: 53222647   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
-ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE: Oil crops yearbook -- Part II of II.
M2 Presswire, pNA
Nov 16, 1998
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 7079

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...98 M2 COMMUNICATIONS LTD RDATE:131198 Other Minor Oilseeds The upward trend in U.S. canola acreage **resumed** after the previous season's downturn. Canola plantings for 1997 totaled 728,000 acres, nearly double 1996...used for direct food consumption, soybeans are treated as a grain and are subject to stringent grain **regulations** in seven major soybean production provinces. 4/ All other oilseeds are produced, bought, and sold under free...importer of soybeans. China's government intervenes in its soybean economy in many different ways and policy **changes** can have substantial effects on production, consumption, and trade. This report briefly outlines the major policies affecting...Grain Marketing System The General Situation In March 1998 China's new Premier, Mr. Zhu Rong-ji, **formulated** a program to reform China's grain purchase system which he

summarized as the "Four Separations; One...profits in all transactions if
they follow the new policy guidelines. Finally, one perfection refers to
the **rule** that Grain Bureaus cannot sell their grains and take a loss.
Under the newly announced reform, farmers...

...from foreign suppliers. At the moment both economic and administrative
forces affect farmers' decisions to plant soybeans. **Changes** in various
elements of the governor's grain bag policy would affect not only soybean
production but...when prices are low and selling when prices are high adds
uncertainty to the soybean economy. The **rules** and conventions for
intervention are not regularized and are not transparent to outside
observers. (7,8, 11...

...soybeans, or that partial reimbursements of the VAT were possible.
(Note: It was indicated that processors, in **principle** , pay the VAT on
domestically procured soybeans, as part of the procurement price). Soybean
meal is freely...

...other words, the actual quota levels do not become public knowledge. The
State Planning Commission, through centralized **decision making** ,
determines the appropriate level of imports, and provides end- users (oil
mills, trading companies) with the quota...

...of edible oils and protein meals (and meat prices) low. The Team asked
if this policy could **change** and the official answered, "Maybe." The
current tariff and tax rates could **change** as priorities shift in China.
These **changes** could dramatically **alter** not only the mix of commodities
(beans, meal, oil) but also the quantity of products imported. References
...

...a Small Planet. Worldwatch Institute, September 1995. 3. Crook,
Frederick W., "Agricultural Policies in 1998: Stability and **Change** ,"
USDA, ERS, International Agriculture and Trade Reports: China, Situation
and Outlook Series, WRS-98-3, July 1998...Symposium on Food and Agriculture
in China: Perspectives and Policies, October 7-9, 1996. 12. Wang Lin- **gui** ,
"Grain Trade, Price, Transportation and Grain Reserves in China," paper
delivered at Ministry of Agriculture sponsored International...

28/3,K/24   (Item 2 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04015526   Supplier Number: 53217449   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
-U.S. DEPT OF STATE: Daily press briefing.
M2 Presswire, pNA
Nov 13, 1998
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 8013

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...Minister of Sweden. So what you are seeing from around the world is a
clarion call to **change** course; because the whole world sees Iraq to blame
and Iraq as being responsible for the current...

...facts and start the cooperation. No amount of polemic or attempt to
shift blame is going to **change** the fact that the whole world is placing
responsibility for this crisis squarely on Iraq' doorstep. QUESTION...

...a very simple reason; and that is, there are real dangers if Iraq were
without inspectors, without **monitoring** in a matter of months - not years
- they could reconstitute their weapons of mass destruction. With respect
to the President's **decision - making** on this, let me simply say that
Secretary Albright obviously has been involved in a number of...decisions,
and he strongly urged President Saddam Hussein to rescind its decision of

Qctober and August and **resume** immediately cooperation with UNSCOM and the IAEA. That's where the world is. There is no need...Security Council referred to all relevant UN resolutions, which is a code word. It means, I guess, **return** of property, accounting for property and missing prisoners and so on. The question is whether the Iraqis...dangers that these weapons pose, I don't accept the idea that there's some easy other **alternative** . QUESTION: But there's nothing in between those two options? MR. RUBIN: All I can tell you...

...the very important sanctions regime might erode in the aftermath. That has been one of our guiding **principles** as we've pursued our clear objectives. And in turn, what we've seen in recent months...

...spoke to yesterday. I would expect her to be in contact with Secretary General Annan upon his **return** very shortly. We have not heard of any serious intent or indication that anybody is planning anything...

...the gravity of the situation, and trying to use diplomatic persuasion or exhortation to convince them to **change** course. We have no problem with that. The question is whether there's something to negotiate; and...

...that had never been inspected before. This is a very simple proposition - Iraq has stopped cooperation with **monitors** , with inspectors across the board. So the question is whether Iraq has been listening to all of... respect to the full PNC vote on the Charter, we've made clear - and I won't **repeat** all the language, because I know we've gone through this several times - that the process of ...unravel? MR. RUBIN: I think that would be overstating the case. Kosovo yesterday was tense but calm. **Monitors** accompanied some Serb policy patrols along the Orahovac-Malisevo route without incident. KDOM did have reports yesterday...

...and MUP forces in the vicinity of Glogovac, as well as on a road outside Malisevo. The **monitors** have continued their intensive interaction with the KLA in the Drenica area, and they hope to establish...

...there are problems in the implementation. We expected problems in implementation; that's why we have the **monitors** there. The verifiers are going to soon be up and running, and we will try to diffuse...

...the framework for our relations that we've described to you on several occasions, and reflect no **change** in our official policy. That's what we've explained to the Chinese. QUESTION: A follow-up...constructive security relationship with China. The de-targeting agreement signed at the July summit was an important **symbolic** step that represents progress towards our goals. Under Secretary Holum is in Beijing now, seeking to advance...

 28/3,K/25   (Item 3 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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04014802   Supplier Number: 53212177   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
-ORACLE: Oracle8i gives content management a new foundation.
M2 Presswire, pNA
Nov 12, 1998
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1380

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...that follows the media asset market. "They need to transform media, information, and electronic documents into highly **personalized expressions** of brands. The content management systems that control this information require technologies to create and capture, store...

...the same level of security, administrative controls, performance, and scalability that IT leaders demand of professionally managed, **enterprise information** systems. "Almost seventy percent of the leading e-commerce sites are powered by Oracle. At the same...interfaces and store content in desktop file systems can now use iFS with no configuration or programming **changes** whatsoever. After electronic mail, HTML pages, enterprise database tables, desktop document and spreadsheet files, and any other...

...This "write once, read anywhere" capability means a single search in e-mail about "sales in France" **returns** all the e-mail, plus the HTML pages, Word documents, spreadsheets, and any other relevant data as an e-mail message. The exact same search performed from a Web browser **returns** the identical items, this time as HTML pages. Virtually every end-user client program -- from Microsoft's...

...to Web browsers, Java applications, e-mail and FTP clients, custom IT apps -- can access, retrieve, and **update** the same files and folders throughout the heterogeneous enterprise, without encountering any of the roadblocks typically erected...

28/3,K/26   (Item 4 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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04013098   Supplier Number: 53201856 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
-SEAGATE: Seagate announces new 17-GByte Medalist hard drive for higher performance desktop computing.
M2 Presswire, pNA
Nov 10, 1998
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 978

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...The SeaShield System now includes: * Handling and ESD protection * Installation aids * Data integrity enhancements * Tools to reduce **returns** for non-disc drive related issues "Customers have shown great interest in Seagate's SeaShield System for...

...on the Medalist product families. Seagate has also recently instituted a Web-based diagnostic tool to help **users** avoid **returning** a healthy disc drive for non-drive related problems such as viruses, corrupted file systems, and hardware...
...offer the Ultra ATA/66 interface when compatible chip sets become available in volume from leading motherboard **logic** suppliers. Seagate Technology, Inc. (NYSE:SEG) is a leading provider of technology and products enabling people to...

...drives, magnetic discs and read-write heads, an innovator in tape drives, and a leading developer of **Enterprise Information** Management software. Seagate can be found around the globe and on the World Wide Web at http...

...market the Medalist 17240 platform and the Ultra ATA/66 interface. The Company undertakes no obligation to **update** forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date thereof. CONTACT: Valerie Labrune-Weber, SEAGATE...

28/3,K/27   (Item 5 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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04012856   Supplier Number: 53201611 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
-UN: Top UN management fully committed to changing way organization manages

· **HR, Fifth Committee told.**
M2 Presswire, pNA
Nov 10, 1998
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 8880

...   standards of conduct will lead to termination of service for cause.
These guidelines will also apply to **individual** contractors, **altered**
only where the difference between the two is relevant. They will be engaged
under a contract for...and create a profile of a supervisor's strengths and
weaknesses, which could be given to that **person** for consideration. A
central **monitoring** mechanism was essential if delegated authority and
empowerment were not to lead to fragmentation and lowering of...

 28/3,K/28   (Item 6 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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04009165   Supplier Number: 53183936 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**-ORACLE: Oracle announces industry's only comprehensive data warehousing
  solution.**
M2 Presswire, pNA
Nov 4, 1998
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1828

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...solid technology foundation and analytic applications. This end-to-end
approach enables fast implementations and a quicker **return** on
investment." Pioneering Database Technologies: Oracle8i technology makes
data warehousing faster and simpler with more data and...

...without actually storing the derived data. Also new: Resource
management, improved security, optimiser, and an internal progress **monitor**
 and direct path loader API for third-party vendors. Oracle Warehouse
Builder 2.0: An all-new...
...s award-winning ad hoc query and analysis tool; and Oracle Express ,
Oracle's industry-leading enterprise **OLAP** engine. Metadata Strategy:
Metadata, or the information about enterprise data, has emerged as a
critical element in...

...based data surfing; and Oracle Reports and Reports Server, for dynamic
Web reporting. Also included: Oracle8 Enterprise **Edition** , the world's
most trusted database. In addition to Oracle's industry leading technology
foundation, Oracle provides...mapping and attribution engine. It sources
financial data from a data warehouse and applies pre-defined business
rules as an analytical process. Oracle Balanced Scorecard: Oracle Balanced
Scorecard is based on a methodology that translates...

...organisational effectiveness in these categories using industry-specific
libraries of best-practice key performance indicators that are **updated**
regularly. The Oracle Balanced Scorecard application utilises a specialised
data mart that pulls together the information needed...

...corporate performance and ultimately make decisions to improve
operations. Sales Analyzer and Financial Analyzer releases: The latest
updates of Oracle's Sales Analyzer 6.2 give Oracle Warehouse users a fleet
of ready-to-go web enabled **OLAP** tools that promptly boost sales and
marketing know-how. Sales executives can analyse trends and marketing
campaigns...

...a personalised one to one basis. Compatibility Certification Programme:
Oracle's warehouse technology initiative has been completely **revamped** to

take full advantage of the new Oracle Partner Programme infrastructure, and
implements the "Certified On Oracle...

28/3,K/29   (Item 7 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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03456994   Supplier Number: 47123590   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX - HOW MICROSOFT COULD CHALLENGE HIGH-END DATABASE
   PLAYERS**
Amos, Susan
Computergram International, n3099, pN/A
Feb 13, 1997
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1144

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...that's being used, instead of barring them from a larger chunk, like a
page. But in **return** , the database has to do a lot of running around,
tracking who's accessing what - which can...

...for inserts," explains Kreyche. "In Sphinx we will have full row
locking. We'll do it for **updates** , deletes and reads." Given the fact that
Microsoft's database was born out of version 4.2...

...Sybase's. Another feature of SQL Server version 7.0 will further the
split - removal of the **logical** device. Kreyche explains that the **logical**
 device is a mechanism for allocating space to the database. "It's one of
the legacies of the Sybase code, from its Unix days. You have to first
build a **logical** device, and then build the database on top. If you want
to expand, it's a lengthy...

...the same customers, and the seven-year licensing agreement fell by the
wayside. And there is another **change** that will take Microsoft's code down
a different track from Sybase's. Microsoft is rewriting its database's
query engine. At the end of last year, Microsoft invested in **on** - **line**
analytical   processing technology from Israeli company Panorama Software
Inc, based in Tel Aviv, which it is busy cannibalising right...

28/3,K/30   (Item 8 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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03144828   Supplier Number: 46435561   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**PLATINUM TECHNOLOGY: PLATINUM announces availability of InfoBeacon 3.1 for
   on-line analytical processing**
M2 Presswire, pN/A
June 3, 1996
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1420

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
M2 PRESSWIRE-3 June 1996-PLATINUM TECHNOLOGY: PLATINUM technology announces
availability of InfoBeacon 3.1, an **on** - **line   analytical   processing**
product (C)1994-96 M2 COMMUNICATIONS LTD RDATE:030696 * Performance,
functionality, scalability and open architecture of new release represents
rule   change in Enterprise **OLAP** market OAKBROOK TERRACE, Ill. --
PLATINUM technology, inc., today announced the general availability of
InfoBeacon (formerly ProdeaBeacon) version 3.1, a new release of its
leading relational **On** - **line   Analytical   Processing** (**OLAP**) product.
OLAP provides corporate data **users** with the ability to analyze and

measure performance across multiple dimensions. The new release of InfoBeacon represents a significant **rule change** in the **OLAP** software market. The distributed three tier client/server architecture of InfoBeacon 3.1 delivers the functionality and performance that to date have only been found in **OLAP** products based on proprietary multi-dimensional databases, while also providing enterprise scalability and an open architecture not found in these proprietary **OLAP** solutions. InfoBeacon 3.1 also overcomes the shortcomings of other Relational **OLAP** (ROLAP) products by providing rapid response, full analytical processing calculation capabilities, schema flexibility and robust security. InfoBeacon...

...processing functions; and the InfoBeacon client tools for analysis, reporting and administration. In addition to its advanced **OLAP** capabilities, InfoBeacon also provides proactive agent capabilities. Server-based agents can be created to notify users of...

...and technical support to the high technology industry. "After a thorough investigation of the players in the **OLAP** arena, UCA&L chose InfoBeacon because of its ability to provide scalability and performance to meet our ...

...now PLATINUM technology's Prodea Lab), PLATINUM becomes the largest database-independent company in the rapidly growing **OLAP** market. PLATINUM had 1995 revenues in excess of $300 million. It currently has over 3,000 employees...

...capabilities of InfoBeacon 3.1, coupled with the size, channel strength, and global presence of PLATINUM will **change** the balance of power in the **OLAP** market," said Larry Barbetta, vice president and general manager of the PLATINUM Prodea Lab (former president and...

...encapsulated aggregate navigation, has increased schema flexibility and improved semantic layer buffering - protecting users and applications from **changes** in the physical database environment. Eased Administration: There have been significant enhancements to the graphical administrative tools, resulting in the quickest and easiest set up and maintenance processes of any enterprise **OLAP** product. The enhancements include auto-importing physical database information and a visual drag-and-drop interface to define all aspects of the **OLAP** environment. Additional Platform Support: In addition to currently supporting all major industry standard relational databases, the company...

...analytical processing functions including consolidations, shares/ratios, rankings, tiling, variances/comparatives, grouping/segmentation, non-additive measurements, conditional **formulas** and computations, dimension specific conditions and calculations, date handling, drill down/up, pivoting, etc. In addition to...

...no performance degradation against data models even with extreme numbers of dimensions. New Write-Back Capabilities: Certain **OLAP** applications require the ability to "write back" to the data store to adjust or **update** information (such as budget/planning applications). Facilities have been added to the InfoBeacon tool set to enable the development of applications with these capabilities in a secure and controlled manner. Open **OLAP** Architecture: Enhancements have been made to the InfoBeacon API to ease the process of creating customized front ends and complete custom applications on top of the InfoBeacon **OLAP** environment. All necessary objects, methods, and properties of InfoBeacon have been exposed via OLE 2 automation, enabling...email to info@platinum.com. About PLATINUM Business Intelligence Business intelligence software helps organizations dramatically increase their **return** on investment in databases and applications by enabling business users to turn raw data into useful information...

...decisions. PLATINUM technology inc.'s InfoSuite of business intelligence products, which includes Forest and Trees, the InfoBeacon **On - line Analytical Processing (OLAP)** solution, and the InfoReports set of

reporting tools, addresses the entire spectrum of enterprise data access,
analysis...

28/3,K/31   (Item 9 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03080503   Supplier Number: 46294538   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
IBM STAKES BIG CLAIM IN DATA MINING MARKET
Report on IBM, v13, pN/A
April 10, 1996
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 1215

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...services include the Intelligent Miner, a toolkit for analyzing,
extracting, and validating warehoused data; and the Intelligent **Decision
Server** , a LAN-based analysis server for deploying decision support
applications throughout an enterprise. The company also announced...

...sales and marketing for IBM's Software Solutions Division. THE MINER The
Intelligent Miner toolkit consists of **algorithms** and processing
techniques that enable application developers to analyze data stored in
flat files or databases, such as IBM's Database 2 Parallel **Edition** (DB2
PE). These **algorithms** allow analyses ranging from deviation detection,
classification, and predictive modeling, to association discovery,
sequential pattern discovery, and...

...used to bring out unusual features that might otherwise not be apparent.
THE SERVER IBM's Intelligent **Decision Server** (IDS) allows Internet and
intranet **users** to develop and distribute decision-support applications
based on advanced analytics. With IDS, for example, a sales...

...or a World Wide Web. The request would then be sent to the application
server, processed, and **returned** as a customized report. Meanwhile,
analysts could also be drawing on the same server -- this time, using
high-end analytical **clients** . Any **change** in calculation **logic** or any
new data discovery **algorithm** is automatically **updated** for all **users**
with no **change** in client software. Application development within IDS is
done in a graphical, **icon** - based environment, using transformers
(executable objects) to perform distinct functions within the Intelligent
Miner itself. This environment...

...deviations in the credit card usage patterns of its customers. *
PREDICTIVE MODELLING COULD HELP A RETAILER FORECAST **CHANGES** IN customer
buying patterns, as well as keep abreast of comparisons of purchases over
the Internet or...

28/3,K/32   (Item 10 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02416183   Supplier Number: 44796965   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
AVIATION POLICY: EUROPEAN COMMISSION TO IMPLEMENT THE WISE MEN'S IDEAS
Transport Europe, n41, pN/A
June 29, 1994
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 989

...   to see a single new authority (like the JAA) set up to take charge
of air safety **regulation** , to which the **individual** EU and Member States'
bodies would hand over their responsibility. That would have the advantage

of improving...

28/3,K/33   (Item 11 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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02392990   Supplier Number: 44729251   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
AIR TRANSPORT: EUROPEAN COMMISSION TO IMPLEMENT THE WISE MEN'S IDEAS
European Report, n1954, pN/A
June 1, 1994
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 1004

...   to see a single new authority (like the JAA) set up to take charge
of air safety **regulation** , to which the **individual** EU and Member States'
bodies would hand over their responsibility. That would have the advantage
of improving...

28/3,K/34   (Item 12 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02334649   Supplier Number: 44562091   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Superfund law amendment plans announced
Haznews, n73, pN/A
April, 1994
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 2007

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
The Clinton Administration claims that the proposals in its bill (H.R.
3800) to amend the Superfund **law** will make clean-ups "faster, fairer and
more efficient" (see HAZNEWS, December 1993, p. 15). According to the US
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the proposed amendments to the
Superfund **law** , the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation,
and Liability Act, would: * reduce clean-up costs and increase the pace...

...them a greater voice in clean-up decisions; * create a state -federal
partnership to clean up sites; * **return** contaminated properties to
productive use for communities; and * encourage advances in remedial
technology. The federal Superfund programme...
...in Niagara Falls, New York, and the Valley of the Drums site, in
Kentucky, which had become **symbols** of a widespread environmental problem
that needed national attention, says the EPA. According to the recent 1994
...

...end of September 1994, providing an opportunity for the Clinton
Administration to introduce amendments to the existing **law** . The EPA notes
that a new Superfund **law** will have an impact on some 73 million Americans
(one in four) who live near a Superfund...

...site and cleaning it up can be as long as 15 years, says the EPA.
Current Superfund **law** does not specify a standard level of clean-up
nationwide. Remedies require compliance with "applicable" or "relevant and
appropriate" requirements of various federal and state **laws** (ARARs). As a
result, ARARs are used to establish clean-up levels or, where ARARs do not
...

...site-specific evaluation will still be necessary at every site and this
evaluation could lead to a **modified** standard at a particular site. Under
the Administration's proposal, "a menu of cost -effective generic remedies
...EPA, "too many Superfund dollars go to lawyers and not enough to

clean-ups". Under the current **law** , high transaction costs result from disputes over the allocation of liability between insurers and those insured, and...

...facility or property respectively. A recent US Court of Appeals decision has overturned the 1992 EPA Superfund **regulation** which had clarified lender liability exemption (see HAZNEWS, March 1994, p. 15). Under the Administration's proposal...

...process. The problems of lender and trustee liability are again to be addressed under the proposals. The **law** would be amended to state explicitly that "owners or operators" do not include persons who hold title to a site solely as a trustee, custodian or fiduciary as required by **law** , provided they do not contribute to the release, or threat of release, of hazardous substances on site...

...of joint and several liability and fee-shifting on non-settling parties. Settling parties under the allocation **scheme** would have to waive their right to sue other PRPs for contributions, thus limiting transaction costs. The EPA says that the federal Government would accept any settlement offer based on the allocation **scheme** , "unless it determined that such settlement was not fair, reasonable and in the public interest". According to...
...the right amount for a PRP, says the CMA. If the PRP disagrees with the Agency's **revised** allocation then the EPA could sue for all of the unrecovered costs. According to a CMA spokesman...

...HAZNEWS, October 1993, p. 16). The need for "an efficient cost allocation system, potentially including a binding **decision** - **making** process" is also recommended by Clean Sites Inc., the non-profit group involved in planning and obtaining...

28/3,K/35   (Item 1 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2003 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

04428176   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Making incentive systems work: Incentive regulation in the nuclear power industry
Verma, Kiran; Mitnick, Barry M; Marcus, Alfred A
Journal of Public Administration Research & Theory (FJPA), v9 n3, p395-436
, p.42
 Jul 1999
 ISSN: 1053-1858   JOURNAL CODE: FJPA
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
 LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 15096

TEXT:
...   98(Oct.):944-64.' ' Reference:' ' Rose-Ackerman, Susan. 1986 "Reforming Public Bureaucracy through Economic' Incentives?" Journal of **Law** , Economics, and Organization 2:1(spring):131-61' ' Reference:' ' Ross, Stephen A.' ' 1973 "The Economic Theory of...5:2(spring): 45-66.' ' Reference:' ' Sappington, D.E.M., and Weisman, D.L.' ' 1996 Designing Incentive **Regulation** for the Telecommunications Industry.' Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.' ' Scholz, John T.' ' 1991 "Cooperative **Regulatory** Enforcement and the Politics of Administrative' Effectiveness." American Political Science Review 85:1:115-36.' ' Reference:' ' Shapiro...

...and Gilbert, R.J. 1994 "A Review and Analysis of Electric Utilit' Conservation Incentives." Yale Journal on **Regulation** 11:1:1-42.' ' Strasser, K.A., and Kohler, M.F. 1989 **Regulating** Utililies with Management' Incentives: A Strategy for Improved' ' Reference:' ' Performance. New York: Quorum Books.' ' Stroh, L.K...

...and Performance: An Agency Theory' Perspective." Administrative Science

Quarterly 34: 2(June): 169-89.' ' 1994 "CEO Compensation **Monitoring** and
Firm Performance." Academy of Managem' Journal 37:4(Aug.): 1002-16.' '
Reference:' ' Van Maanen, John, and...

...Prentice-Hall.' ' Welbourne, T.M.; Balkin, D.B.; and Gomez-Mejia, L.R.'
' 1995 "Gainsharing and Mutual **Monitoring** : A Combined
AgencyOrganizational' Justice Interpretation." Academy of Management
Journal 38:3(June):881-99.' ' Reference:' ' Werner, S...

...Books.' ' Zajac, Edward J., and Westphal, James D.' ' 1994 "The Costs
and Benefits of Managerial Incentives and **Monitoring** in Lar' U.S.
Corporations: When Is More Not Better?" Strategic Management Journal'
15(winter):121-42. 1995 "Accounting for the Explanations of CEO
Compensatio' Substance and **Symbolism** ." Administrative Science Quarterly
40:2(June):283-3' ' Reference:' ' Zald, Mayer N.' ' 1978 "On the Social
Control...

 28/3,K/36   (Item 2 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2003 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

04319889   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Health services
Anonymous
Age & Ageing (GAAG), v28 (British Geriatrics Society Commu nications to the
Autumn... Supplement), p25-32, p.8
 May 1999
 ISSN: 0002-0729   JOURNAL CODE: GAAG
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
 LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 6321

TEXT:
...   prior to admission, at admission, status prior to discharge and
expectation post discharge. The data thus support **monitoring** of the
individual 's functional course in hospital as well as development of a
coordinated plan for discharge. The study...

 28/3,K/37   (Item 3 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2003 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

03228207   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
**Divided we litigate: Addressing disputes among group members and lawyers in
   civil rights campaigns**
Rubenstein, William B
Yale Law Journal (YLJ), v106 n6, p1623-1681, p.55
 Apr 1997
 ISSN: 0044-0094   JOURNAL CODE: YLJ
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
 LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 32757

TEXT:
...   initially separating group member disputes from lawyer disputes'
will ultimately assist in illuminating the tensions in lawyer- **client** '
relationships. Part V **returns** to this task.' ' 7. The Article focuses on
the lesbian/gay examples in pari because, from' 1987...Decisionmaking, 40
SYRACUSE L. REV. 709,' 712-13, 775-81 (1989) (proposing integration of
informed consent and' **client** -centered decisionmaking **principles** into
class actions through new' ethics rule); Shauna 1. Marshall, Class Actions
as Instruments of Change:' Reflections...of Professional Conduct
distinguish goals from me' to provide guidance for attorneys on how to
interact with **clients** . The **Rule** ' mandate that: "A lawyer shall abide by
a client's decisions concerning the' objectives of representation . . . . and

...

...Lawye' and Clients, 34 UCLA L. REV. 717, 720 (1987) ("[C]lient' '
Footnote:' ' centered practice takes the **principle** of **client**
decisionmaking seriously, a' derives from this premise the prescription
that a central responsibility of' the lawyer is...Rubenfeld, The Right of
Privacy, 102 HARV. L. REV. 737, 754-61' (1989) (critiquing notion that harm
 principle provides coherent limitation ' **individual** liberty).' ' 110.
See FLEMING JAMES, JR. ET AL., CIVIL PROCEDURE 11.6 (4th ed. 1992) ("T'
doctrine...44 (Haw. 1993)-were filed as class' actions.' ' Footnote:' '
119. FED. R. Civ. P. 23. The procedural **rules** are so constructed by the'
individual autonomy model that the decision to step outside that model and
' trigger the class device is completely...that you are, in a sense,
prosecuting or defending class actions' that you represent not only your
clients , but tremendously important' **principles** , upon which are based
the plans, hopes, and aspirations of a gre' many people throughout the
country...

...counsel from other attorneys, and in certain' circumstances to associate
with other attorneys to ensure that the **client** ' receives competent
counsel. See MODEL **RULES** OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT Rule 1.' cmt. (1995).
These "expertise" notions of decisionmaking ...THE LEGAL SYSTEM: A THEORY
OF LAW REFORM AND SOCIAL' CHANGE (1978) (analyzing, inter alia,
relationships between **law** -reforming' attorneys and **client**
constituencies in series of different social movements' ' Footnote:' ' 156.
By what majority would the gay marriage filing...desired actio' from
corporation before filing derivative suit).' ' 181. In a humorous passage,
Duncan Kennedy describes why **individuals** in the' securities market need
regulation by experts in these terms:' ' (E]veryone knew that what was
really at work was greed, gullibility...attorney as an advisor on "moral,
economi' social and political factors, that may be relevant to the **client**
's situatio' MODEL **RULES** OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT Rule 2.1 (1995)
(emphasis added). An' occasional public interest attorney might well lack
...litigation of the cas' itself and literally binds them to the outcome of
the case. If such **persons** ' cannot be made parties, **Rule** 19(b) empowers
the federal judge to dismiss th' action. This rarely happens. See
FRIEDENTHAL ET AL...notes 138-39.' ' 247. See MODEL RULES OF PROFESSIONAL
CONDUCT Rule 1.13 (1995) (discussing' organizations as **clients**).' ' 248.
The **Rule** 's Comment states: "The duties defined in this Comment apply'
equally to unincorporated associations." Id. cmt. 1...

 28/3,K/38   (Item 1 from file: 813)
DIALOG(R)File 813:PR Newswire
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

1161467   NEW050
**DCI's Database & Client Server World Returns to Chicago, Dec. 9-11, 1997;
   Chief Exec's to Speak at Industry's Premier Event**

DATE: October 1, 1997   17:23 EDT   WORD COUNT: 223

...s From Sybase, Platinum technology, Informix Will Debate;
                    Marimba's Polese to Keynote

     WHAT: DCI's Database & **Client** /Server World **returns** to Chicago.
Tracks
            include: Databases, Data Modeling, and Business **Rules** ;
            Client /Server, Applications, and Middleware; Internet/Intranet
            Application Development; Network Computing; Data Warehouse,
Olap,
            and Data Mining; Java...

 28/3,K/39   (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04686120   Supplier Number: 46897883   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
VMARK Software Extends Data Warehousing's Reach to Unserved Markets
News Release, pN/A
Nov 18, 1996
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 915

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...data-flow metaphor to easily interconnect and configure reusable
components called "stages"; The Repository Manager which permits **users** to
browse, import, **edit** , and create metadata about data sources,
user-defined data types, transformations, intermediate tables and other
extensions; The...

28/3,K/40   (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04293116   Supplier Number: 46291741   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**Correcting and replacing previous IBM announcement due to Business Wire's
   editorial error.**
Business Wire, p04091362
April 9, 1996
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1238

...   Notes(b) or a World Wide Web. The request is sent to the
application server, processed and **returned** as a customized report.
Meanwhile, analysts may also be drawing on the same server -- this time
using high-end analytical **clients** . Any **change** in calculation **logic** or
any new data discovery **algorithm** is automatically **updated** for all
users with no **change** in the client software.
   Application development within IDS is done in a graphical, icon-based
environment, using...

28/3,K/41   (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04283432   Supplier Number: 46276975   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**IBM announces data mining solution for improved decision making; new ammo
   for knowledge discovery and validation of business intelligence.**
Business Wire, p04021442
April 2, 1996
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1238

...   Notes(b) or a World Wide Web. The request is sent to the
application server, processed and **returned** as a customized report.
Meanwhile, analysts may also be drawing on the same server -- this time
using high-end analytical **clients** . Any **change** in calculation **logic** or
any new data discovery **algorithm** is automatically **updated** for all
users with no **change** in the client software.
   Application development within IDS is done in a graphical, icon-based
environment, using...

28/3,K/42   (Item 4 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04198694   Supplier Number: 46139853   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
SAS Institute Introduces Business Solutions For Better Decision Making
News Release, pN/A
Feb 12, 1996
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 1144

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...the SAS>JNNR Business Solution for Financial Consolidation & Reporting,
a complete Business Solution to support successful financial **decision
making** . It is the first in a new series of SAS Business Solutions that
delivers integrated data warehouse and **OLAP** techniques in a targeted
application for a specific group of business professionals. These solutions
form the basis...

...The new SAS Business Solution is aimed at financial professionals – many
of whom are dissatisfied with the **return** on their substantial investment
in transactional ledgers which have automated accounting, but have failed
to deliver the...
...Solution for Financial Consolidation & Reporting is a complete and
integrated decision support environment that provides a seamless
alternative to the labor-intensive task of joining together a collection
of "best-of-breed" tools. The new SAS Business Solution is the first to
combine Data Warehousing, multi-dimensional analysis and **EIS**
functionality with **regulatory** and management reporting in a single
package. It can be rapidly implemented for successful **decision** **making** –
and used either as a stand-alone application or integrated into other
information delivery applications developed with...

...several ledgers, financial professionals must be able to access and
validate data; and to perform journal entries, **rule** -based eliminations,
currency conversions, etc. on harmonized figures. To date, no single
software product has been able...

...SAS Business Solution, however, consolidates and reports on multiple
ledger systems from different vendors, thereby maximizing the **return** on
the organization's investment in existing ledger systems. * Organizations
that have a single brand of transactional...

...ad-hoc reporting, graphics and advanced decision support, etc.) to
deliver the information they need for successful **decision** **making** . For
the **user** , the new SAS Business Solution provides a complete environment
for financial management. The graphical **user** **interface** (**GUI**) gives
the financial professional intuitive control over both **regulatory** and
management reporting. Not only does the new solution permit rapid
implementation of an initial business model...

...latest report. The result is timely production of accurate financial
statements and ad-hoc reporting for successful **decision** **making** . The key
strategies of the new SAS Business Solution for Financial Consolidation &
Reporting are: * Data Access. Regardless...

...flexible, ensuring that financial professionals can both rapidly design
customized business models, as well as swiftly implement **changes** to
reflect acquisitions, corporate re-structuring, etc. * Data Warehousing/
OLAP Architecture. The new Business Solution is the only financial
consolidation and reporting software to integrate a financial data
warehouse with **OLAP** functionality (including multi-dimensional slicing &
dicing, automatic highlighting of variances, what-if analysis, etc.). It
provides a...

...Solution incorporates SAS Institute's world-class reporting environment
for producing both static and pre-defined reports, **regulatory** and
management financial reporting, automatic report books, interactive

graphics, multi-dimensional views and ad-hoc reports. These strategies
optimize the delivery of financial information for successful **decision
making** , allowing the organization to develop a competitive advantage
earlier. The SAS Business Solution for Financial Consolidation & Reporting .
...SAS Institute's flagship product - the SAS System - to develop
customized information delivery applications that support successful
decision   making . Currently, about 29,000 businesses, government agencies
and universities worldwide are using the SAS System. For further...

 28/3,K/43   (Item 5 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File   16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03893763   Supplier Number: 45606436   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
SAS Institute Announces OLAP++ Solution
News Release, pN/A
June 14, 1995
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 783

   (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...and supporting Windows NT, OS/2, and UNIX servers as well as MVS, CMS
and OpenVMS, the **OLAP** ++ solution enables **users** to draw the data from
any source and to summarize it on any platform in a distributed...

...a timely manner, without a need for contacting IS departments to create
new formulas or recoding." The **OLAP** ++ solution, empowering many levels of
 users with analytical functionality, will provide employees of CoreStates
Financial Corp. a powerful means to assess risk management...

 28/3,K/44   (Item 1 from file: 160)
DIALOG(R)File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

00283774
**National   Science Foundation's National R&D Assessment Program was designed
    to provide government policy makers with options, information and
    analyses of how science and technology can contribute to national goals
    and objectives.**
Chemical & Engineering News   October 28, 1974   p. 151

    ... flows and levels on US economic welfare, technological change and
the supply and demand for materials, and **individual** well-being from
technological **change** . And $800,000 is going toward the study of
innovation processes in the private and public sectors...

 28/3,K/45   (Item 1 from file: 553)
DIALOG(R)File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

03770454   H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BWBA98020454
Community banking regulation: when insiders must go outside.
AUGMENTED TITLE: Regulation O
Sweeney, Paul
United States Banker (U S Banker) v. 108 (Jan. '98) p. 48+
LANGUAGE: English

...ABSTRACT: preferential. Penalties for violation of guidelines can reach
$1 million for repeat offenders. Insiders suggest that the **regulation**
actively discourages **individuals** from serving on boards and should be
amended.

```
Set      Items    Description
S1       15417    DECISION()SUPPORT()SYSTEM? OR DSS OR KBS OR KNOWLEDGE()BAS-
                  E?()SYSTEM? OR EXPERT()SYSTEM OR EIS OR (EXECUTIVE OR ENTERPR-
                  ISE?)()INFORMATION()SYSTEM OR DECISION()MAKING OR OPERATOR()S-
                  YSTEM?
S2         617    DECISION()(PROCESSOR? OR HOST? OR SERVER? OR CPU OR MICROP-
                  ROCESSOR? OR COMPUTER? OR MICROCOMPUTER? OR STORAGE()DEVICE? -
                  OR MEMORY) OR ENTERPRISE()INFORMATION OR OLAP OR (ONLINE OR O-
                  N()LINE)()ANALYTICAL()PROCESS?
S3      721012    ALGORITHM? OR AXIOM? OR RULE? OR PRINCIPLE? OR LAW OR LAWS
                  OR FORMULA? OR LOGIC? OR THEOREM? OR EXPRESSION? OR SCHEME? OR
                  (DOMINANCE OR INNOVATIVE OR INNOVATION)()(VALUE? OR FACTOR?)
S4      522103    RECURSIVE OR REPEAT? OR RECUR? OR COME()AGAIN OR RETURN? OR
                  REAPPEAR? OR RESUME? OR REOCCUR? OR RETURN?
S5      424388    FEEDBACK OR FEED()BACK OR REGULAT? OR MONITOR?
S6     1481799    MODIF? OR CHANG? OR REVIS? OR REVAMP? OR ALTER? OR UPDAT? -
                  OR EDIT? OR REWORK? OR UP()(DATING OR DATE? ?)
S7      173613    GUI OR GUIS  OR USER()INTERFACE? OR SYMBOL? OR EMBLEM? OR -
                  ICON? OR CONTEXT?(2N)BOX? OR (PULL OR DROP)()DOWN()MENU ? OR -
                  POPUP OR POP()UP
S8      657602    USER? OR DECISION()MAKER? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR PERSON? OR EMP-
                  LOYEE? OR CLIENT?
S9           1    (DOMINANCE AND INNOVATIVE AND INNOVATION)()(VALUE? OR FACT-
                  OR?)
S10       3187    S1 (S) S3
S11        162    S2 (S) S3
S12         52    S10 (S) S4 (S) S5 (S) S6
S13         42    S12 (S) S8
S14          7    S11 (S) S4 (S) S5 (S) S6
S15         55    S11 (S) S4
S16         11    S15 (S) S5
S17         36    S15 (S) S6
S18         25    S15 (S) S7
S19         14    S18 (S) S8
S20         31    S15 (S) S8
S21         90    S9 OR S13 OR S14 OR S16 OR S17 OR S18 OR S19 OR S20
S22         63    S21 AND IC=G06F?
S23         35    S21 AND IC=(G06F-019? OR G06F-007? OR G06F-017?)
S24         35    IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S25         35    IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Feb W03
        (c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030220,UT=20030213
        (c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio
```

25/5,K/1   (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01014239
**SYSTEM, METHOD, AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCT FOR PATENT-CENTRIC AND
    GROUP-ORIENTED DATA PROCESSING**
**SYSTEM, VERFAHREN UND PROGRAMPRODUKT ZUR GRUPPENORGANISIERTEN
    DATENVERARBEITUNG VON PATENTEN**
**SYSTEME, PROCEDE, ET PRODUIT DE PROGRAMMES INFORMATIQUES POUR LE TRAITEMENT
    DE DONNEES AXES SUR DES BREVETS D'INVENTION**
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  MICROPATENT LLC, (2108681), 250 Dodge Avenue, East Haven, CT 06512, (US),
    (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
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  GORETSKY, David, 272 Waverly Street, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, (US)
  JACKSON, Adam, 1063 Morse Avenue 7-107, Sunnyvale, CA 94089, (US)
  RABB, Charles, Jr., 730 E. Evelyn 638, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, (US)
  SMITH, David, W., 3 Morning Sun Court, Mountain View, CA 94043, (US)
  PARK, Brian, 4029 Park Boulevard, Palo Alto, CA 94306, (US)
  THORNTHWAITE, Warren, 147 Hedge Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025, (US)
  NAVARRETE, Jorge, A., 160 Hedge Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Milhench, Howard Leslie et al (33863), R.G.C. Jenkins & Co. 26 Caxton
    Street, London SW1H 0RJ, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 986789 A1   000322 (Basic)
                              EP 986789 B1   020918
                              WO 98055945 981210
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98930054 980602; WO 98US10923 980602
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 867392 970602; US 921369 970829
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
  LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
RELATED DIVISIONAL NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):
  EP 1184798 (EP 2001124936)
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/30**
CITED PATENTS (EP B): US 5544352 A; US 5623679 A
CITED PATENTS (WO A): US 5623679 A ; US 5544352 A
NOTE:
  No A-document published by EPO
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Change: 010117 A1 Title of invention (German) changed: 20001128
  Application: 20000322 A1 Published application with search report
  Grant: 020918 B1 Granted patent
  Change: 011212 A1 Application number of divisional application.
                      (Article 76) changed: 20011025
  Change: 010117 A1 Title of invention (French) changed: 20001128
  Change: 010117 A1 Title of invention (English) changed: 20001128
  Examination: 010509 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
                      report: 20010323
  Assignee: 020807 A1 Transfer of rights to new applicant:
                      MICROPATENT LLC (2108681) 250 Dodge Avenue East
                      Haven, CT 06512 US
  Application: 990414 A1 International application (Art. 158(1))
  Examination: 20000322 A1 Date of request for examination: 19991230
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200238	5167
CLAIMS B	(German)	200238	4403
CLAIMS B	(French)	200238	5827
SPEC B	(English)	200238	73976
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			89373

25/5,K/2   (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00982611   **Image available**
**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING A QUERY TO A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL DATA
    STRUCTURE RELATED APPLICATION**
**PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DESTINES A TRAITER UNE DEMANDE ADRESSEE A UNE
    APPLICATION ASSOCIEE A UNE STRUCTURE DE DONNEES MULTIDIMENSIONNELLE**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  HARMONY SOFTWARE INC, 107 South B Street, San Mateo, CA 94401, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  PITTS Theodore H, San Mateo, CA, US,
  SCHMIDT Rolfe R, Los Angeles, CA, US,
  LEWESY Derek, Castro Valley, Ca, US,
Legal Representative:
  GARRET Arthur S (agent), Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
    L.L, .P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005-3315, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200312698 A2 20030213 (WO 0312698)
  Application: WO 2002US24512 20020801 (PCT/WO US0224512)
  Priority Application: US 2001309637 20010801
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
  CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
  KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
  RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
  (EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9922

English Abstract
  Consistent with the invention, a method includes receiving dimension
  solve order rules associated with a set of calculated members, and using
  the received dimension solve orders rules to translate a client query
  into a different query with corresponding solve orders.

French Abstract
  Associee a la presente invention, un procede consiste a recevoir des
  regles d'ordre de resolution des dimensions associees a un ensemble
  d'elements calcules et a utiliser ces regles d'ordre de resolution de
  dimension recues pour traduire une demande de client en une demande
  differente avec des ordres de resolution correspondants.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20030213 A2 Without international search report and to be
                      republished upon receipt of that report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... a single computer system.

[041] In one embodiment, metrics engine 104 provides an external
interface for a **client** application to send metric queries using MDX For
example, the interface may be an OLE DB for **OLAP** provider, which is
also
available through an XML interface over HTTP. Metrics engine 104 parses
MDX queries sent by a **client** application, interprets the parsed
information, queries an underlying data source 106 to process the
request, and **formulates** a response, **returning** the response to the
requesting **client** application.

Underlying data source 106 can comprise a relational and OLAP data
source, e.g., MicroSoftTM SQL...

 25/5,K/3   **(Item 3 from file: 349)**
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00969518   **Image available**
**A METHOD FOR EXCEPTIONS DETECTION IN N-DIMENSIONAL DATA SETS WITH FAST
   CONVERGENCE**
**PROCEDE DE DETECTION D'EXCEPTIONS DANS DES ENSEMBLES DE DONNEES A N
   DIMENSIONS AVEC CONVERGENCE RAPIDE**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  POLYVISTA INC, 1222 Ridgeley Drive, Houston, TX 77055, US, US (Residence)
   , US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
  ANWAR Mohammed Shahbaz, 1222 Ridgeley Drive, Houston, TX 77055, US, US
     (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  DAHALE Venkatesh, 5801 Spring Valley #1008, Dallas, TX 75240, US, US
     (Residence), IN (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
  STROZIER Robert W (agent), 2925 Briarpark Drive, Suite 930, Houston, TX
     77042, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 2002103577 A2 20021227 (WO 02103577)
  Application: WO 2002US19541 20020619 (PCT/WO US0219541)
  Priority Application: US 2001299243 20010619
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
  CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
  KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
  RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 13218

English Abstract
  A methodology is described for enhancing data mining processing using
  virtual database hierarchical constructs, that have dimensionality
  structure designed for improved data handling by data mining routine or
  algorithms. The methodology also includes static and/or dynamic data
  binning routines. The binning routines coupled with the virtual
  hierarchical constructs provide improved data anomaly detection and
  enhanced user directed query and data analysis functionality.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne procede destine a ameliorer le traitement
  d'exploration en profondeur de donnees a l'aide de constructions
  hierarchisees virtuelles de base de donnees, faisant intervenir une

structure dimensionnelle concue pour ameliorer la manipulation des
donnees a l'aide d'une routine ou d'algorithmes d'exploration en
profondeur de donnees. Ce procede comprend egalement des routines de
regroupement de donnees statiques et/ou dynamiques. Les routines de
regroupement couplees aux constructions hierarchisees virtuelles
permettent une meilleure detection des anomalies dans les donnees, une
requete dirigee par l'utilisateur plus precise et une meilleure
fonctionnalite d'analyse de donnees.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20021227 A2 Without international search report and to be
                    republished upon receipt of that report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims

Detailed Description
... including the steps of selecting at least one multi-dimensional
   dataset, preferably in the form of an **OLAP** cube, and at least one
   measure associated with the data dimension in the dataset; capturing a
   scope of analysis and constraints from a **user** ; constructing a virtual
   database schema from a native database ...number of data values from the
   entire dataset or the part of interest; creating an initial global **rule**
   , "seed intelligence" describing the behavior of the measure with respect
   to the selected, limited number of data I 0 values; determining data
   regions that would violate the initial global **rule** ; prioritizing the
   regions; searching the dataset for data the satisfies the initial seed
   ...intelligence; determining datapoints within each regional exception
   dataset that re resent exceptions to the local
   p
   intelligence; **update** the initial seed intelligence with the local
   intelliRences properly weighted to form an **updated** seed intelligence;
   comparing the **updated** seed intelligence; if the **updated** seed
   intelligence is significantly different from the initial seed
   intelligence, replacing the initial seed intelligence with the   **updated**
   seed intelligence; **repeating** the previous three steps, until there is
   no significant **change** between the seed intelligence from the previous
   iteration and this iteration; and reporting the results. The method...

Claim
... including the steps of selecting at least one multi-dimensional
   dataset, preferably in the form of an **OLAP** cube, and at least one
   measure associated with the data dimension in the dataset; capturing a
   scope of analysis and constraints from a **user** ; constructing a virtual
   database schema from a native database schema of the dataset to reduce or
   expand...

...data values from the entire dataset or the part of interest; creating an
   initial I 0 global **rule** , "seed intelligence" describing the behavior of
   the measure with respect to the I I selected, limited number of data
   values; determining data regions that would violate the initial 2 global
   rule ; prioritizing the regions; searching the dataset for data the
   satisfies the initial seed 3 intelligence forming a...including the steps
   of selecting at least one multi-dimensional dataset, preferably in the
   form of an **OLAP** cube, and at least one measure associated with the data
   dimension in the dataset; capturing a scope of analysis and constraints
   from a **user** ; constructing a virtual database schema from a native
   database schema of the dataset to reduce or expand...data values from the
   entire dataset or the part of interest; creating an initial I 0 global
   rule , "seed intelligence" describing the behavior of the measure with
   respect to the I I selected, limited number of data values; determining
   data regions that would violate the initial 2 global **rule** ; prioritizing
   the regions; searching the dataset for data the satisfies the initial
   seed 3 intelligence forming a...or local intelligence; determining
   datapoints within each regional exception dataset that represent

exceptions to the local intelligence; **update** the initial seed
intelligence with the local intelligences properly 8 weighted to form an
updated seed intelligence; comparing the **updated** seed intelligence; if
the **updated** seed intelligence is significantly different from the
initial seed intelligence, replacing the initial seed intelligence with
the **updated** seed intelligence; **repeating** the previous three steps, 1
until there is no significant **change** between the seed intelligence from
the previous iteration

25/5,K/4   (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00963611   **Image available**
**EXTENDED WEB ENABLED MULTI-FEATURED BUSINESS TO BUSINESS COMPUTER SYSTEM
    FOR RENTAL VEHICLE SERVICES**
**SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE INTERENTREPRISES A ELEMENTS MULTIPLES A ACCES INTERNET
    POUR SERVICES DE LOCATION DE VEHICULES**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  THE CRAWFORD GROUP INC, 600 Corporate Park Drive, St. Louis, MO 63105, US
  , US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except:
  US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
  WEINSTOCK Timothy Robert, 1845 Highcrest Drive, St. Charles, MO 63303, US
  , US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  DE VALLANCE Kimberly Ann, 2037 Silent Spring Drive, Maryland Heights, MO
  63043, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  HASELHORST Randall Allan, 1016 Scenic Oats Court, Imperial, MO 63052, US,
  US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  KENNEDY Craig Stephen, 9129 Meadowglen Lane, St. Louis, MO 63126, US, US
  (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  SMITH David Gary, 10 Venice Place Court, Wildwood, MO 63040, US, US
  (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  TINGLE William T, 17368 Hilltop Ridge Drive, Eureka, MO 63025, US, US
  (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  KLOPFENSTEIN Anita K, 433 Schwarz Road, O'Fallon, IL 62269, US, US
  (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
  HAFERKAMP Richard E (et al) (agent), Howell & Haferkamp, L.C., Suite
  1400, 7733 Forsyth Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63105-1817, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200297700 A2 20021205 (WO 0297700)
  Application: WO 2001US51431 20011019 (PCT/WO US0151431)
  Priority Application: US 2000694050 20001020
Parent Application/Grant:
  Related by Continuation to: US 2000694050 20001020 (CIP)
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
  CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
  KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU
  SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 237932

English Abstract

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme informatique de transaction entre entreprises qui dans un mode de realisation prefere est destine a fournir des services de location de vehicules pour des utilisateurs a demande elevee comportant un portail de reseau Internet grace auquel l'utilisateur a demande elevee peut acceder a une pluralite de fournisseurs de services comportant un reseau informatique d'entreprise integre pour au moins un fournisseur de services de location de vehicules. Le reseau informatique de fournisseur de services de location de vehicules est configure pour l'interconnexion d'une pluralite de succursales de diversite geographique, presentant le catalogue de leurs vehicules de location disponibles et des programmes les concernant ainsi que pour la gestion de toutes les donnees de transaction concernant son entreprise. Le portail de reseau Internet permet une connectivite et une transferabilite universelles pour une association d'entreprises a plusieurs niveaux qui placent regulierement des demandes elevees d'achat de location avec son associe commercial et egalement les autres fournisseurs de services qui peuvent ou non avoir le meme systeme et logiciel informatique d'entreprise integre. L'utilisation du procede et de l'appareil de la presente invention permet de placer, de grands volumes de transactions de location, de les controler, de les modifier en cours d'operation, et de les conclure avec des operations de comptabilite financiere et paiement pratiquement sans intervention humaine.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20021205 A2 Without international search report and to be
                            republished upon receipt of that report.
Declaration   20030220 Late publication under Article 17.2a
Republication 20030220 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without
                            abstract; title not checked by the International
                            Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... cause them to research the dump taken in the previous program for the
   incompletely processed transaction specific **information** that it had
   been processing when the program halted or abnormally ended.

   @Operational Method: This program outputs...attempted to be loaded into
   date type work fields. Also, any unsuccessful operation would need to be
   monitored for specific error exception types.

   Process
   Hierarchical numeric ID: 1 1 3.12
   Coded name: AM2010V`1...surcharge automatic generation logic executed as
   the transaction data set's record format's fields are being **interfaced**
   with the rental system database on the distributed rental application
   system host platform.

   Process
   Hierarchical numeric ID...

 25/5,K/5   (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00933152   **Image available**
**EXTENDED WEB ENABLED MULTI-FEATURED BUSINESS TO BUSINESS COMPUTER SYSTEM
   FOR RENTAL VEHICLE SERVICES**
**SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE ETENDU ENTRE ENTREPRISES, A FONCTIONS MULTIPLES,
   FONCTIONNANT SUR LE WEB, POUR DES SERVICES DE LOCATION DE VEHICULES**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  THE CRAWFORD GROUP INC, 600 Corporate Park Drive, St. Louis, MO 63105, US
  , US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except:

US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:
  WEINSTOCK Timothy Robert, 1845 Highcrest Drive, St. Charles, MO 63303, US
    , US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  DE VALLANCE Kimberly Amm, 2037 Silent Spring Drive, Maryland Heights, MO
    63043, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  HASELHORST Randall Allan, 1016 Scenic Oats Court, Imperial, MO 63052, US,
    US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  KENNEDY Craig Stephen, 9129 Meadowglen Lane, St. Louis, MO 63126, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  SMITH David Gary, 10 Venice Place Court, Wildwood, MO 63040, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  TINGLE William T, 17368 Hilltop Ridge Drive, Eureka, MO 63025, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  KLOPFENSTEIN Anita K, 433 Schwarz Road, O'Fallon, IL 62269, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
  HAFERKAMP Richard E (et al) (agent), HOWELL & HAFERKAMP, L.C., Suite
    1400, 7733 Forsyth Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63105-1817, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200267175 A2 20020829 (WO 0267175)
  Application: WO 2001US51437 20011019 (PCT/WO US0151437)
  Priority Application: US 2000694050 20001020
Parent Application/Grant:
  Related by Continuation to: US 2000694050 20001020 (CIP)
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
  CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
  KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU
  SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 243912

English Abstract

French Abstract

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20020829 A2 Without international search report and to be
                        republished upon receipt of that report.
Declaration   20021114 Late publication under Article 17.2a
Republication 20021114 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without
                        abstract; title not checked by the International
                        Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... The request can be made for any Canadian Enterprise offices.

  @Operational Method.

  -This program has four main **logic** sections that.

  1) Draws a variable size box around a centerpoint of a phone number.

Dgram is...Rental Management Trading rtner (AT, CN, EX, CM).

ocess
erarchical numeric ID.

ded name: EC00ATV1
me: PGM **Interface** EC with Rental Authorization (ECOOATV1)
mment: @Purpose: This is an ARMS-to-ECARS database update interface
program...end this program.

For any non-shutdown data queue entry, read all of the associated ARMS
plication **Interface** Input Transaction file (AMAPP) records.

IF any COMD01-or SURD01 record formats were found, execute the Update...

 25/5,K/6   (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00923894   **Image available**
SYSTEMS AND METHODS PROVIDING DYNAMIC SPREADSHEET FUNCTIONALITY
SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES FOURNISSANT UNE FONCTIONNALITE DYNAMIQUE DE FEUILLE DE
    CALCUL
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  OUTLOOKSOFT CORPORATION, 100 Prospect Street, Stamford, CT 06905, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  VOSHELL Perlie E, 29 Independence Road, Huntington, CT 06484, US,
Legal Representative:
  NABUSLI Basam (agent), Cummings & Lockwood, 700 State Street, P.O. Box
    1960, New Haven, CT 06509, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200257932 A1 20020725 (WO 0257932)
  Application: WO 2002US918 20020114 (PCT/WO US0200918)
  Priority Application: US 2001262024 20010116
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CH CN CO CR CU CZ
  DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
  LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
  SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
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Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/00
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/21 ; G06F-017/24**
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Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7726

English Abstract
  A system and method are provided for supporting and/or enabling the
  creation of dynamic reports and/or data presentation(s) in connection
  with a spreadsheet-based application (fig. 1). The disclosed system and
  method offer spreadsheet-based formatting and calculation capabilities,
  which are used in conjunction with and/or incorporated as part of
  spreadsheet-based applications found on stand-alone clients and/or
  network clients. The disclosed invention includes an electronic
  spreadsheet comprising a plurality of cells that are arrayed in a defined
  number of columns and rows, a database in communication with said
  spreadsheet, and an expansion formula that functions to control retrieval
  of data from said database and automatically varies/expands at least one
  of the defined number of columns and rows to accommodate the data
  retrieval.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant de supporter ou
de creer des comptes-rendus et/ou des presentation(s) de donnees
dynamiques en relation avec une application utilisant une feuille de
calcul. Lesdits systeme et procede offrent des fonctions de formatage et
de calcul a base de feuille de calcul utilisees conjointement et/ou
incorporees comme partie d'application a base de feuille de calcul de
clients autonomes et/ou de reseau. L'invention concerne egalement une
feuille de calcul electronique comprenant une pluralite de cellules en
reseau dans un nombre defini de colonnes et de rangees, une base de
donnees associee a ladite feuille de calcul, et une formule d'expansion
fonctionnant de facon a commander l'extraction de donnees de ladite base
de donnees, et a faire varier/augmenter au moins le nombre defini de
colonnes et de rangees destinees a recevoir lesdites donnees extraites.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20020725 A1 With international search report.
Publication   20020725 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for
                          amending the claims and to be republished in the
                          event of the receipt of amendments.
Examination   20021212 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                        19th month from priority date

International Patent Class: **G06F-017/21** ...

... **G06F-017/24**
Fulltext Availability:
  Claims

Claim
... and from the server, e.g., through one or more routers, wide area
networks (WANs), satellites, hubs, **repeaters** , bridges and gateways, as
is known in the 550 art. Data transmissions are typically passed from
network...

...only the substantive aspects of the data transmission, but addresses,
error checking information and the like. The **client** typically includes
at least two software applications for purposes of preferred methods and
systems according to the...
...a Web browser software application. The spreadsheet program and browser
are loaded into the memory of the **client** or otherwise available for
utilization by the **client** , e.g., from an ancillary floppy, CD-ROM, DVD
and/or tape drive. Any conventional browser is...3, Quattro Pro, Excel
and/or legacy spreadsheet systems. A preferred spreadsheet program for
use by a **client** according to the present disclosure is Microsoft Excel
2000. Preferred browser programs for use by a **client** according to the
present disclosure are Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 (or later) and 565
Netscape Communicator V4.0 (or later). Beyond a spreadsheet program and a
browser, the **client** may typically contain and/or have direct access to
a variety of ancillary **user** documents, whether stored within its memory
and/or accessible from an associated drive or server. For example, the
client may have access to **user** documents that include word processing
documents, audio 570 and/or graphical files, spreadsheets and the like.
The **client** is generally adapted to work @4 off-line," i.e., independent
of network, or "on-line," i.e., in communicative interaction with the
network and server. When working off-line, the **client** will not have
access to data stored in any database(s) associated with the server, nor
will the **client** be able to feed data to such ancillary database(s).
Nonetheless, data from such ancillary database(s) 575 may be
pre-downloaded to the **client** when on-line and, to the extent data is
input, modeled and/or **modified** at the **client** by a **user** working
off-line, such input/ **modified** data may be stored in the memory of the
client and subsequently transmitted/uploaded to the server via the
network thereafter. In a preferred embodiment of the present disclosure,
the **client** includes an operating system selected from Microsoft Windows
or 580 Microsoft NT Workstation. The server generally facilitates **client**

communication and data exchange with database(s) associated with the
server. In certain exemplary embodiments of the...

...the server utilizes the Windows NT 4.0 operating system and, based on the
approximate number of **users** , is configured as follows:
Number of **Users** Number of Servers Exemplary Components
Up to 50 1 server Web/File/SQL/ **OLAP**
50 to 250 2 servers Web/File
SQUOLAP
250 to 500 3 servers Web or Web
File File/SQL
SQUOLAP **OLAP**
500 to I 000 4 servers Web 1 or Web
Web 2 File
File SQL
SQL/ **OLAP** **OLAP**
1000 and beyond 5+ servers 2 or more Web
File
SQL
OLAP
To maximize speed and performance characteristics, the server(s) are
generally uniformly configured, while permitting customization that best
meets **individual** **user** 's 590 system requirements. Typical server
configurations according to the present disclosure
are set forth below:
Component...

...5
In preferred embodiments of the present disclosure, the disclosed system
provides security across all physical and **logical** components, thereby
ensuring high level data and 595 application integrity. Functional
security is generally provided by allowing system administrator(s) to
restrict **user** access to features, ftinctionality, documents and data,
down to **individual** dimensions or fields within the spreadsheet program.
In addition, connections security is generally achieved according to the
...

...method with reference to various specific embodiments, those skilled in
the art will readily appreciate that various **modifications** , **changes**
and enhancements may be made thereto without departing from the spirit or
scope of the invention as...

...and rows;
b) providing a database in communication with said electronic
spreadsheet; 610 c) defining an expansion **formula** in at least one of
said plurality of cells, said expansion **formula** fimctioning to control
retrieval of data from said database and to automatically vary at least
one of...

25/5,K/7 **(Item 7 from file: 349)**
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00911764
**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR DETECTION ASSAY ORDERING, DESIGN, PRODUCTION,
INVENTORY, SALES AND ANALYSIS FOR USE WITH OR IN A PRODUCTION FACILITY**
**SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES DE COMMANDE, DE CONCEPTION, DE PRODUCTION,
D'INVENTAIRE, DE VENTE ET D'ANALYSE DE DOSAGES DE DETECTION, POUVANT
ETRE UTILISES AVEC OU DANS UN MOYEN DE PRODUCTION**
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200244994 A2 20020606 (WO 0244994)
  Application: WO 2001US45705 20011130 (PCT/WO US0145705)
  Priority Application: US 2000250112 20001130; US 2000250449 20001130; US
    2001771332 20010126; US 2001782702 20010213; US 2001285895 20010423; US
    2001288229 20010502; US 2001289764 20010509; US 2001304521 20010711; US
    2001307660 20010725; US 2001915063 20010725; US 2001308878 20010731; US
    2001311582 20010810; US 2001929135 20010814; US 2001930535 20010815; US
    2001930688 20010815; US 2001930646 20010815; US 2001930543 20010815; US
    2001326549 20011002; US 2001238312 20011010; US 2001329113 20011012; US
    2001328861 20011012
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  CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
  KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU
  SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-019/00**
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Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 140672

English Abstract
  The present invention relates to detection assay development, production

and optimization. In particular, the present invention provides systems
and methods for acquiring and analyzing biological information. The
present invention also provides detection assay production with improved
oligonucleotide synthesis and processing systems. The present invention
further provides systems that integrate biological information collection
with detection assay production that allow for rapid development of
commercial products, such as analyte specific reageants (ASRs) and in
vitro diagnostics (IVDs).

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne la mise au point, la production, et
l'optimisation de dosages de detection. En particulier, cette invention
concerne des systemes et des procedes permettant de collecter et
d'analyser des informations biologiques. La presente invention concerne
egalement la production d'un dosage de detection a l'aide de systemes de
traitement et de synthese des oligonucleotides ameliores. Cette invention
concerne egalement des systemes integrant la collecte d'informations
biologiques a la production de dosages de detection permettant la mise au
point rapide de produits commerciaux, tels que des reactifs propres a un
echantillon a analyser et des diagnostiques in vitro.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20020606 A2 Without international search report and to be
                      republished upon receipt of that report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-019/00**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... or a reactive medium (X-ray or camera film, pH indicator, etc.), tiiat
  can convey to a **user** or to another component of a **system** (e,g., a
  computer or controller) the presence of a signal or effect.

  A detector can be...

 25/5,K/8   (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00901316   **Image available**
ELECTRONIC INTERNATIONAL TRADING
ECHANGES ELECTRONIQUES INTERNATIONAUX
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200235382 A1 20020502 (WO 0235382)
  Application: WO 2001AU614 20010524 (PCT/WO AU0100614)
  Priority Application: AU 20001053 20001027
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
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Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 22574

English Abstract
  The present invention provides a consolidation of the myriad of
  technicalities of Customs, Taxation, Quarantine and Logistics with the
  technology of contemporary systems development and integration. The
  invention also provides a seamless, electronic international trading
  system across national borders. The invention provides an electronic
  international trading method/system/software, which includes: obtaining
  import/export data for internationally traded goods; obtaining source
  information based upon import/export data and transferring the source
  information to at least one management module; at least one management
  module processing the source information producing processed data from at
  least one management module, whereby, each management module relates to
  an area of import and export related international trading.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne le regroupement des tres nombreuses modalites
  techniques relatives aux douanes, aux impots, a la quarantaine et la
  logistique, grace a la technologie de l'integration et du developpement
  de systemes contemporains. L'invention concerne egalement un systeme
  d'echanges internationaux electroniques continu au-dela des frontieres
  nationales. L'invention concerne en outre un procede/systeme/logiciel
  d'echanges internationaux electroniques, qui consistent a obtenir des
  donnees d'import/export concernant des biens echanges sur le plan
  international, a obtenir des informations sources basees sur les donnees
  d'import/export et a transferer les informations sources a au moins un
  module de gestion, au moins un module de gestion traitant les
  informations sources et produisant des donnees traitees a partir d'au
  moins un module de gestion. Chaque module de gestion traite d'un domaine
  de l'echange international associe aux importations et aux exportations.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20020502 A1 With international search report.
Examination   20021010 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                       19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Claims

Claim
... in various fields of the databases 3. The import/export data 2 may be
  entered via a **user** terminal 4, for example where conversion from paper
  based information is used, and/or via a first...
...the import/export data 2 obtained from the inter-linked databases 3 as
  source information 8. The **individual** management modules 9 contain
  algorithms or other features enabling calculations to be performed on the
  source information 8 in accordance with various international trading
  laws, **regulations** , rules etc. The source information 8 contains a
  selection of import/export data 2 and may contain...

...The source information 8 required by each management module 9 would typically, but not necessarily, vary. An **individual** management module 9 can be provided to address any particular aspect of international trading which is desired...

...be addressed. Any number of different or disparate management modules 9 can be provided depending upon a **user** 's or company's requirements. Each **individual** management module 9 outputs processed data 10. This processed data may contain summary or detailed information and/or analysis of the source information 8 in accordance with laws, **regulations** , rules etc. as embodied in the management module 9. The processed data 10 may be provided as...

...which may be the same as or part of the inter-linked databases 3, or distinct therefrom. **Alternatively** or additionally, the processed data 10 may be transmitted to a computer network 13 and relayed to...

...Insurance Costs; Freight Costs; Brokerage Costs; Disbursement Costs. The inter-linked databases 3 be tailored for every **user** (**client**) by the installer. Further information regarding the inter-linked databases 3 is provided below. This information hub...module and other country specific requirements is not limiting to the scope of the invention. Varied or **alternate** modules may be substituted for any of the country specific modules presented herein.
Tradex module
-10 Tradex...

...be deferred, giving the company an independent reference point to the Government's own assessment.
Freight/brokerage **monitoring** module
Measurement in international freight is standardised into either weight (mainly for Ali-freight) or container loads (mainly for Sea). The freight **monitoring** module of the 2-5 present invention will allow companies to closely **monitor** their freight costs over time. The freight **monitoring** module will be immediately useful in tracking freight and brokerage costs against quotes. Additionally, usefulness resides in...
...information tool creates an information process that has not been available until now.
Ti-ansfei- Pi-icing **Monitor** module
The Transfer Pricing **Monitor** module is a tool to both **monitor** and manage cross border prices between affiliates where the parent company has established global pricing structures and methodologies. This module provides a mechanism **users** , for example Chief Financial Officers (CFO) and tax managers, in multinational companies to maintain tax compliance for cross-border trade in tangible products. Within the Transfer Pricing **Monitor** module price variations by country for each Division or business unit are recorded within defined parameters which can be set by the CFO in coi 'unction with the operational managers. For **individual** products the system
ii
'Transfer Price Tracking' for a product by **individual** country or all countries
can Perim
involved in an organisation's trade. The system provides for high...

...by multinationals in each of their trading jurisdictions then valuable information for Transfer Pricing and other price **monitoring** is also available from the system. In a preferred embodiment, the system and method is envisaged as...

...existing M transfer pricing policy documents of a company. The present invention can allow cornpaDieS to electronically **monitor** the ongoing application of their transfer pricing policy and flag non-complying transactions and generate compliance reports...incurred. The Logistics, Compliance and Costs Module can be tailored to meet the specific needs of each **user** . Processes/systems and methods forming an embodiment of the present invention are

c F

available to provide...

...the full data resources of the Database to provide either pre-determined information screens which are periodically **updated** , or to allow the **user** to interact with the Database to re-order data to answer specific queries.
Connnunications module
The Communications...

...to organisation. In a particular embodiment, the system and method can be developed, in conjunction with a **user** , for migration to electronic commerce in a specific area of focus. In conjunction, a review of associated business processes is undertaken to identify necessary **changes** required to accommodate enhanced electronic processing, this is normally referred to as business re-engineering.
Exports inodule...

...the data elements within the database. There is no level of technical knowledge required from the Exports **user** . The present invention can also generate entry information for the exported nods to facilitate expedited entry of...

...As an example these
'II i
wi -natch product with classification, appropriate duty rate, and where appropriate, **user** specified treatment of any additional dutiable charges, etc. The software will cover shipments by sea, air and...

...well as tariff W classification listings. There is no level of technical knowledge required from the Imports **user** . The product generates entries in the GST Database for substantiating periodic settlement and compliance processes as envisaged by the Customs Accredited **Client** and Tradex concepts. Periodic entries will be lodged in the format and manner prescribed by a Customs...
...and ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) data requirements extracted for shipments received during the period of the **return** . In line with **user** direction and statutory requirements the payment of Sales Tax/GST can be accommodated within this function, Imports can generate duty/tax payments direct
I
from the **clients** account by EFT and/or initiate cheque issuance and/or accounting records from in-house accounting systems. This module will allow **users** , for example company **employees** , with little or no technical knowledge of Custorns, Quarantine, Statistics or Tax to process Imports and Exports...

...supplier data, rules and processing algorithms. 1(When the 'expert aspects' of the system need to be **updated** for **changes** to, for example, leoislation or new products, (eg. correct tariff classification of a new product) this facility can be provided. Using this product **users** will be able to generate customs entries for a range of countries, hence this product has global...

...of the suite of management modules 7 which include, for example: Import; Export; Tradex/Drawbacks; Transfer Pricing **Monitor** ; Multi-Country Review and Management; Logistics/Compliance and Costs; Authority Interface Manager; Comi-nunications Manager. The databases...and exports; customs, refunds, drawbacks, Tradex, policy by laws;
Creation of compliance systems for the Customs;
Accredited **Client** Scheme and periodic settlement (includino riett settlements);
transfer pricing **monitoring** ;
Logistics Management;
Generate management reports in the format and on the issues specifically required by the **users** . These can include:
air and sea freight costs segregated by origin, supplier or in-house

users ,
monthly/quarterly or any period reports over the entire range of
international trade logistics, taxation and compliance...

...sourcing queries;
performance of foreign exchange rates obtained against Budget;
imports inventory financial management. Issues of specific **user**
interest, eg. AQIS costs, state office performance
comparisons;
Be integrated into major in-house systems and to...

...Government authorities.
The databases can be provided with in-built security features to ensure:
records of data **changes** are made;
access to data levels is restricted by operational authorisations. Audit
trails exist for the life...

...to enable greater duty recovery in Exports. Through its product modules
the present invention seeks to provide **users** with the electronic tools
to increase the opportunities available by embracing electronic cornmerce
in the trade process, As a result, depending on how electronically
enabled a **user** is, several modules can have interfaces with existing
systems which may encompass purchasing, inventory, logistics, costing and
...

...the international trading system (or software) and its components. The
international trading software seeks to provide an **expert system** with
an easy-to-use suite Of integrated software products to assist a business
 user to manage the flow, cornpharice and efficiency of international
trade in the most cost-effective manner. The international trading
software should be capable of operation by **persons** without 1 5 skill or
knowledge in Customs or other international trade compliance processes
and technicality. The underlying data warehouse can be managed and
updated by technical specialists, An illustration of the overall
function flowchart is shown in figure 2. As illustrated...

...302 is transmitted to Customs 320. Inventory, disbursement note charges,
invoice information 303 is transmitted to a **client** ERP system 330,
Export number/clearance, disbursement invoice information 304 is
transmitted to a freight forwarder 340...

...invoice 361 to the freight forwarder 340. The supplier 360 also provides
purchase invoice 362 to the **client** ERP system 330. The **client** ERP
system 330 can transmit a purchase order 331 to the supplier 360.
Purchase order, purchase invoice, goods receipt, sales invoice and goods
dispatch information 332 is supplied to the EITS 300. The **client** ERP
system 330 can transmit sales invoice information 333 to the overseas
customer 350. Also, periodic payment...

...GST deferral information 334 can the transmitted to Custorns 320. Goods
information 335 is exchanged between the **client** ERP system 330 and the
freight forwarder 340. In the **client** ERP system 330 means can be
provided to enable the **client** to raise a purchase order, enter an
invoice, receive goods, enter goods, enter a disbursement invoice and...

...outputs shown are not complete and are for illustrative purposes only.
As illustrated in figure 4 the **user** interface terminal 400 can receive
information from any of the business **rules** modules 410, such as import
transactions 411, tradex orders 412, duty drawbacks 413, reports 414,
transfer pricing 415 or export transactions 416, Information may also be
passed to the **user** interface terminal 400 from the business **rules**
modules 410 via an event 420. The business **rules** modules 410 draw on
database 430 for information. Examples of the input information 431 into
the database...

...434, export sale invoice 435 and purchase order 436. The database 430
can also be provided with **update** information 451 from a module or

procedure 450 which may include, for example, reference tables, products,
bill...

...ASP running over the Internet through a secure gateway.
Overall Concept
The EITS seeks to provide an ' **Expert   System** ' that contains
intelligence to automatically process routine transactions with little or
no human intervention. The expectation is for pre-defined event triggers
to automatically drive transaction processing in a **logical** process
oriented manner. To achieve this the system may contain in-built
intelligence based upon sets of transaction processing **rules** for each
module. The system should 'ther automatically process a transaction or
determine the most suitable course...

...problems occur, such as missing data elements there are process time
constraints for message alerts to key **client   personnel** for action or
to rernote Trade and Customs specialists. The software may be developed
progressively in a...

...of a saleab e product. This modularity of the software should extend to
the maintenance area whereby **individual** functional modules shall be
able to be **updated** independently with the M minimum impact on other
modules, Similarly, all site specific tailoring shall be able to he
updated at the sarrie time as new functionality is delivered. Each
software delivery sh(Ml be achieved without...

...Japanese, German, French,
Koren, Mandarin (or common Chinese character set);
Flexibility in database design to incorporate varying **regulatory**
information lo reporting requirements, terminology and required data
elements used in different
countries;
Flexibility to cater for...
...electronic transaction
lodgement mechanisms used in different countries;
Ability to consolidate multi-country database information for global
monitoring
and reporting;
Designed to allow multi-companies in multi-country to use one system one
database or one system several databases;
Multi-layered **user** access structure to provide local, regional and
global access External authority and service provide access.
Control Requirements...

...data is accepted into the system correctly,
ncluding the handling of input error corrections;
Data validation and **editing** controls to ensure data is validated
against master files and input formats to ensure the data is...

...identified and resolved at time of input; Processing controls to ensure
accurate, complete and valid input and **update** to an
application and data files;
Data file controls to ensure only authorised processing occurs to stored
...
...modules are country specific and it should be noted that these, and
indeed any modules, may be **altered** to reflect the requirements of a
specific country. Not all listed modules need to be provided in...

...The event manager is designed to define and manage the processing of
transactions by each module through **monitoring** the transaction against
pre-defined events. A series of events will be established for each
transaction defining...

...to occur to ensure tile import event is captured and recorded in EITS.
The event manager will **monitor** each transaction against these
pre-defined events and provide a **monitoring** facility to track the
status of transactions and to highlight problem transactions for

resolution by key **users** . The action taken to resolve problem events
should also be recorded for future reference. Most events surround a
physical and **logical** flow of goods will be set up as part of the
standard package. However, the system will enable **users** to set up their
own workflow requirements.
Functions
Event Function Perform by
'System' or ' **User** '
I Maintenance of standard events to be carried out and **User**
the associated communications per transaction
 Monitoring of received transactions (refer System
Communications Co-ordination)
 Monitoring of despatched transactions (refer Syste

m
Communications Co-ordination)
Monitoring of event status system
Notification of outstanding...

 25/5,K/9   (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00878899   **Image available**
**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ADMINISTERING A FINANCIAL PROGRAM INVOLVING THE
    COLLECTION OF PAYMENTS**
**SYSTEME   ET   PROCEDE   DESTINES A ADMINISTRER UNE PROGRAMME FINANCIER
    IMPLIQUANT L'ENCAISSEMENT DES PAIEMENTS**
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  Application: WO 2001US41646 20010810 (PCT/WO US0141646)
  Priority Application: US 2000224234 20000810; US 2001773539 20010202
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
  CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
  KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
  SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
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Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 24728

English Abstract
  A system for administering a financial program (102) involves the
  collection of payments. The system includes a debit system for
  coordinating the administration of the financial program, which includes
  interface logic for allowing a user to interact with the debit system
  (110), and bach processing logic for performing bach processing
  associated with the financial program. The system further includes at

least one support system coupled to the debit system for handling an aspect of the administrating of the financial program, and for communicating with the debit system. The system further includes a data storage (109) for storing data tables (114) used by the debit system in the administration of the financial program. The data storage also includes a representation of information as maintained by a retired system previously used for administering the financial program. In a preferred embodiment, the financial program is an insurance program with payment due dates occurring weekly or monthly.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un systeme d'administration d'un programme financier (102) impliquant l'encaissement des paiements. Le systeme comprend un systeme de debit destine a coordonner l'administration du programme financier, qui comporte une logique d'interface permettant a un utilisateur d'interagir avec le systeme de debit (110), et une logique de traitement par lots destinee a mettre en oeuvre des traitements par lots avec le programme financier. Le systeme comprend, en outre, au moins un systeme de support couple au systeme de debit destine a gerer un aspect de l'administration du programme financier, et a communiquer avec le systeme de debit. Le systeme comprend aussi une memoire (109) destinee a stocker des tables de donnees (114) utilisees par le systeme de debit dans l'administration du programme financier. La memoire comprend egalement une representation de l'information telle qu'elle est conservee dans un systeme retire, prealablement utilise pour administrer le programme financier. Dans un mode de realisation prefere, le programme financier est un programme d'assurance avec des paiements a la date d'echeance intervenant hebdomadairement ou mensuellement.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20020214 A1 With international search report.
Publication   20020214 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for
                         amending the claims and to be republished in the
                         event of the receipt of amendments.
Examination   20030213 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                         19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
   Claims

Claim
...   essence paid by the insurance company. If the insured does not remain disabled indefinitely, the policy may **resume** its premium-paying status. The debit system 202 may also communicate and interact with various other lo...

...include various functional modules for performing its ascribed functions. For instance, the debit system 202 includes interface **logic** 204 for providing various interface screens (e.g., shown in FIGS. 1 1-43) for use by The interface **logic** 204 and batch processing **logic** 206 further incorporate interaction functionality which permits different aspects of the system 102 to communicate with each...

...able to interact with aspects of the system 102 which handle policy maintenance processing (since premiums will **change** if coverage **changes**). Thus, in general terms, the system 102 may be said to involve the performance of plural processing...

...that facilitates interaction between these different processing routines. Further, the debit system 202 may include other processing **logic** 208 for handling other aspects of its ascribed functions, such as **logic** for generating on-line reports, **logic** for interacting with the various external support system (such as the death claims system 212 and the matured endowment system 214), etc. The **logic** (204, 206, 208, etc.) may be implemented as machine code which performs various functions when

executed by...

...instance, the system 102 may be implemented as a server computer unit (in the context of a **client** -server architectural environment). For example, the system 102 may include a server computer having conventional components (e...

...or other operating system or platform. In one embodiment, the system 102 may comprise a single computer. **Alternatively** , the system 102 may comprise multiple computers connected together in a distributed fashion, each of which may...

...The equipment associated with the system 102 may be located at a central facility, or, in an **alternative** embodiment, may be distributed over plural facilities. in one embodiment, a single computer (e.g., a single ...

...rm, DB2 (Database 2), Sybase or other data storage or query formats, platforms or resources such as **OLAP** (**On Line Analytical Processing**), SQL (Standard Query Language), a storage area network (SAN), Microsoft Access TM or others may also be...
...system 114 on the conversion date. The converted data may reflect the data structure used by the **updated** system 102 (e.g., as reflected by the data tables that appear in Table I of section...

25/5,K/10   (Item 10 from file: 349)
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00872937   **Image available**
A CARD SYSTEM
SYSTEME A CARTES
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  Priority Application: AU 20008776 20000713
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
  CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
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  SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
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Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 45687

English Abstract
  A card system including a plurality of component infrastructures, the
  component infrastructures each having core components of the system, the
  infrastructures having a hierarchal relationship such that one
  infrastructure is dependent on components of a lower infrastructure, and
  the core components being configurable for different card transaction
  applications.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un systeme a cartes dote d'une pluralite
  d'infrastructures de composants, lesquelles comprennent chacune des
  composants de base de ce systeme. Lesdites infrastructures sont mises en
  relation hierarchique de facon qu'une infrastructure donnee depende des
  composants d'une infrastructure inferieure, les composants de base
  pouvant etre configures pour differentes applications de transactions par
  cartes.

Claim
... based processing, such as purse or card management, and
  forwarding to another destination, and
  (v) Stores any **updates** made by the roles. Transaction Processors run in
  their own threads, and are maintained in a pool...

...selection of the I 0 appropriate Transaction Processor is determined by
  the Router, based on the hash **algorithm** . The Transaction Processor
  talks to a Validator (and indirectly to the Range Manager), as shown in
  ...for managing the persistence of a transaction and the associated data
  produced during processing. The types of **updates**   include:
  (a) Missing Transaction Ranges, and
  (b) Database objects **updated** by the role transaction processors. – 74
  The transaction cache stores information about required database **changes**
  . This subsystem stores the **changes**   until it is confin-ned that the
  transaction has been correctly processed by all subsystems. At this
  point, all the **changes**   are written to the database in a single atomic
  operation – that is, either all or no **changes**   are made to the database.
  This avoids the problems associated with having to roll back **changes**   to
  a partially **updated** database before a transaction is rejected by a
  subsystem. In order to ensure the consistency of transactions...
  ...when the Transaction Processor is constructed, and is responsible for
  processing all of the cache entries and **updating**   its MasterCache. It
  may or may not persist the transaction to the database, but the
  Transaction Processor...

...invalid transaction is detected. Validation of a transaction involves
  checking the fields of the transaction using configurable **rules** . If the
  transaction is valid, the range manager checks that it is not a duplicate
  – that is...

...these transactions with minimum delay, a list is maintained of "Missing"
  transactions for each component in the **scheme** . The range manager
  handles the insertion and removal of records indicating missing
  transactions.
  ROLE MANAGEMENT
  This subsystem...

...is the responsibility of the business management package to determine the processing needs, and it typically involves **updating** a back-office database record based on the information contained in the transaction. A Role is a specific set of defined **rules** which can be registered with the Transaction Processor. A Role is like a "plug-in" where specific... participant to another, for example, from a service provider to a clearing-house. This subsystem uses configurable **rules** – obtained via the configuration management subsystem – to determine if a transaction should be forwarded to another participant...

...another participant then a copy of the transaction is made and any sensitive data (defined by configurable **rules**) is masked out. The new transaction is passed to the Transaction Packer. The Forwarder is called by a "Clearing" Role and follows a set of predefined **rules** that relate to the delivery of the transaction to the Packer. The **rules** defined in the Forwarder may modify the summary information attached to the transaction. - 79

TRANSACTION PACKING

Transaction...have a rollback facility. The card transaction handler provides an application with the ability to persist:

(a) **changes** to be made to cards
(b) notifications
(c) transactions

CARD ADAPTER

The card adapter provides card and...

...to the physical card and is used by the device transaction handler or any other subsystem when **updates** need to be made to a physical card. The card adapter is an abstraction layer between the...

...the object oriented structure used to represent the card in the higher layers (referred to as the **logical** layout). The physical layout of the card is typically very different to the **logical** layout of the card. The **logical** layout of the card groups the card data based on what the 30 data is. For example, all of the **personalisation** information and card specific data items (initialisation dates, expiry dates etc.) are all stored together. The physical...

...overall time spent to extract the required data from the card. This subsystem hides the mapping of **logical** to physical structure from the higher level layers and allows them to deal solely with the **logical** structure.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PACKAGE

I 0 Management Framework package holds subsystems concerned with the resource interface and the application of **rules** .

RESOURCE SUBSYSTEM

The MASS Resource Interface (MRI) subsystem provides a common API as a means of communicating...

...specific to the resources managed by MASS) over disparate protocols such as SNMP and FTP, without a **client** having to know which protocol is being used.

SERVICE DESCRIPTION

The subsystem:

(i) **Monitors** managed information by allowing an agent to ask for it through a get operation. (ii) Controls managed information by allowing an agent to request a **change** in managed information through a set operation. (iii) Acknowledges requests for managed information through an acknowledge operation...

...Sends other types of message (including those above) through a send operation. (vi) Receives messages through a **client** supplied callback operation.

RULES SUBSYSTEM

- 83 The **Rules** subsystem configures an Agent's behaviour, and it employs a set of **rules** . A **rule** contains an **expression** which evaluates to true or false. It will perform a set of commands if the

expression evaluates to true, and another set of commands if the **expression** evaluates to false. **Expressions** may be built from other **expressions** which perform arithmetic operations on numbers, **expressions** which **return** true and false, and mapping queries which map an object to a list of objects.

MIDDLEWARE

Middleware...

...set of tools enabling real-time application integration between the Business and Technical Infrastructure layers without requiring **changes** or additions to the existing system.
It provides:
(i) the separation between transmission hardware and control software...

...enviromnents for resource partitioning and coexistence of multiple distinct network architectures. The subsystem is able to populate **rule** , **expression** and mapping query Create, Read, **Update** , Delete (CRUD) screens through setLogicalRule, setlogicalExpression, setArithmeticExpression, and setMappingQuery operations respectively. These **rules** and **expressions** are configurable through CRUD screens. It is also used for activating **rules** , and evaluating **expressions** – and mapping queries through applyLogicalRule, applyLogicalExpression, applyArithmeticExpression, and applyMappingQuery operations respectively.

- 84

TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Technical Instructure...
...v) Naming and Directory Service
(vi) Notification Generation
(vii) Scheduling
(viii) Security Toolbox
(ix) Service Utiltiy
(x) **User** Interface

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications is a package concerned with the transfer of data between **clients** and the MASS system. It uses several independent processes to communicate in an asynchronous and decoupled manner...not identified to the sender. (b) Synchronous Communication System (SCS): for point to point communications where a **client** performs operations on a server. CORBA is used to. provide the SCS.

PUBLISH-SUBSCRIBE SYSTEM

- 85 The Publish Subscribe Subsystem (PSS) provides the primary asynchronous messaging system between **clients** in the MASS system. PSS exists to achieve the following objectives (the means by which the objective will be achieved is described in parentheses): (a) provide an interface that separates the **client** application from the details of data
transport;
(b) ensure that subscribers only receive information on the subscribed...
...for playback the most recent information received by that subscriber (playback, persistence); and (d) allow the PSS **client** to define the quality of service required. (QOS parameters). The PSS offers interfaces for **clients** written in C++ and Java, and the underlying transport mechanism the PSS adopts is an asynchronous messaging...

...constructs:
- 86
Table 30: Publish-Subscribe Realisation

Publish-Subscribe Concept	MASS Realisation
Topic	Gateways
Information	Envelope
Publisher	**Client**
Subscriber	**Client**

In Figure 36, **Client** A and **Client** B are engaged in an information flow on the topic of 'Finance'. The publisher, **Client** A, forms an envelope containing the information it wishes to communicate to all subscribers to the Finance...

...information passes through. Information passing through the Finance gateway
is:
I 0 (a) expected by the publisher (**Client** A) to reach subscribers interested in Finance; and (b) expected by the subscriber (**Client** B) to be relevant to Finance. It is the publisher that dictates the relevance of information to a topic. Gateways are bi-directional, and publishers can be subscribers (and vice versa). **Client** B 1 5 could, therefore, use its existing Finance gateway if it decides to publish Finance information ...

...they do not wish public to other partners. The topic hierarchy seeks to group the information flow **logically** , while privacy will be provided through the topic domain concept. A new topic may be placed into...

...the basic communications model, but delegates more specific information decomposition to subsystem designers. Figure 38 illustrates how **decision** - **making** about information exchange devolves to subsystem 3 0 designers in a complex project system. - 88 Topic definition...Ticketing and Train Ticketing).
FELTERING
Topic hierarchies are useful for defining information availability using business terms. However, **individual** subscribers may wish to arbitrarily restrict finther the information that they receive. In order to allow for ...
...therefore provides mechanisms by which the information flows can be isolated. The topic hierarchy relates to a **logical** flow of business related information which may be a common model for each of these stake-holders but their own information needs to be kept segregated, so the topic hierarchy could be **logically** broken up into topic domains. Each topic domain could be constructed to meet a business need (i...

...topic.
MAPPING OF MESSAGE QUEUES TO TOPIC GATEWAYS
The PSS is responsible for ensuring that when a **client** opens a topic gateway, the right connections are made to the messaging system so that the **client** receives the information they are expecting. The connections are made to messaging portals, based on a set of **rules** maintained by the PSS. These **rules** are the mapping relationships between a topic gateway and the message queue, as a message portal is...

...to a message- queue. The mapping relationships are able to specify a message queue for a particular **client** and gateway topic combination (i.e. each gateway connection is recognised as being unique). Mappings between message queues and topics may be defined statically and/or 5 dynamically. Dynamically **changing** the mappings between message queues and topics can significantly **alter** the flow of information in the system. In fact, it would be possible to completely isolate a...

...of the system configuration process. As illustrated in Figure 40, these mappings may be arbitrarily complex. Mapping **changes** are made via an instrumentation API and propagated through the PSS by a common, universal management communications...

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00856082
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SEMI-FUNGIBLE COMMODITY ITEM TRANSACTIONS
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME PERMETTANT DES TRANSACTIONS DE BIENS UTILITAIRES SEMI-FONGIBLES
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Legal Representative:
  READ Matthew Charles (et al) (agent), Venner Shipley & Co, 20 Little
    Britain, London EC1A 7DH, GB,

English Abstract

French Abstract

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                     abstract; title not checked by the International
                     Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: ·**G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Claims

Claim
... For example, based upon the calculated figures shown in Table

  23 when compared with the present status, **alternative** Y offers the
  highest potential unit volume (55 units). Thus, if the supplier is
  interested in maximizing...

...price to 74,200. .If optimization of sales revenue is desired, when
  compared with the present status, **alternative** Y offers the highest
  potential sales revenue (4,081,000). Thus, the system will recommend
  supplier A...

...price to 74,200. If optimization of overall profit is desired, when
  compared with the present status, **alternative** X offers the highest
  potential overall profit (490,000). Thus, if the supplier is interested
  in maximiang...
...of purchaser Ts volume). Advantageously, the calculations are dynamic so
  that the system will respond to lo **updates** in allocations or price
  changes so that: a supplier can ascertain their present status and
  position in the negotiation.
  Depending upon the...However, the hospital is willing to accept a
  tradeoff in terms of lower revenue from fees in **return** lo for higher
  levels of service, but only to the point it considers such levels of
  value...

...would you rate criterion I-P.), or direct (e.g. on a scale of 0 to 100,

individually rate criteria A through F. Assume that the hospital specified criteria are Security, Convenience and Parking Rate...

...not provided). The convenience criterion has three sub-criteria to be used to analyze the supplier offering: **change** machine on premises, live cashier, and emergency phone box in lot. Each of these is similarly subject...

...the supplier offering: flat fee if parked for more than 8 hours and free parking for hospital **employees** , each of which is subject to ...20 5%
Parking Rate Charges 40 20%
Binary 60 10%
Binary 10%
Table 25
The process is **repeated** for cach of the remaining two lots. - 52 Those sub criteria are then used to prompt each...

...Yes". The total or overall service supplier utility value for each lot is the sum of the **individual** utility values as shown in Table 27.
Watch Dogs Criterion Input Utility Input Utility Input Utilay
Lot...NO 95333
Lot 3 5,500 NO 11,500
Table 39
In a second round, Watch Dogs **changes** their submission for Lot 3 to 8,000, Park & Son **changes** their submission for Lot 1 to 19,500 and for Lot 2 to 17,500. lo Crooks Inc. **changes** their submission for Lot 1 to 18,000 and for Lot 2 to 9,335. Using the...

...1 185000 NO 183100
Lot 2 95335 YES 95335
Lot 3
Table 45
- 58
The process thereafter **repeats** until either time runs out or there is no
activity for a specified amount of time. In...

...it should be recognized that management of parking lots is semifungible in nature. Nevertheless, by applying the **principles** of the invention the lots of the hospital can be aggregated with parking lots of other entities...

...negotiation, the variants described in connection with the product related negotiation can also be employed through straightforward **modification** to take into account that as the negotiation progresses bids go up instead of down. It will...

...supplier can potentially participate in the negotiation, subject of course to compliance with local and/or national **laws** , ordinances or contractual constraints or requirements. Advantageously, such - 59 implementations can facilitate increased competition thereby improving market...price is the only distinguishing factor among them. Additionally, it should be understood that the type of **feedback** (Le. graphical, tabular and/or purely numerical/textual) may vary from implementation to implementation or, for some implementations, from negotiation to negotiation without departing from. the **principles** of the invention. Finally, (inverted exclamation mark)t should be understood that the level of "blindness" employedthe `quantitY desired" (Le. current necds quantity), an indication of when the R-FP was **updated** last, the purchaser's company or organization, the specific **user** and a **user** id. The screen 2100 further includes a set of negotiation 2114 **rules** that will apply to the negotiation. As shown, the **rules** 2114 specif`y that the currencY to be used is a European curreney, specifically TP (for French Francs), and currency calculations will be rounded to two decimal places. The **rules** 2114 further specif`y that the maximum allocation is 100 lots, the minimum amount to be purchased...

...11. The session interval is the amount of time a supplier or purchaser
will have to, respectively, **modif** `y their price or allocation. The
`Unit` **rule** specifies that, for purposes of negotiation, one `piece`
refers to one lot. Beneath the **rules** 2114 is a section 2116 related to
product specific attributes or criteria. In this example, the particular
...

...More is Better`. W-hereas, if the sub-criterion was at least 5,600 km
between oil **changes** , they may well place a higher value on the amount
that a vehicle offering exceeds that amount. Once the product attributes
have been specified, selecting the Treferences` button 2118 accepts the
input information and **changes** the screen to the screen of FIG. 22 which
is also indicated and reachable by selecting the...

...tabs 2108. However, it will be seen that, because the tabs are present
on each screen, a **person** can move among the screens merely by selecting
·the appropriate tab 2108 at any time.
The preferences...

...entry or pull down - 63 boxes. This is because the information in those
fields can still be **changed** on this screen 2200.
The `Weight" column is where the purchaser specifies the value for the
particular...

...into the linear range calculations. In the variant of this exampl e, the
Nominal Range can be **changed** by typing in a new value into the box.
Thus, the 10% ` **rule** ` in this case represents a default rather than an
immutable amount. At the bottom of the screen, a group of buttons 2204
allows the purchaser to save the current information, cancel the **changes**
 or continue to the product data screen. Additionally, in this example,
the system incorporates tools that allow...

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00852863   **Image available**
**SYSTEM FOR MONITORING REGULATION OF PHARMACEUTICALS FROM DATA STRUCTURE OF
     MEDICAL AND LABORATORY RECORDS**
**SYSTEME DE SURVEILLANCE DE LA REGLEMENTATION DES PRODUITS PHARMACEUTIQUES A ·
     PARTIR D'UNE STRUCTURE DE DONNEES DE DOSSIERS MEDICAUX ET DE DOSSIERS
     DE LABORATOIRE**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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     except: US)
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English Abstract
  A system (10) is provided that integrates of records of clinical
  laboratory services into the assessment and optimization of patient
  health care and, in particular, regulation of the use of pharmaceuticals.
  Laboratory test result records are used in conjunction with other health
  care benefits records (22, 23, 24, and 26) to monitor regulation of use
  of pharmaceuticals by patients. The incorporation of laboratory tests and
  results into such a utilization system allows improvement in the
  management of a patient's therapy based on a more precise picture of the
  patient's level of illness as revealed by the laboratory test results.
  The system of the present invention also allows optimization of the
  selection of laboratory tests to be performed, and also provides an
  outcome assessment of the risk of hospitalization due to pharmaceutical
  treatments resulting in physician intervention, leading to a change in
  physician prescribing behavior and, accordingly, a decrease in drug
  induced hospitalizations and improved quality of patient care and savings
  of health care costs.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un systeme (10) integrant les dossiers des services
  de laboratoire clinique dans l'evaluation et l'optimisation des soins de
  sante des patients, et, en particulier, de la reglementation de
  l'utilisation de produits pharmaceutiques. Les dossiers relatifs aux
  resultats des tests de laboratoire (25) sont utilises conjointement avec
  d'autres dossiers de prestations pour soins de sante (22, 23, 24, et 26)
  pour surveiller la reglementation de l'usage de produits pharmaceutiques
  par les patients. L'incorporation de tests et de resultats de laboratoire
  dans un tel systeme d'utilisation permet d'ameliorer la gestion de la
  therapie d'un patient sur la base d'une representation plus precise de
  l'etat de la maladie d'un patient tel qu'il apparait dans les resultats
  des tests de laboratoire. Le systeme de la presente invention permet
  egalement d'optimiser la selection de tests de laboratoire et de fournir
  une evaluation des resultats des risques d'hospitalisation dus a des
  traitements pharmaceutiques necessitant l'intervention d'un medecin,
  conduisant a un changement de prescription du medecin, et, par
  consequent, a une reduction du nombre d'hospitalisations induites par des
  medicaments, a une amelioration de la qualite des soins apportes aux
  patients et a une baisse des depenses liees aux soins de la sante.

Claim
... databases may be stored or located in physically remote locations from
one another or on a single **client** or single server system. Output is
viewed through a standard graphical **user** interface or terminal or other
known output devices.

Medical Records Inputs To The Database

The present invention utilizes this data processing system for **user**
interface with the medical records databases. The medical records
databases of the present invention are preferably formed...a look-up
table, or other similar structure, and provide the criteria for decision
making in the **logic** structure of the present invention. In each of the
following examples, the various records databases are reviewed by the
search engine for the identified patient information and the indicated
output is provided system **user** or direaly to a treatment provider.

Operation of System for **Monitoring** **Regulation** of Narmaceuticals From.
Database of Medical Records.

In operation, the system of the present invention allows access...

...physician claims, pharmacy (or other drug dispensation) claims and
laboratory test claims and test results. The system **user** initiates a
system. review that causes the records to be searched by the search
engine and analyzed through a series of **logic** based **rules** . At various
points in the search review, a comparison is made to data stored in a
separate...

...look-up table) that includes detailed information regarding drug/drag
interactions and drug effectiveness. The invention contemplates **update** ;
and **revision** of that separate information database as a result of
information leamed from. the record review over a...

...is not made, but a review of the laboratory test results indicates an
abnormal liver function, the **user** (and eventually the treating
physician) WO 01/86506 PCT/USO1/14691 months of duration of usage. If...
...liver function were not detected by the search engine, the system would
send an alert to the **user** (and to the physician) indicating that a
liver function test is necessary. The system also checks for...

...dose of a drug. In each of the various checks, appropriate alerts 52 are
sent to the **user** , which may be the treating physician or a related
health care provider. - 12
Figures 3 and 4...

...As illustrated in Figure 3, upon initiation of the search 60, a check is
made for laboratory **monitoring** frequency 62. This check alerts **users**
or other health care providers regarding the lack of appropriate
laboratory **monitoring** required for a patient with a particular
condition (disease or diagnosis) or taking a particular drug. An...

...the appropriate lab test result code is not present in the designated
time period.
A drug interaction **monitoring** check 64 alerts providers regarding the
lack of appropriate laboratory **monitoring** required for a patient when
an interacting drug is initiated or discontinued. An alert occurs if the
or Dx code and is abnormal. Lab test appropriateness check 68 alerts
users to the need for a followup test when the result of the first lab
test is abnon...

...the result is abnormal and lab test no. 2 is not present.
Test outcomes check 70 alerts **users** to laboratory results that are
associated with subtherapeutic dose (too low) or toxic dose (too high) or
...

...the result is abnormal. For each of these checks, an appropriate alert
72 is sent to the **user** , if necessary.
Figure 4 illustrates the various checks undertaken by the present
system with regard to laboratory...

...a schedule of frequencies for certain laboratory tests, such as high cost lab tests, and alerts the **user** if the test frequency is above or – 13 below the recommended frequeney. The recon-imended frequency may...

...and the previous result was normal or abnormal. A lab test appropriateness conditions check 78 alerts the **user** if a test is useless or invalid under certain conditions. For example, a lab test for ferritin...

...in the current period. For each of these checks, an appropriate alert 84 is sent to the **user** , if necessary.
Figures 5-9 illustrate example flow routines for implementation of the various checks for **monitoring** drug usage. As shown in Figure 5, upon initiation of a search 90, the search engine searches...

...search. This record check provides a confinnation that initiation of usage of DRUG A is being properly **monitored** with the correct laboratory test within the proper time period. Of course, many prescribed drugs do not...

...results. Failure to locate such a test report causes an alert 100 to be sent to the **user** indicating that a laboratory test is needed within X days for proper monitofing of drug dosage. At...

...of DRUG A for treatment of the diagnosed disease or condition, with relevant infonnation provided to the **user** as an output.
Positive identification of a test report from LAB 1 within X days causes the search engine to then conduct a search 102 for confinnation that the subject test is **repeatedly** performed at LAB 1 within a period of every X days for a duration period of Z...

...the search. This record check provides a confinnation that maintenance treatment with DRUG A is being properly **monitored** with the correct laboratory tests being **repeatedly** conducted within the proper time durations.
Failure to locate such a test report from LAB1 causes an alert 104 to be sent to the **user** indicating that a laboratory test is necessary.
Positive identification of – 15 such a test report avoids the...of the test report with infonnation in the database file for evaluation of the test results. The **user** may then be provided with information 108 about the results of the comparison. The search engine then...

...search 122 for a medical record, preferably in the form of a prescription record, that indicates a **change** in dosage of DRUG A.
Positive identification of such a record causes an evaluation of whether the **change** in dosage is greater than 50% of the previous dosage and another search for a laboratory record...

...dosage. Failure to locate such a test report causes an alert 124 to be sent to the **user** indicating the need for such a test. Positive identification of such a test report causes the search...

...treat the diagnosis or condition indicated for PATIENTI. on the medical record. This record check provides a **monitoring** of the **change** in dosage of a particular diug and can allow intervention with the treatment provider with regard to dosage effectiveness levels. In either case, an alert or other inforination 124 may be sent to the **user** .
Having completed the search routine for increased dosage level of DRUG A, the search engine perfonns a...

...other evaluation comparison. The system contemplates that the identification of diagnosis or condition will also be 16 **monitored** with regard to whether particular laboratory tests are necessary or recommended in the treatment of such a...

...Failure to positively identify such a lab report causes an alert 128 to

be sent to the **user** . Identification of a test report causes a
comparison of the test report, results with the information database with
regard to DISEASE A. This record check provides **monitoring** of specific
diseases or conditions for necessary or preferred laboratory tests.
Having completed the search routine for...

...seq. Positive identification of use of DRUG B in PATIENTI, along with
use of DRUG A, causes **monitoring** 142 for a report from LAB 1 every X
days for a duration of Z days. Failure to positively identify such a lab
report causes an alert 144 to be sent to, the **user** . Positive
identification of use of DRUG B in PATIENTI, along with use of DRUG A,
also causes...

...of the information database for an indication of diug/drug interactions
with an alert sent to the **user** . Positive identification of a test
report from DAB 1 may also cause comparison of the test report results
with the information database with regard to DISEASE A and provide
infonnation to the **user**
on effectiveness of DRUG A and/or DRUG B with regard to DISEASE A. This
- 17 record...

...of DRUG B causes the search engine to proceed with other checks 150.
Discontinuation may also be **monitored** through a review of lab reports
from LAB 1 for presence/absence of DRUG B every X...

...dosage level of DRUG B. Any alert 154 or other necessary infonnation can
be sent to the **user** .
In this manner, the search engine undertakes a review of various drug
 regulation criteria. Search engine review 122 of test reports of LAB 1
for indications that the test results...

...toxic (too high) does of DRUG A causes an appropriate alert 124 to be
sent to the **user** . Similarly, search engine review 126 of test reports
of LAB 1 is made for indications that the...values are positive 158; such
a finding causes an appropriate alert 160 to be sent to the **user** that a
re-evaluation of the patient7s condition or diagnosis is necessary. Such
results also suggest a...

...lab markers, or the use of obsolete tests or duplicative tests.
Appropriate alerts are sent to the **user** in each. of these situations.
Figure 9 illustrates in block diagram form several of the checks
undertaken...

...of the system of the present invention will be described by reference to
specific examples.
ExaLnples of **Logic** Structure Implementation
ExImple 1 -- **Monitor** Drug Initiation
Database search indicates that PATIENT1 has been prescribed DRUG
A, Le., (DRUG A > I). Detection of initiation of DRUG A causes
monitoring for a report from LAB 1 within X days after initiation of
DRUG A for duration period of Z days. An alert is provided to the **user**
if LAB 1 indicates that no test has been run during the current period
after initiation (Le., within X days of Z duration). **Monitoring** of lab
testing after initiation of treatment with DRUG A provides infonnation
regarding level of DRUG A...

...as treatment.
Examples of such a search routine would include: (1) initiation of
amiodarone (DRUG A) requires **monitoring** for a lab test for thyroid
stimulating honnone (TSH) every 180 days; (2) initiation of lovastatin
(DRUG A) requires **monitoring** for a liver function lab test (LFT) every
6 weeks for 2 such periods, or 12 weeks total; (3) initiation of
metfornun (DRUG A) requires **monitoring** for a lab test for 20 creatinine
every 360 days; and, (4) initiation of thyroxine (DRUG A) requires
monitoring for a lab test for TSH every 180 days. - 19
ExIMple U - **Monitor** Drug FrequenU
Database search indicates that PATIENTI. has been provided two

treatment, phases of DRUG A (DRUG A > 2). Detection of start, of second
treatment phase of DRUG A causes **monitoring** for report from LAB 1 every
X days for duration period of Z days. An alert is provided to the **user**
if LAB1 indicates that (inverted exclamation mark)t has not run at least
one test during each period of X days for duration period of Z days, or
an alert is provided to the **user** about the effectiveness of DRUG A for
a second treatment phase for the disease indicated in the record.
Monitoring of lab information regarding further treatment phases
provides infonnation about effectiveness of DRUG A as a treatment.
Examples of such a search routine would include:
(1) maintenance treatment with amiodarone (DRUG A) requires **monitoring**
for a liver function lab test (LFT) every 180 days; (2) maintenance
treatment with sirnvastatin (DRUG A) requires **monitoring** for a liver
function lab test (LFT) every 180 days; (3) maintenance treatment with
colchicine (DRUG A) requires **monitoring** for lab test for complete blood
count (CBC) every 180 days; and, (4) maintenance treatment with
isotretinoin (DRUG A) requires monitofing for an HCG pregnancy lab test
every 30-days.
Expmple IR - **Monitor** Drug Dosage **Changes**
Database search indicates that PATIENTI has been provided with a
change in dosage level of greater than 50% of the previous dose of DRUG
A <<DRUG
A > 2) AND (DOSE(WBW) > DOSE(PREV) x 1.5). Detection of **change** in
dosage
level of DRUG A causes **monitoring** for report from LAB 1 every X days
for duration period of Z days. An alert is provided to the **user** if LAB
1 indicates that (inverted exclamation mark)t has not run at least one
test during...

...A for the treatment of the indicated disease.
Examples of such a search routine would include: (1) **changing** dosage
of theophylline (DRUG A) requires **monitoring** for lab test for
theophylfine'blood 20 level after 5 half lives (t/z 3 to 15 hours); (2)
changing dosage @of digoxin (DRUG A) requires **monitoring** for lab test
for digoxin blood level after 5 half lives lives (tyz 30 to 40 hours);
(3) **changing** dosage level of phenytoin (DRUG A) requires **monitorina**
for lab test for phenytoin blood level after 5 half lives lives (t/z 6 to
24 hours); and, (4) **changing** dosage level of lithium (DRUG A) requires
monitoring for lab test for lithium. blood level every 7 days for a
total of 21 days.
ExIMple IV -- **Monitoring** of Disease
Database search indicates that PATIENTI has DISEASE A
(DISEASE(A) > 1). Detection of presence of DISEASE A causes **monitoring**
for report from. DAB 1 within x days after first indication of DISEASE A
for duration period of Z days. An alert is provided to the **user** if
such. a report is not found or an aleit is provided about the
effectiveness of particular...

...the laboratory.
Examples of such a search routine would include: (1) patient with
diabetes (DISEASE A) requires **monitoring** for lab test for hemoglobin
AIC (Hgb AIC) every 180 days; (2) patient with hypertension (DISEASE A)
requires **monitoring** for lab test for creatinine every 365 days; and,
(3) patient with pregnancy condition (DISEASE A) requires **monitoring**
for lab test for urine protein every 30-days.
Exj.mple V - Drug Interaction
Database search indicates...

...A (DRUG A > 1, DRUG B > 1) . Detection of usage of
DRUG B with DRUG A causes **monitoring** for report from LAB 1 every X days
for duration of Z days. An alert is provided to the **user** if such a
report is not found or an alert is provided about possible interaction
effects between DRUG A and DRUG B or the need for particular tests from
the laboratory to **monitor** the levels of one or both drugs.
Examples of such a search routine wou.ld include: (1) initiation of
troleandornycin (DRUG B) in patient taking theophylline (DRUG A) requires
monitoring for lab test for theophylline level every 7 days; (2)

initiation of furosemide (DRUG B) in patient taking a thiazide (DRUG A) requires **monitoring** for lab test for - 21 potassium. every 180 days; and, (4) initiation of insulin (DRUG B) in patient taking a sulfonylurea (DRUG B) requires **monitoring** for a lab test for blood glucose level every 90 days.
Exal

nple VI -- Drug Discontinuation
Database...

25/5,K/13   (Item 13 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00834636
MULTI-DIMENSIONAL DATABASE AND INTEGRATED AGGREGATION SERVER
BASE DE DONNEES MULTIDIMENSIONNELLE ET SERVEUR D'AGREGATION INTEGRE
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English Abstract
  Improved method of and apparatus for aggregating data elements in
  multidimensional databases (MDDB). In one aspect of the present
  invention, the apparatus is realized in the form of a high-performance
  stand-alone (i.e. external) aggregation server which can be plugged-into
  conventional OLAP systems to achieve significant improvements in system
  performance. In accordance with the principles of the present invention,
  the stand-alone aggregation server contains a scalable MDDB and a
  high-performance aggregation engine that are integrated into the modular
  architecture of the aggregation server. The sand-alone aggregation server
  of the present invention can uniformly distribute data elements among a
  plurality of processors, for balanced loading and processing, and
  therefore is highly scalable. The stand-alone aggregation server of the

present invention can be used to realize (i) an improved MDDB for
supporting on-line analytical processing (OLAP) operations, (ii) an
improved Internet URL Directory for supporting on-line information
searching operations by Web-enabled client machines, as well as (iii)
diverse types of MDDB-based systems for supporting real-time control of
processes in response to complex states of information reflected in the
MDDB. In another aspect of the present invention, the apparatus is
integrated within a database management system (DBMS). The improved DBMS
can be used to realize achieving a significant increase in system
performance (e.g. deceased access/search time), user flexibility and ease
of use. The improved DBMS system of the present invention can be used to
realize an improved Data Warehouse for supporting on-line analytical
processing (OLAP) operations or to realize an improved informational
database system, operational database system, or the like.

French Abstract
  Procede et appareil ameliores destines a l'agregation des elements de
  donnees dans des bases de donnees multidimensionnelles (MDDB). Dans l'un
  des aspects de l'invention, l'appareil se presente comme un serveur
  d'agregation isole (c'est-a-dire externe) a performances elevees qui peut
  etre connecte a des systemes conventionnels de traitement analytique en
  ligne (OLAP) pour ameliorer sensiblement les performances du systeme.
  Selon les principes de cette invention, le serveur d'agregation isole
  contient une MDDB echelonnable et un moteur d'agregation haute
  performance qui sont integres dans une architecture modulaire du serveur
  d'agregation. Le serveur d'agregation isole de la presente invention peut
  repartir uniformement les elements de donnees parmi plusieurs processeurs
  afin de mettre en oeuvre un chargement equilibre des elements de donnees;
  il est de ce fait hautement echelonnable. Le serveur d'agregation isole
  de la presente invention peut s'utiliser (i) pour mettre en oeuvre une
  MDDB isolee destinee au support des operations OLAP, (ii) comme un
  repertoire ameliore d'URL sur Internet, destine au support des
  informations de recherche en ligne par l'Internet grace aux machines
  clientes a capacite d'acces au Web et (iii) comme divers types de
  systemes fondes sur la MDDB, destine a la prise en charge du controle en
  temps reel des processus en reponse aux etats complexes des informations
  refletees dans la MDDB. Dans un autre aspect de l'invention, l'appareil
  est integre a l'interieur d'un systeme de gestion de bases de donnees
  (DBMS). Le DBMS ameliore peut etre utilise pour obtenir une augmentation
  sensible des performances du systeme (p.ex., reduction du temps
  d'acces/de recherche) et de plus grandes facilite d'utilisation et
  flexibilite pour les utilisateurs. Le systeme DBMS ameliore de la
  presente invention peut etre utilise pour mettre en ouvre un depot de
  donnees ameliore destine a prendre en charge les operations de traitement
  analytique en ligne (OLAP) ou pour creer un systeme de base de donnees
  ameliore, un systeme de base de donnees operationnel ou similaire.

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  Claims
Detailed Description
... of multiple fact tables.

  As described above, a typical ROLAP system has a three-tier or layer
  client /server architecture. The "database layer" utilizes relational
  databases for data storage, access, and retrieval processes. The
  "application **logic** layer" is the ROLAP engine which executes the
  multidimensional reports from multiple **users** . The ROLAP engine
  integrates with a variety of 11presentation layers," through which **users**
   perform **OLAP** analyses. After the data model for the data warehouse is
  defined, data from on-line transaction-processing...pre-aggregate the

data within the RDBMS. Indices are then created to optimize query access times. End **users** submit multidimensional analyses to the ROLAP engine, which then dynamically transforms the requests into SQL execution plans ...

...database for processing, the relational query results are cross-tabulated, and a multidimensional result data set is **returned** to the end **user** . ROLAP is a fully dynamic architecture capable of utilizing pre-calculated results when they are available, or...

Claim
... Resource Planning System, a Customer Data Record Database System.

99 The DBMS of claim 29, wherein the **user** operations in querying the relational datastore and non-relational datastore generate natural language queries communicated from a **client** machine.
100. TheDBMSofclaim99,whereinsaidclientmachinecomprisesaweb-enabled browser to generate said natural language queries.
101. TheDBMSofelaim86,whereintherelationalpartoftheDBMSandthe aggregation module...

...relational datastore and storing the resultant
aggregated data in a non-relational datastore;
(b) in response to **user** input, generating a reference to aggregated data generated by the
aggregation module; and
(c) processing a given query statement generated in response to **user** input, wherein, upon identifying that the given query statement is on said reference, retrieving from the integrated...

...statement, accessing locations of the non-relational datastore based upon the extracted at least one dimension, and **returning** the retrieved data back to the **user** . 107. The method of claim 105, wherein step (a) further comprises the steps of loading data from...

...statement, controls the aggregation engine to generate aggregated data required to service the given query statement and **returns** the aggregated data back to the **user** . . The method of claim 105, wherein the non-relational datastore comprises a multidimensional database. 1 1 1. The method of claim 105, wherein the DBMS includes **OLAP** analysis **logic** integral to the DBMS.
112. Themethodofclaim111,whereintheDBMSincludesOLAPpresentationlogic integral to the DBMS.
113. Themethodofclaim105,whereintheDBMSisusedasanenterprisewidedata warehouse that interfaces...

...Enterprise Resource Planning System, a Customer Data Record Database System. 118. The method of claim 105, wherein **user** operations in querying the relational datastore and non-relational datastore generate natural language queries communicated from a **client** machine.
119. Themethodofclaim118,whereinsaidclientmachinecomprisesaweb-enabled browser to generate said natural language queries. occurs over a standard interface...
...of claim 105, wherein the DBMS comprises as an object-relational database management system (ORDBMS).
124. An **on - line analytical processing** (**OLAP**) system comprising: a plurality of **client** machines communicating with an **OLAP** server over a network; the **OLAP** server including **OLAP** analysis **logic** and presentation **logic** to enable
user -directed **OLAP** analysis on data; and
the stand-alone aggregation server of claim I that operably communicates with the **OLAP** server to perforrn data aggregation operations on the data, and store and manage such data for access by the **OLAP** server.
125. The **OLAP** system of claim 124, wherein the network includes the infrastructure of the Internet. 126. The **OLAP** system of claim 125, wherein said **client** machines include a web-browser-based **user interface** that enables said **user** -directed **OLAP** analysis.

127. An **on - line analytical processing** (**OLAP**) system comprising:
a plurality of **client** machines communicating with an **OLAP** server over
a network; the **OLAP** server including **OLAP** analysis **logic** and
presentation **logic** to enable
 user -directed **OLAP** analysis on data; and
the DBMS of any one of claims 16,32,61,84 that operably commu nicates
with the **OLAP** server to perform data aggregation operations on the
data, and store and manage such data for access by the **OLAP** server.
DBMS.
129. The **OLAP** system of claim 127, wherein the network includes the
infrastructure of the Internet. 130. The **OLAP** system of claim 129,
wherein said **client** machines include a web-browser-based **user**
interface that enables said **user** -directed **OLAP** analysis.
13 L A data warehouse system comprising:
a plurality of **client** machines communicating with a DBMS over a
network;
the DBMS being of any one of the DBMS of claims 16,32,61,84 that operably
communicates with the **client** machines to perform data aggregation
operations on data, and store and manage such data for access by the
client machines.
132. The data warehouse of claim 13 1, wherein the network includes the
infrastructure of the Internet. 133. The data warehouse of claim 13 1,
wherein said **client** machines include a web-browser-based **user**
interface that enables **user** access to the DBMS. 134. A method of
aggregating data comprising the steps of(a) loading data from a data
source into a multidimensional datastore, wherein the
data is **logically** partitioned into N dimensions;
(b) performing a first stage of data aggregation operations along a first
dimension...
...in the multi-dimensional datastore. 135. In a database system comprising
data having at least one dimension **logically** organized into multiple
hierarchies of items, a method for transforming the multiple hierarchies
of items into a...

...A data aggregation engine comprising:
a hierarchy transfonnation module that identifies at least one dimension
of data **logically** organized into multiple hierarchies of items, and
transforms the multiple hierarchies of items into a single hierarchy...

...parent item in the single hierarchy. 139. The data aggregation engine of
claim 137, integrated with an **OLAP** server (comprising **OLAP** analysis
logic and presentation **logic**) and **client** machines operably coupled
to the **OLAP** server to provide **user** -directed **OLAP** analysis, to
thereby realize an **OLAP** system capable of performing data aggregation
operations on the data, and storing and managing such data.
140. The **OLAP** system of claim 139, wherein the network includes the
infrastructure of the Internet. 141. The **OLAP** system of claim 140,
wherein said **client** machines include a web-browser-based **user**
interface that enables **user** access to the **OLAP** server. 142. The data
aggregation engine of claim 137, integral to a DBMS to thereby realize an
...
...The data aggregation engine of claim 137, integral to a DBMS operably
coupled to a plurality of **client** machines over a network , to thereby
realize a data warehouse capable of performing data aggregation
operations on...

...includes the
infrastructure of the Internet. I 0 145. The data warehouse of claim 144,
wherein said **client** machines include a web-browser-based **user**
interface that enables **user** access to the DBMS.
146. The data aggregation engine of claim 137, integrated with an server
(comprising analysis **logic**) and **client** machines operably coupled to
the server to provide **user** -directed analysis, to thereby realize a
decision support system capable of perfonning data aggregation operations
on the...

...network includes, the infrastructure of the Internet. 148. The decision

support system of claim 147, wherein said **client** machines include a web-browser-based **user interface** that enables **user** access to the server.
149. A decision support system operable with an enterprise, the system comprising:
a plurality of **client** machines communicating with a server over a network; the server including analysis **logic** to enable **user** -directed analysis on data; and the stand-alone aggregation server of claim I that operably communicates with...

25/5,K/14   (Item 14 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00824165   **Image available**
A SYSTEM FOR DELIVERING SCENARIO SPECIFIC, PROBLEM SOLVING, DECISION SUPPORT FROM NON-INTELLIGENT COMPUTER SYSTEMS
SYSTEME DESTINE A FOURNIR UNE AIDE A LA DECISION SPECIFIQUE AU SCENARIO ET RESOLVANT LES PROBLEMES A PARTIR DE SYSTEMES INFORMATIQUES NON INTELLIGENTS
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  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7563

English Abstract
  A computational decision making system is provided for delivering scenario specific information. Each decision making scenario has a number of variables associated with it and variable values. The system matches a set of input variables to the grouped data objects to find a match or the closest matching grouped data object or objects. Decision information embodying the outcome of a decision making process is associated with each grouped data object and the said decision information associated with the best matching grouped data object or objects is outputted.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un systeme informatique de prise de decision destine

a fournir des informations specifiques au scenario. Chaque scenario de
prise de decision comporte un certain nombre de variables qui lui sont
associees, ainsi qu'a des valeurs variables. Le systeme fait correspondre
un ensemble de variables d'entree aux objets de donnees groupees afin de
trouver une correspondance ou le ou les objets de donnees groupees les
plus proches. Des informations de decision representant le resultat d'un
processus de prise de decision sont associees a chaque objet de donnees
groupees, et lesdites informations de decision associees aux objets de
donnees groupees correspondant au mieux sont emises.

Claim
... SOLVING, DECISION SUPPORT FROM NON-INTELLIGENT COMPUTER
  SYSTEMS
  Field Of The Invention
  The present invention relates to **decision   making** or knowledge
  based systems. Such systems are part of a movement towards the
  development of "intelligent' systems for use in problem solving and
   decision   making . Such systems are generally subject independent,
  although certain applications may be more suitable for implementation
  using a **knowledge – based   system** than others.
  More particularly, although not exclusively, the present invention
  relates to applied, knowledge-based decision support systems adapted
  to operate in a computing environment.
  Background To The Invention
   Decision   making is an abstract concept that can generally be
  thought of as a stimulation/response process usually seen...

...addressed. The relevance of each
  piece of information relating to the problem needs to be gauged, both
   individually and collectively and ultimately the decision or outcome is
  made by matching these inputs to **rules** , knowledge or experience
  pertinent to the matter in hand.
  SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
  At a less abstract level, **decision   making** may be thought of as a
  simple question/answer process whereby an almost infinite potential
  source of...

...match the question
  with an answer on an isomorphic (i.e. one-to-one basis). However,
  many **decision   making** paradigms do not satisfy simple single valued
  isomorphism as there may be any number of competing variables which
  may influence or affect the outcome of the **decision   making** process.
  Further, the **decision   making** process should conform to an
  accepted or pre-determined standard or " **rule** ". In an abstract sense, it
  is increasingly common that decisions are made based on what is
  1 0 known as a "best practise" approach. Such **decision   making**
  processes
  may not be necessarily solely focussed on the determination of an
  empirical answer to a specific...

...have, over time, been

1 5 associated with specific criteria or variable patterns and/or values.
Such **rules** are frequently created and documented by authorities
or bodies of experts, or via a meta-analysis of...

...thought of as including empirical as well as experiential data.
Thus, the standards in effect describe the " **rules** " around which
decisions should be made and are intended to cover all or most of the
possible...

...eventualities may include variables relating to temperature, humidity,
lapse rates and the like. The output of the **decision   making** process
may
be a probability of precipitation within a set period.
In endeavouring to determine the "best...

...to distil from it information
relevant to the particular instance or scenario in question. Rather, an
effective **knowledge - based   system** should address the specific
scenario,
be responsive to a **users** input and provide a clear, relevant and
focused
decision or output based on the input criteria.
Computer...

...and
1 5 other data processing functions make them ideal vehicles for the
development and implementation of **decision   making** systems.
It is considered that the prior art solutions do not fully meet the
requirements of a flexible **decision   making** system for the following
reasons. Prior art techniques are generally unable to provide the
specificity and speed required. Such techniques generally use a
subject/predicate approach or fuzzy **logic** , rather than an object based
approach, to deliver the required information, and are reductionist in
nature rather...
...do not capture a body of expert
opinion and make it available so that a less experienced **user** will be
presented with the expert's solution in response to given scenarios in a
way that...

...situations or scenarios and a greater depth of information. Generally
many prior art systems require that the **decision   making** process and
interface be an integral part of the computer program which requires the
knowledge base to...

...models, the knowledge base is not managed in a natural
language and is generally concealed from the **user** . This is particularly
problematic when the knowledge and **rules** exist in a narrative format
(e.g. Standard Operating Procedures, protocols etc). An **individual** with
a working knowledge of the area can determine the scenario matches
from the advice presented, but would struggle to interpret these as a set
of **logic** based **formulae** .
1 5
To the applicants knowledge, there are no **decision   making**
systems which are built on open system **principles** , whereby any **client**
program conforming to the architecture specification can interact with
the knowledge base. The consequence of this is...
...of the system is severely limited. Finally, many prior art
systems do not allow real time up **updating** of the knowledge base.
These types of system tend to rely on distributing **updates** via email
or
CD ROM. Having the knowledge base reside on a remote server
operating on a **client** /server basis from a central location overcomes
these problems.
The applicant is aware of attempts in the...

...to develop
knowledge-based systems. Most deal with methodologies for defining,

capturing and storing the knowledge or **rules** , but are silent on how the
stored knowledge may be **returned** in a real world, situation specific
manner.
The Unified Modelling Language (UML) is a notation for Object...

...Analysis and Design outlined by Booch, Rumbaugh and
Jacobsen. This does not identify how stored information is **returned** in
the manner addressed in the proposed solution.
Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) is an
emerging...
...medical area an example of this is Arden Syntax for
Medical Language Modules which provides subject/predicate **logic** to
address very narrowly defined situations, but has no inherent method
for **returning** advice
Another known technique includes the use of GLIF - the
Guideline Interchange Format. This corresponds to a...

...the epistemologies.
Obmect of the Invention
It is an object of the present invention to provide a **decision**
making system which is capable of being distributed across a network,
is adaptable and efficient. A further or **alternative** object of the
present
invention is to provide a **decision** **making** system which overcomes or
at
least ameliorates some of the deficiencies of the prior art or provides
...

...the following description.
Summary Of The Invention
5 In one aspect, the present invention provides a computational
decision **making** system suitable for delivering scenario specific
information, the **decision** **making** system including a matching function
to compute a match or closest match between a set of inputted...

...one or more particular
scenarios.
In a further aspect the invention provides a method of performing
a **decision** **making** process using a computational system, the method
including the steps of:
0 identifying a plurality of discrete **decision** **making** scenarios;
* identifying a plurality of decision variables and their values which
are
relevant as affecting the outcome of a **decision** **making** process in
relation to each **decision** **making** scenario;
0 collecting the decision v,ariables into one or more computer readable,
logically grouped and distinctly identifiable decision data objects;
9 creating a knowledge base, said knowledge base containing the
decision data objects and a set of corresponding decision information
embodying the outcome of the **decision** **making** process;
0 receiving through a data input means, input data representative of
the values of a plurality...

...structured so that when it is queried using an input data object, a
further data object is **returned** containing only the decision
information.
In a preferred embodiment, the **decision** **making** scenario each
1 0 correspond to a particular medical diagnosis or condition, or equally
to a combination...

...decision data objects to determine whether a
match exists.
In a further aspect the invention provides a **decision** **making**
system including:
a knowledge base, said knowledge base containing a plurality of
decision data objects, wherein each...

...includes a plurality of decision variables, which are identified as
relevant in affecting the outcome of a **decision making** process in
relation to a **decision making** scenario and wherein said knowledge
base includes a set of decision information embodying the outcome
of the **decision making** process corresponding to each decision data
object;
data input means suitable for receiving data indicative of the...

...might include object, object-relational and relational
bases having an appropriate structure.
In a preferred embodiment, the **decision making** scenario
corresponds to a particular medical diagnosis or condition, or equally to
a combination of medical diagnoses...

...search engine or engines which pass the input data object or
objects to the knowledge base and **return** a search output indicative
of the matching or closest matching decision data object or objects;
and
e...

...transmitted to or interrogated by one or
more third party applications.
Preferably the system architecture includes an **editorial** tool
adapted to allow the input, management, **update** and customisation of
the knowledge base.
Preferably the **editorial** tool may be designed so as to be useable
at least by **individuals** familiar with the area but unskilled in the
translation of scenarios into **logic** statements.
Preferably the **editorial** tool organises information in the
knowledge base so that the decision data object fits the object structure
...
...each input form.
The system may be programmed in such a way that the
knowledge base is **editable** without necessarily reprogramming or
recompiling any other elements of the system.
In a further aspect the invention provides a method of creating a
decision making system in a computational system, the method
including the steps of:
identifying a plurality of discrete **decision making** scenarios;
identifying a plurality of decision variables which are identified as
1 0 relevant in affecting the outcome of a **decision making** process in
relation to each **decision making** scenario;
collecting the decision variables into one or more computer readable
logically grouped decision data objects, said one or more decision
data objects structured and handled according to object...

...containing the
decision data objects and a set of corresponding decision information
embodying the outcome of the **decision making** process;
providing a data input means suitable for receiving data indicative of
the value of a plurality...

...reference to the accompanying drawings.
Brief Description Of The Figures
Figure 1: illustrates a representation of the **editorial** function
of the system - creation of the knowledge base;
Figure 2: illustrates schematically the passing of an...Brief Description
Of Preferred Embodiments of the Invention
The present invention is particularly suitable in contexts where
decision making is critical and the knowledge on which the decisions
are
to be made is extensive, dynamic, distributed...

...medicine is a prime example of such a situation.
Thus, although it is envisaged that the present **decision making**
system may find application in a large number of situations, the
following description will focus primarily on...

...the present invention to this and analogous applications.
Health care implementation is increasingly being driven by the
principles of evidence-based-practice. That is - the idea that clinical
management decisions should be based on what...

...be effective, must be available at a time and in a
form where it can promote a **change** in behaviour in respect of the
practitioners using this information. This is not readily achievable with
the...

...the capability for
delivering patient specific clinical management prompts (i.e. "decision
support") at the time of **decision making** . This technique is
recognised
to be the most effective method for **changing** behaviour. Further, the
present invention provides a way to associate the patient management
system and clinical decision knowledge bases. This facilitates
professional management, maintenance and **updating** of other clinical
support information. Further, the structure of the **decision making**
system according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention
promotes functions such as reporting, **feedback** and **monitoring**
capabilities outcomes and performance.
In terms of implementing the present invention, recent (and
projected) increases in available bandwidth along with the associated
supporting technology means that it is now feasible to build the present
knowledge base system in such a way that would allow real time
transactions at the required volumes. Further, the knowledge bases and
transaction servers can be, though not necessarily, remote from the
providers machines (i.e. the **user** interfaces) resulting in an increase
in
efficiency in the management of the knowledge base data. In the...

...is most suitable for the implementation of the present invention.
The first step in implementing the present **decision making**
system is the creation of a suitable knowledge base. This process is
1 5 illustrated in Figure...

...particular scenario, protocols for handling the
scenario, and the like, generally referenced 1 . Relevant information to
a
decision making process is identified and used to define a range of
discrete clinical scenarios.
Information relevant to making...

...5 The variables required for identifying the appropriate decision
information are distilled from protocols and like and **edited** into the
- knowledge base according to a predefined hierarchy. For example, the
variable of the colour of...

...of the variables is also entered into the knowledge
base where required for use in guiding a **user** to the correct
identification of the required variables. For example, a test may need to
be performed...

...which in turn may
have more links to related subjects. Using the system in this way, a
user may learn about the same and related scenarios, expanding their
knowledge.
...particular fact or quantifies the variable when the variable could
have
5 three or more values. A **user** inputs the values of variables to form
an
input template 1 0. The structure of the input...

...9. Templates 9
belonging to a particular class may be grouped according to that class

and the **user** may select the class and therefore the templates 9 to
which their variable information is to be...

...for a match or closest match.
  Thus, both the input data object and decision data object are
   logically identifiable, grouped portions of data. The decision data
  objects may each be defined in the knowledge base...
...stored in relation to the decision data object, preferably as a
  distinct data object itself. In an **alternative** embodiment, the decision
  data objects may be stored in tables in a relational database, with the
  variables...

...a grouped distinct data object in accordance with object-oriented or
  objectrelational methodologies.
  The outcome of the **decision making** process, embodied in the
  1 5 decision information may include, for example a list of a course...

...information are stored in
  a many-to-many relationship with the decision templates 9.
  To query the **decision making** system, what is known as the
  11clinical support system" is used. This is illustrated in Figure 2. This
  component includes the end- **user** input interface 4 of the system and
  entails inputting patient specific features in the form of an...

...data output 5.
  A practitioner enters the variable data, ranges of variable data,
  flags or other information. **Alternatively** , this information is
  populated
  from another information source or base. Once this template is
  completed, pattern matching...

...not obligatory
  that the template physically exists nor that it is visually presented to
  the
  0 system **user** . The required variables could be collected in a virtual
  manner and passed unseen to the knowledge base...

...sufficient, or may provide incorrect information. This is especially
  apparent in a medical diagnostic system. Therefore, the **decision
  making** process or system may be limited to only output decision
  information if the inputted variables match exactly with a decision data
  object or fall within a range defined by a decision data object.
  Alternatively , **individual** critical decision data objects may require
  such
  an exact match, whereas less critical decision data objects may...

...of a lack of an exact match and identification
  of the variables that do not match.
  The **decision making** system support architecture can be in the
  form of a distributed system whereby patient management systems are...

 25/5,K/15   (Item 15 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00818641   **Image available**
MULTI-TERM FREQUENCY ANALYSIS
ANALYSE FREQUENTIELLE MULTITERME
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English Abstract
  Operator system algorithm with ability to aid strategic decision-making.
  Multi-Term Frequency analysis has many embodiements. It has the
  capability of recursiveness (2001) and feedback, the capacity to
  self-modify its operators (2100), as well as the capability to follow
  externally set rules (2004), as contained in an axiom set (2003), for
  example, or as custom imposed by a user. Operator system is set up in the
  context of basic axioms (2003) of a particular field of application,
  which direct to an extent what the operators do. A preferred embodiment
  extensively dealt with shows its application as a decision aid over the
  field of patents and technical literature, helping to organize in a
  productive manner a mass of data, with useful scores and indices as
  output.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un algorithme de systeme operateur capable
  d'apporter une assistance dans la prise de decision strategique.
  L'analyse frequentielle multiterme comprend plusieurs modes de
  realisation. Elle presente les proprietes de recursivite (2001) et de
  retroaction, la propriete d'adapter ses operateurs (2100), ainsi que la
  propriete de suivre des regles externes (2004), telles que contenues dans
  un ensemble d'axiomes (2003), par exemple, ou en tant qu'usage impose par
  un utilisateur. Le systeme operateur est configure dans le contexte
  d'axiomes de base (2003) d'un champ d'application particulier, qui
  dirigent dans une certaine mesure, ce que les operateurs font. Un mode de
  realisation prefere traite de maniere extensive trouve son application
  comme auxiliaire de decision dans le domaine des brevets et de la
  litterature technique, contribuant a organiser de facon productive une
  masse de donnees et a produire ainsi des scores et des indices utiles.

Claim
  1 An computer apparatus capable of assisting a **user** in decision-making
  in
  respect pf a selected domain, comprising:
  (a) one or more input interfaces capable...

...system algorithm and data
(e) a computer programmed to compute said operator system algorithm;
one or more **user interfaces** that enable a **user** to interact with
said decision processor; wherein said **user interface** may comprise a
said input interface;
(g) a connection bus capable of effecting connections among the input
interface; the memorie(s),the decision processor(s) and **user interface**
(s); wherein said **user interface** permits a **user** to select
selectable data and a
selectable operator system algorithm, one or more selectable domains,
selectable axioms...

...said selections
made.
48
. The apparatus a s in claim I further comprising:
(a) an operator system **algorithm** ;
(b) said operator system **algorithm** with **recursive** capability;
(c) said operator system **algorithm** with **feedback** capability;
(d) said operator system **algorithm** with capacity to self-modify its
operators;
(e) said operator system with capacity to follow a set of **rules** ;
(f) a set of **axioms** particular to an area of application of said
algorithm ; (g) a set of **rules** particular to a **user** .
3 . The apparatus as in claim 2 further comprising:
(a) mapped patent information;
(b) mapped technology literature...

25/5,K/16   (Item 16 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00809370   **Image available**
**DYNAMIC RECURSIVE BUILD FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATABASES AND METHODS AND
    APPARATUS THEREOF**
**CONSTRUCTION RECURSIVE DYNAMIQUE POUR BASES DE DONNEES MULTIDIMENSIONNELLES
    ET PROCEDES ET APPAREIL ASSOCIES**
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  Application: WO 2000US33360 20001207 (PCT/WO US0033360)
  Priority Application: US 99460536 19991213
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  DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
  LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
  SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
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Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: G06F-012/00; G06F-015/16
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9108

English Abstract
A multidimensional integration system (300) for storing and retrieving
data from a multidimensional database. The multidimensional integration
system (300) accesses a source database (302) to obtain information
needed to produce a multidimensional output (304). The multidimensional
data integrator (306) accesses source database (302) and generates
instructions necessary to produce a multidimensional output (304). The
multidimensional data integrator (306) can use an Application Program
Interface (308) to communicate with a multidimensional server (310) that
ultimately produces the multidimensional output (304). The
multidimensional data Integrator (306) can also interact with a
multidimensional architect (312) and a multidimensional designer (314).
The Multidimensional architect (312) is generally used to define a
Meta-Model to solve a multitude of analytical problems related to a
general problem category.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un systeme (300) d'integration multidimensionnel
concu pour stocker et extraire des donnees d'une base de donnees
multidimensionnelle. Ledit systeme (300) accede a une base de donnees
source (302) pour obtenir les informations necessaires pour produire une
sortie multidimensionnelle (304). L'integrateur (306) de donnees
multidimensionnel accede a la base de donnees source (302) et genere les
instructions requises pour produire une sortie multidimensionnelle (304).
Ledit integrateur (306) peut utiliser l'interface de programme
d'application (308) pour communiquer avec un serveur multidimensionnel
(310) qui, en fin de compte, produit la sortie multidimensionnelle (304).
Ledit integrateur (306) peut egalement interagir avec un architecte (312)
et un concepteur (314) multidimensionnels. L'architecte multidimensionnel
(312) est generalement utilise pour definir un meta-modele pour resoudre
une multitude de problemes analytiques se rapportant a une categorie de
probleme d'ordre general.

Claim
...   The OLAP paradigm is described in the white paper entitled "Providing
      OLAP (On-line Analytical Processing) to **User** -Analysts: An IT Mandate"
      by E.F. Codd, S.B. Codd, and C.T. Salley published by...

...purposes. Typically, a multidimensional database stores and organizes
   data in a way that better reflects how a **user** would want to view the
   data than is possible in a spreadsheet or relational database file.
   Multidimensional...

...view of a specific dataset. A different view of the same data is
   referred to as an **alternative** dimension. A data management system that
   supports simultaneous, **alternative** views of datasets is said to be
   multidimensional. Using a business application as an example, dimensions
   are...the inforination kept in its database to solve problems of having
   to keep track of inventory, sales, **employee** records and salaries, and
   so on. In order to address an analytical problem, it is often necessary
   ...

...analytical problem may be related to one or more dimensions of data. By way of example, the **user** may wish to know the 3-rd quarter sales for a product category and all its sub...

...Fig. 1 C. Again, the graphical representation of Fiar. 2B is a more desirable presentation to a **user** .
As mentioned earlier, the multidimensional databases have the ability to present a **user** with several different views (dimensions) of data. To facilitate understanding, a multidimensional solution provided by a multidimensional...

...g., a cube 120 of Fig. 2C wherein each side of the cube 120 can present the **user** with a different dimension of
3
t
solquipozilruLioujouoilroollpoilL)ls'Xlluogloodso.ioW -sindinoluumsuoLuIppIntu olu.iouoi?olX-emluoioljjoutu,csi...the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, illustrating by way of example the **principles** of the invention.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
The present invention will be readily understood by the...be defined based on an input 316 that is provided to the multidimensional integrator system 300. A **user** can provide the Input 316 to multidimensional architect 312, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. However, in order to provide an input to define a Meta-model, a **user** may **alternatively** or additionally interact with other components of multidimensional integrator 300 without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. For example, the **user** may additionally interact with multidimensional data integrator 306. The **user** who provides the input 316 is typically someone familiar with the source database e.g., a system...

...this manner, the Meta-model can be defined solely or partially based on an input from a **user** and/or system administrator of the multidimensional integrator system 300. Based on the Meta-model a variety ...

...all the nodes in the tree illustrated in Fig. 2A. This abstract hierarchical relationship can be applied **recursively** to generate the tree illustrated in Fig. 2A. By way of example, starting at node "clothing" the...on an input 318. The input 318 can be provided to the multidimensional architect 314 by a **user** , in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. However, a **user** may **alternatively** or additionally interact with other components of multidimensional integrator 300 without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. For example, the **user** may only interact with the multidimensional data integrator 306. The **user** is typically someone familiar with or having an interest in solving a particular analytical problem, e.g., the **user** maybe a business administrator of a department store. In this manner, a "Meta-outline" can be created...

25/5,K/17   **(Item 17 from file: 349)**
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00806382
METHOD FOR AFFORDING A MARKET SPACE INTERFACE BETWEEN A PLURALITY OF MANUFACTURERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS AND INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT VIA A MARKET SPACE INTERFACE
PROCEDE DE MISE A DISPOSITION D'UNE INTERFACE D'ESPACE DE MARCHE ENTRE UNE PLURALITE DE FABRICANTS ET DES FOURNISSEURS DE SERVICES ET GESTION D'UNE INSTALLATION VIA UNE INTERFACE D'ESPACE DE MARCHE
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200139028 A2 20010531 (WO 0139028)
  Application: WO 2000US32308 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032308)
  Priority Application: US 99444773 19991122; US 99444798 19991122
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
  DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK
  LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
  SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 170977

English Abstract

French Abstract
  On decrit un systeme, un procede et un article manufacture qui
  constituent une structure de chaine d'approvisionnement fondee sur le
  reseau. L'installation d'un service est geree au moyen d'un reseau. La
  demande et l'approvisionnement des offres de fabricant sont planifies au
  moyen du reseau et les commandes relatives aux offres du fabricant sont
  egalement gerees au moyen du reseau. Le reseau est egalement utilise pour
  gerer les actifs sur le reseau, y compris pour effectuer la maintenance
  et le service pour les actifs de reseau au moyen du reseau.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be
                         republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination   20010913 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                         19th month from priority date
Declaration   20020725 Late publication under Article 17.2a
Republication 20020725 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without
                         abstract; title not checked by the International
                         Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... distinct and non-interoperable (example: voice versus web access).
  With the rapid explosion of the Internet, and **innovation** in packet
  based technologies, the IP based data network has become the dominant
  network in terms of...

 25/5,K/18   (Item 18 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00801757   **Image available**
**A DECISION BASED SYSTEM FOR MANAGING DISTRIBUTED RESOURCES AND MODELING THE
    GLOBAL OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM**
SYSTEME DECISIONNEL DE GESTION DE RESSOURCES DISTRIBUEES ET DE MODELISATION

D'UN PROBLEME D'OPTIMISATION GLOBALE

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Legal Representative:
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English Abstract
  A decision support system called Mounties that is designed for managing
  applications and resources using rule-based constraints in scalable
  mission-critical clustering environments. Mounties consists of four
  active service components: (1) a repository of resource proxy objects for
  modeling and manipulating the cluster configuration; (2) an event
  notification mechanism for monitoring and controlling interdependent and
  distributed resources; (3) a rule evaluation and decision processing
  mechanism; and (4) a global optimization service for providing decision
  making capabilities. The focus of this paper is on the design of the
  first three services that together connect and coordinate the distributed
  resources with the decision making component.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un systeme d'aide a la decision appele Mounties, qui
  a ete concu pour la gestion des applications et des ressources utilisant
  des contraintes basees sur des regles dans des environnements de
  regroupement cibles extensibles. Mounties comprend quatre composants de
  service actifs : (1) un depot d'objets proxy ressources servant a
  modeliser et a manipuler la configuration du regroupement ; (2) un
  mecanisme de notification d'evenements servant a surveiller et a
  commander les ressources interdependantes et distribuees ; (3) un
  mecanisme d'evaluation des regles et de traitement des decisions ; et (4)
  un service d'optimisation globale destine a fournir des fonctions de

prise de decision. L'invention porte essentiellement sur la conception des trois premiers services qui, ensemble, coordonnent les ressources distribuees et les relient au composant prise de decision.

Claim
... feedback, related to individual resources.

5 Alerts and alarms from service and load monitors. With these dynamic **changes** taking place in the background, a cluster manager such as Mounties is required to make resource allocation and other **changes** such that the predefined global objectives are met in the best possible manner, while resource specific constraints...

...of a global optimization problem that must be solved in soft real-time. This requires an efficient **decision making** component and a set of services that form an efficient middleware connectincy the resources with the **decision making** component. Before describing how these components can be designed, first we describe the overall clustering environment in ...

...RS/6000 SP High Availability Infrastructure, EBM Publication SG24-4838, 1996; and EBM Corp., RS/6000 SP **Monitoring** : Keeping It Alive, EBM Publication SG24-4873, 1997]. As shown in Figure 4, four additional cluster services...

...Reliable Messaging. Similarly, a customized version of Group Services can be designed into the Mounties architecture to **monitor** and elect Mounties Central.
Internals of Mounties Design
Overview and the Ideal
17
In brief terms, designing...

...semi-static definition of the cluster, that consists of dependencies, constraints, objective functions etc. The coordinator's **decision - making** component, basically an optimizer, has to combine the dynamic events with the semi-static definition in order...

...is. the cluster of resources and the events it generates. At the other end there is the **decision - making** optimizer. In between the two is middleware that along one path, collects, transports, and fine-tunes events for the **decision - maker** , and on the reverse path, decomposes the decisions of the **decision - maker** into commands that are then transported to the **individual** cluster resources. Ideally, the coordinator reacts to the events instantaneously. It is able to account for faults...

...command execution--not all commands may succeed--along with being able to respond to events and command **feedback** in a real-time manner. Suppose the ideal coordinator is an infinitely fast computation engine. In this case, the choreography becomes a seamless movement of events, commands, and commands **feedback** in a pipelined/systolic manner throughout the cluster. Events and **feedback** upon arrival at the coordinator get transformed instantaneously into commands that in turn get placed on channels...approximated by one active Mounties Central that resides on one node, to which all events and command **feedback** get

directed. Mounties Central can **change** or migrate in response to say node failure. However, at one time, only one Mounties Central is...

...command depends on. It is up to Mounties Central to make the best use of the command **feedback** it receives in order to minimize command failure. So for example, after receiving an "go ONLINE" command...

...which an up command gets executed. Note that ordering of the frontiers does not imply synchronized execution'. **Individual** commands in a frontier are issued as soon as the corresponding commands in the preceding frontiers are...

...as asynchronous and concurrent as it can within the bounds of the commands model described above.
Realizable **Decision Making**
An infinitely-fast or zero-time computation engine is not realizable. Since the optimization decisions involve solution of NP-hard problems [see, R. Krishna and V. Naik, Application of Evolutionary **Algorithms** in Controlling Semi-autonomous Mission-Critical Distributed Systems, Proceedings of the Workshop on Frontiers in Evolutionary **Algorithms** , (FEA200), Feb. 20001, even an attempt at approximating zero time, or say hard real time, for solving...

...heuristic solutions that can be arrived at in soft real time. The computationally intensive nature of the **decision making** component predisposes us towards persisting with a previously derived global solution even when there are a limited...handed over to the Optimizer. The metaphor snapshot is meaningful since once taken, the snapshot does not **change** even if new events occur in the cluster. The snapshot is thus referentially transparent, i.e., purely functional and
2 1
non-imperative, and references to a particular snapshot **return** the same data time after time. Given a snapshot, the Optirnizer proceeds with its work of proposing...

...global solution. This is primarily to maintain simplicity in the design and implementation. Thus, when the Optimizer **returns** a solution, the state of the cluster, as perceived by Mounties, may I 0 not be the...

...1 5 reflected in the global solutions computed subsequently. Because of the nature of the problem, simple **rule** -based heuristics can be used to make local optimization decisions prior to invoking the Optimizer. Such preprocessing...

...if the previous state of the resource was up, then an atomic computation is carried out for **updating** the CMF state. The atomic computation implies Mounties' cognizance of the resource's new status. In the...

...both. Both of these tasks are scheduled by an invocation of the entry method associated with the **individual** tasks. The optimizer
23
task upon execution results in a postprocessor task (a postprocessor task is also...then either this can be routed through Mounties. or the semantics of the events reported to Mounties **modified** so that Mounties remains conservative in its actions. Regardless of its current state, the repository is **updated** with an event before the preprocessor is informed. The **updating** of the repository is an atomic act: readers of the repository either see the **update** fally, or not at all. The repository is partitioned, and **individual** resource objects can be accessed **individually** , so the synchronization requirements of such **updating** are limited. Partitioning of th e repository serves many
24
purposes, including permitting hi,.,her concurrent access...

...actions to be taken are also stored in the resource objects. Since the repository is read and **modified** concurrently, it is mandatory to reason about all possible combinations of concurrent actions that can take place

...

...that no erroneous combination slips through. This is carried out by (a) restricting the concurrent access and **modifications** to only a small set of states in the resource objects, and (b) establishing/identifying invariants and...

...of these fields such as monotonicity. For example, we know that cluster events can only 1 5 **change** the state of a resource from on-line to off-line or failed and not from failed...

...atomically within a synchronized method for the state so that during this time, no other thread can **alter** the same state. In order to have a consistent view of CMF state throughout the processing of...

...from the state as reported by the event because a later event or gossamer corrunand could have **changed** the state further. What is guaranteed is that the sampling of CMF starts directly from resource objects...identifying and making a copy of the affected part of the repository. While the repository is constantly **updated** by new events, the snapshot remains unaffected. Any further processing, in response to the event, takes place...

...of all the events received so far. Note also that because of the atomic nature of the **updates** to the repository, a snapshot captures an atomic event entirely, or I 0 leaves it out completely...

...but optional treatment of the Preprocessor is to partially evaluate an event using a basic set, of **rules** so as to reduce the amount of processing done by the Optimizer. In general, this can lead to globally non-optimal solutions, but in many instances simple **rules** can be constructed and embedded in the Pre rocessor so as to keep the solutions globally optimal...

...the island into their partial copies effectively combines the effect of all events that have been registered (**updated**) in the repository. When the preprocessor picks an up/down event for processing, it marks all resource...

...in the up gossamer. In a later, separate pass, each supporting-resources field in the copies is **modified** to replace each repository object with its corresponding copy. This results in all references from the copies...

...up, as desired by the solution, while the remaining resources may be configured differently and may require **alterations** . The postprocessor takes this into account and partitions this solution graph ...resource cannot come up because of a failure of one or more issued commands and a suitable **alternative** resource exists (with spare capacity to support another dependent resource) then that **alternative** is treated as an auxiliary solution. The system conservatively interprets all dependencies as hard dependencies – which means...TSpaces and Jini technologies are complimentary to Mounties in the sense that they both lack any systematic **decision** **making** and decision execution component. However, the services I 0 provided by the Repository and Event Notification mechanisms ...

...services provided in TSpaces and Jini. Finally, there are several resource management systems for distributed environments with **decision** – **making** capabilities. Darwin is an example of such a system that performs resource allocations taking into account application...choreography can have similar implementation features. However, workflow systems typically do not involve any type of global **decision** **making** component, much less solution of an optimization problem resulting in comniands for the components of the system...

...informal framework wherein implementation issues/idioms relevant to Mounties-like systems find a convenient, and top-down **expression** ,

beyond what these generic language approaches with their
compiler/run-time support provide.
49
Conclusions
The Mounties...

...are designed to be general purpose and scalable. This modularity allows
for substitution, at run-time, by **alternate** services including
alternate decision making components. Moreover, the I 0 system is
flexible enough to operate in a full auto pilot mode...

...here (the repository services, the evaluation and execution services,
and the event notification services) are adaptable to **changes** in the
system. New resources, constraints, and even new **rules** or policies can
be defined and the system adjusts the cluster-state around these **changes**
. 5 In that sense, these services are active and dynamic components of
the middleware. A fourth component of the system, the Optimizer, is also
capable of adjusting to such **changes** in the system. Finally, it should
be noted that the **decision making** capabilities and associated support
services are general enough to be applied in other scenarios including in
environments...

...is an approach for on-line modeling and solution o f the global
optimization problem using Evolutionary **algorithms** . These problems
arise in the managing distributed resource using the decision support
apparatus described earlier.
50
This...

...paramount importance, even in the presence of I 0 partial failures. To
accomplish this, resources are automatically **monitored** for their
availability, brought and kept on-line as long as their configuration
constraints are satisfied. Whenever failures are detected or whenever
individual resources need to be serviced, **alternative** choices are
evaluated and resources are re-deployed after taking into account the
global state of the...

...the system, in the presence of unavailability of a subset of resources.
Typically in complex systems, end **user** services depend oil multiple,
lower level services and these in turn may depend on other lower level...

...directed acyclic)
de
'pendency or constraint garaph (CG) (refer Figure 1), where the vertices
correspond to the **individual** services and the edge correspond to the
dependency relationships. For a variety of reasons, complex systems
invariably...

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00787802
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING CERTIFICATE VALIDATION AND OTHER SERVICES
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE SERVANT A FOURNIR LA VALIDATION D'UN CERTIFICAT ET
D'AUTRES SERVICES
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
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  Application: WO 2000US24662 20000908 (PCT/WO US0024662)
  Priority Application: US 99153724 19990913; US 99153726 19990913
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  DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
  LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
  SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
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  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 25614

English Abstract
  A system and method for facilitating electronic commerce by securely
  providing certificate-related and others services including certificate
  validation and warranty is disclosed. In a preferred embodiment, these
  services are provided within the context of a four-corner trust model.
  The four-corner model comprises a buyer, or subscribing customer, and a
  seller, or relying customer, who engage in an on-line transaction. The
  buyer is a customer of a first financial institution, or issuing
  participant. The issuing participant operates a certificate authority and
  issues the buyer a hardware token including a private key and a digital
  certificate signed by the issuing participant. The seller is a customer
  of a second financial institution, or relying participant. The relying
  participant operates a certificate authority and issues the buyer a
  hardware token including a private key and a digital certificate signed
  by the relying participant. The system also includes a root certificate
  authority that operates a certificate authority that issues digital
  certificates to the issuing and relying participants. At the time of a
  transaction, the buyer creates a hash of the transaction data, signs the
  hash, and transmits the transaction data, the signature, and its digital
  certificate to the seller. The seller may then request services.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un procede facilitant le commerce electronique qui
  produit des certificats de validite et des services surs, comprenant une
  validation et une garantie de certificat. Selon un mode de realisation
  prefere, ces services sont produits sur la base d'un modele de confiance
  multidimensionnelle. Ce modele est compose d'un acheteur, ou d'un client
  souscripteur, et d'un vendeur, ou d'un client contrepartie, qui font une
  transaction electronique. Cet acheteur est un client d'une premiere
  institution financiere, ou un participant emetteur. Ce participant
  produit un certificat d'autorisation et envoie a l'acheteur un jeton
  materiel comprenant une cle privee et un certificat logiciel signe par le
  participant emetteur. Le vendeur est le client d'une seconde institution
  financiere, ou un participant contrepartie. Ce participant produit un
  certificat d'autorisation et envoie a l'acheteur un jeton materiel
  comprenant une cle privee et un certificat logiciel signe par ce
  participant. Ce systeme comprend egalement un certificat d'autorisation
  de base qui produit un certificat d'autorisation qui envoie un certificat
  logiciel signe a chaque participant. Au moment de la transaction,
  l'acheteur cree une sequence en code hache a partir des donnees de
  transaction, signe cette sequence, et transmet au vendeur ces donnees, la
  signature, et le certificat logiciel. Le vendeur peut alors demander des

services.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
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Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... 202.

   Preferably, Microsoft's MS SQL Server provides the following features and
   functionality: (1) Online Analytical Processing (**OLAP**) Services to
   efficiently analyze complex information essential to reporting, data
   analysis, decision support, and data modeling (2...

   ...to provide high performance online backup with minimal impact on
   operational systems (6) merge replication to allow **users** to work
   independently, then I 0 combine their work later (7) built-in
   priority-based conflict resolution...

   ...process of importing and transforming data from multiple, heterogeneous
   sources (I 0) ability to check physical and **logical** database
   consistency (I 1) dynamic row-level locking (I 7) a query optimizer that
   manages statistics gathering...

   ...processor to better support the large databases and complex queries
   found in decision support, data warehousing, and **Online Analytical
   Processing** applications (I 5) sort speed (I 6) multiple triggers per
   table and direct **recursion** of triggers (17) dynamic memory to optimize
   memory allocation and usage and dynamic memory management (1 8) parallel
   backup and the ability to restore utilities scale at device speeds (1 9)
   smart read-ahead **logic** to improve performance and to eliminate the need
   for manual tuning and (20) run-time checks of...

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00785189   **Image available**
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING CERTIFICATE VALIDATION AND OTHER SERVICES
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE D'OCTROI DE VALIDATION DE CERTIFICATS ET AUTRES SERVICES
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Legal Representative:
  RADDING Rory J (et al) (agent), Pennie & Edmonds LLP, 1155 Avenue of the
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  Application: WO 2000US24663 20000908 (PCT/WO US0024663)
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Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
  DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
  LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
  SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
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Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 25644

English Abstract
  A system and method for facilitating electronic commerce by securely
  providing certificate-related and other services including certificate
  validation and warranty is disclosed. Services are preferably provided in
  a four-corner trust model, (see figure 1). The four-corner model
  comprises a buyer (106) or subscribing customer, and a seller (108) or
  relying customer, who engage in an on-line transaction. The buyer is a
  customer of a first financial institution (102) or issuing participant,
  which is a certificate authority and issues a hardware token including a
  private key and a signed digital certificate. The seller is a customer of
  a second financial institution (104) or relying participant, which is a
  certificate authority and issues a hardware token including a private key
  and a signed digital certificate. The system also includes a root
  certificate authority that operates a certificate authority that issues
  digital certificates to the issuing and relying participants. Each
  participant and the root entity are preferably provided with a
  transaction coordinator that provides a single consistent interface for
  certificate-status messages and requests, as well as messages and
  requests relating to other services.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant de faciliter le
  commerce electronique consistant a fournir de maniere securisee des
  services lies aux certificats et autres, notamment la validation et la
  garantie de certificats. On fournit des services selon un modele de
  confiance quadrangulaire. Ledit modele comprend un acheteur (106) ou
  client signataire, et un vendeur (108) ou client <= dependant >=, qui
  entament une transaction en ligne. L'acheteur est un client d'une
  premiere institution financiere (102) ou un participant emetteur, qui est
  une autorite en certificats emettant une cle electronique, une cle privee
  associee et un certificat numerique signe. Le vendeur est un client d'une
  seconde institution financiere (104) ou un participant <= dependant >=
  qui est egalement une autorite en certificats emettant une cle
  electronique, une cle privee associee et un certificat numerique signe.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
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Examination   20010927 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
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Republication 20021003 A1 With international search report.
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... 202.

  Preferably, Microsoft's MS SQL Server provides the following features and
  functionality: (1) Online Analytical Processing (**OLAP**) Services to
  efficiently analyze complex information essential to reporting, data
  analysis, decision support, and data modeling (2...

  ...to provide high performance online backup with minimal impact on
  operational systems (6) merge replication to allow **users** to work
  independently, then combine their work later (7) built-in priority-based
  conflict resolution to resolve...

  ...the process of importing and transforming data from multiple,
  heterogeneous sources (IO) ability to check physical and **logical**
  database consistency (I 1) dynamic row-level locking (I 7) a query
  optimizer that manages statistics gathering...
  ...processor to better support the large databases and complex queries
  found in decision support, data warehousing, and **Online   Analytical
  Processing** applications (I 5) sort speed (1 6) multiple triggers per
  table and direct **recursion** of triggers (I 7) dynamic memory to optimize
  memory allocation and usage and dynamic memory management (I...

  ...parallel backup and the ability to restore utilities scale at device
  speeds (I 9) smart read-ahead **logic** to improve performance and to
  eliminate the need for manual tuning and (20) run-time checks of...

  25/5,K/21   (Item 21 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00784184   **Image available**
**A SYSTEM, METHOD FOR FIXED FORMAT STREAM COMMUNICATION IN A COMMUNICATION
    SERVICES PATTERNS ENVIRONMENT**
**SYSTEME,   PROCEDE ET ARTICLE POUR FLUX DE FORMAT FIXE DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT
    A CONFIGURATIONS DE SERVICES DE COMMUNICATION**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ACCENTURE LLP, 1661 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  BOWMAN-AMUAH Michel K, 6426 Peak Vista Circle, Colorado Springs, CO 80918
    , US,
Legal Representative:
  HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP, P.O. Box 52037,
    Palo Alto, CA 94303-0746, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200117194 A2-A3 20010308 (WO 0117194)
  Application: WO 2000US24114 20000831 (PCT/WO US0024114)
  Priority Application: US 99386430 19990831
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
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  TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: H04L-029/06
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/22** ; H04L-029/12

English Abstract
  A system, method, and article of manufacture provide a fixed format
  stream-based communication system. A sending fixed format contract on
  interface code is defined for a sending system. A receiving fixed format
  contract on interface code is also defined for a receiving system. A
  message to be sent from the sending system to the receiving system is
  translated based on the sending fixed format contract. The message is
  then sent from the sending system and subsequently received by the
  receiving system. The message received by the receiving system is then
  translated based on the receiving fixed format contract.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un article pour systeme de
  communication a flux de format fixe. Un contrat de format fixe de
  transmission sur code d'interface est defini pour un systeme de
  transmission. Un contrat de format fixe de reception sur code d'interface
  est egalement defini pour un systeme de reception. Un message destine a
  etre envoye du systeme de transmission au systeme de reception est
  converti sur la base du contrat de format fixe de transmission. Le
  message est ensuite transmis depuis le systeme de transmission, puis il
  est recu par le systeme de reception et converti sur la base du contrat
  de format fixe.

Detailed Description
... use Netcentric technology; Figure 8 is a chart that can be utilized to
   determine whether to use **Client** Server technology; Figure 9 is a chart
   that can be utilized to determine whether to use Host...the module
   hierarchy for the custom report process;
   Figure 33 depicts the various components of the Business **Logic** portion
   of the Netcentric
   Architecture Framework;
   Figure 34 illustrates a relationship between major themes that impact
   aspects...

...types of Partitioned Business Components;
   6
   Figure 39 illustrates the flow of workflow, dialog flow, and/or **user
   interface** designs to a **User
   Interface** Component;
   Figure 40 is a diagram of an Application Model which illustrates how the
   different types of...
...activities component, a credit/collections component, a billing
   component, and a finance component; Figure 48 illustrates the **Enterprise
   Information** Architecture (EIA) model; Figure 49 illustrates a V-model
   of Verification, Validation, and Testing; Figure 50 portrays...

...business process to object mapping;
   Figure 53 is a diagram which illustrates a graph of resilience to **change**
   ; Figure 54 illustrates a flowchart for a method for providing an

abstraction factory pattern in
accordance with...

...method that dictates that any nullPointerException that is thrown would
be caught and rethrown as the more **user** -friendly exception in the
attribute dictionary pattem
environment;
Figure 63 illustrates the Get the Attribute Names method...

...a globally addressable
interface in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;
Figure 72 depicts a **client** that is unable to find the services provided
by a server via a network;
Figure 73 illustrates...present invention;
Figure 78 depicts the communication difficulties associated with Legacy
Systems attempting to
communicate with a **client** via a component integration architecture;
Figure 79 illustrates homogenous interfaces from components which rectify
the problems wi th Legacy Systems attempting to communicate with a
client via a component integration
architecture;
Figure 80 shows how a Legacy Component is integrated into a component...

...embodiment of the present invention;
Figure 85 illustrates Problems with Globally Addressable Interfaces in a
system including **clients**
and servers with a plurality of interfaces;
1 0
Figure 86 illustrates the manner in which the...

...structure;
Figure 95 illustrates a flowchart for a method for transmitting data from
a server to a **client** via
pages in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;
Figure 96 depicts the response time for a **User Interface** to display a
list of customers in a list
box;
Figure 97 shows a request that **returns** a large amount of data;
1 1
Figure 98 shows a graphical depiction of a paging communication pattern;
Figure 99 illustrates a message trace diagram showing the interactions
between a **Client** and a Server using Paging Communication to satisfy the
previously mentioned scenario; Figure 100 illustrates a flowchart for a
method for interfacing a naming service and a **client** with the naming
service allowing access to a plurality of different sets of services from
a plurality of globally addressable interfaces in accordance with an
embodiment of the present invention; Figure 101 illustrates **repeated**
requests to the Trader Service for the same interfaces; Figure 102
illustrates how a pool can be...

...format to relay the meta-data information;
Figure 107 illustrates an object-based system with a frequently **changing**
object model
communicating via Stream-Based Communication;
Figure 108 illustrates a strearn-based message that contains both...

...in accordance with
an embodiment of the present invention;
Figure 117 illustrates the manner in which a **client** requests
information from server objects via a
network;
Figure 118 illustrates the method of the present invention in which a
client requests attributes
from a server object via a network;
Figure 119 illustrates the transmitting of all data in a Data Structure
from a **client** to a server and
visa-versa;

1 3
Figure 120 illustrates the method in which a **client** finds and
instantiates a Customer Object from
a customer component;
Figure 121 illustrates a Structure Based Communication Five Styles of
Client /Server Computing;
Figure 123 illustrates a flowchart for a method for providing an activity
module in accordance...

...diagram;
Figure 126 illustrates a roles and responsibilities diagram;
Figure 127 illustrates a typical implementation between a **user**
interface and its activity; Figure 128 illustrates a flowchart for a
method for structuring validation **rules** to be applied to a **user**
interface for maximum maintainability and extensibility in accordance
with an embodiment
of the present invention;
Figure 129 illustrates widgets with their validation requirements;
Figure 130 illustrates a **user** **interface** validator association
diagram;
Figure 131 illustrates a validation **rule** class diagram;
Figure 132 illustrates a **rule** validation interaction diagram;
14
Figure 133 illustrates a flowchart for a method for assigning a view to
...

...an orphaned server context in
accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;
Figure 139 illustrates a **Client** I that has instantiated A and C,
deletes C but fails to delete A; Figure 140 illustrates...

...the present invention;
Figure 143 illustrates how having many different exception types will
cause the exception
handling **logic** to grow;
Figure 144 illustrates that groupings are not always exclusive;
1 5
Figure 145 illustrates a...

...of the
present invention;
Figure 146 illustrates a flowchart for a method for minimizing the amount
of **changes** that need to be made to exception handling **logic** when new
exceptions are added in accordance with an
embodiment of the present invention;
Figure 147 depicts...

...diagram showing an interaction between a number
of components in a financial system;
Figure 154 illustrates a **user** manger/ **user** context relationship
diagram;
Figure 155 illustrates a flowchart for a method for translating an object
attribute to...

...Figure 161 illustrates that the database retrieval mechanism is
separated from the business object
by encapsulating the **logic** within a data handler;
Figure 162 illustrates the TiPersistenceStream and TiMapper of an
embodiment of the present...

...with one embodiment of the
present invention;
Figure 173 illustrates a flowchart for a method for separating **logic**
and data access concerns during development of a persistent object for
insulating development of business lo ic...a Retrieving Data Piecemeal
System;
Figure 177 illustrates a Commit and Rollback routine;

Figure 178 illustrates Nested **Logical** Units of Work;
Figure 179 illustrates a flowchart for a method for allowing a batched
request to...

...182 illustrates a flowchart for a method for sending a single message to
all objects in a **logical** unit of work in accordance with an embodiment
of the present invention;
Figure 183 illustrates a Hand-crafted Message Forwarding **scheme ;**
Figure 184 illustrates a Generic Message Forwarding feature;
Figure 185 illustrates a flowchart for a method for batching **logical**
requests for reducing network
traffic in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;
Figure 186 illustrates...

...Figure 191 illustrates a flowchart for a method for assigning
independent copies of business data to concurrent **logical** units of work
for helping prevent the **logical** units of work from interfering with
each other in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention...

25/5,K/22   (Item 22 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00776241   **Image available**
**SYSTEM FOR INSURANCE PAYING FOR COUNTERCLAIMS IN THE EVENT OF IMPROPER
    LAWSUITS**
**SYSTEME DE PAIEMENT D'ASSURANCE POUR DEMANDES RECONVENTIONNELLES EN CAS DE
    POURSUITES MALVEILLANTES**
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
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    (Residence), US (Nationality)
Legal Representative:
  JACKSON Robert R, Fish & Neave, 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY
    10020, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
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  Application: WO 2000US21045 20000802 (PCT/WO US0021045)
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  LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
  SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 21882

English Abstract
  A computer system for supporting a plan of counterclaim insurance
  provided to professionals, perhaps as part of their professional
  liability insurance, deters frivolous malpractice claims. Potential
  plaintiffs may be deterred from bringing weak cases (144); when cases are
  brought (146), the system evaluates whether the case was settled (31),
  whether the court's judgement was favorable to the defending physician or
  other professional (32), and whether the case was frivolous (33). If the
  case is considered frivolous, funding of a countersuit can be authorized
  (35).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme informatique servant de support a un plan
de demande reconventionnelle d'assurance destine aux membres de
professions liberales, certainemenr comme partie de leur assurance de
responsabilite civile professionnelle ou en rapport avec celle-ci, et
dissuadant toute reclamation non fondee pour faute professionnelle. Les
plaignants potentiels peuvent etre dissuader de deposer une reclamation
peu etayee (144) ; en effet, lorsqu'une reclamation est deposee (146), le
systeme evalue si le cas a ete regle (31), si le jugement de la court
etait favorable au medecin ou a un autre membre d'une profession liberale
(32) defendeur, ou si le cas etait non fonde (33). Si le cas est
considere comme non fonde, le financement d'une action reconventionnelle
est autorise (35).

Claim
... be possible to avoid particularized underwriting and
  skip directly to pricing step 28, as indicated by dashed
  alternate pa-th 29.
  As discussed above, insurance according to -the
  invention could pay for itself, especially when...abases -r-o t-he same
  search engine.
  Wha-Lever searching mechanism is provided,
  preferably if a **person** querying any dar-abase according T-o
  -r-he inven-r-ion (whet@her it- is one...

...preferably the results are centered on the
  closest. match. This would allow the searcher to check for
  alternate spellings, etc., and would account for a search
  based on a diminurive of the physician's given...

...instead of "Robert"). Although in the most
  par-ticularly preferred embodimenr- only alphabetically
  similar names would be **returned** , in **alternative** embodiments
  it is possible to provide more sophisticated searching rha-rwhen rhe
  results are **returned** .
  Module 11 ends ar. 202 following posting step 12
  or 12'.
  FIG. 3 shows claim adminisrra-r...

...r-rorney. The selec-r-ion of such an ar-rorney has been
  described above. When rhe **person** analyzing the
  frivolousness of rhe claim has complered rhaT- analysis and
  entered conclusions into rhe syst-em...a
  review of the bill to determine rha-r- it is correct and
  reasonable, and may involve **returning** the bill to the
  attorney or provider, and receip-r- of a corrected bill. As
  soon as...where sire 560
  does no-r- include dar-abase 561, search engine 562 will query
  -r-he **individual** insurer dar-abases via connec@Lions such as
  connec-r-ion 563 ro inpur- dara line 534...

...represenra-rions as discussed subsequently herein. Actuary
  - 31
  Computer System 304 and Underwriting Computer System 310
  can **alternatively** be internalized into Insurance Carrier
  Computer System 306 along with the carrier's internal

accounting computing. Similarly...FIG. 7 provides a flow chart illustrating
representative computing activities preferably allocated to
Intermediary Computer System 302. **Logic** begins with
Receive Product Model 330, which may include receiving at
least: one actuarial model from, say...

...both of the
Insurance Carrier's Computer System 306 and the Broker's
Computer Sysr-em 314.
  Returning to FIG. 7, -rest- 346 determines whether
the analysis is being carried our based on direct-,
experienrial...

...is experienrial, Analysis to Verify Premium Structure
permits an independenr- audir- of policy performance and
viabili-ty. **Update** Premium Structure 550 tests for a need
to **change** -r-he premium structure based on rhe analysis
in 348. Upda-ring is carried our by cycling rhe dar-a to
Receive / Compute Premium Struc-t=e 336 for sa-risfacrory
structuring. Orherwise the **logic** proceeds from 1--esr- 550 or
rest 346 to Generate Documenrar-ion 352 for documenting the
premium...

...358
perform data communicarions of the premium structure and
corresponding data, as discussed further herein.
Thereafter, the **logic** reaches a Ret--urn
Turning now to FIG. 8 there is an illustra-r-ion of
compuring operations preferably carried our ar Carrier
Computer System 306. The **logic** commences from a Begin to
Receive Payment Data 360, which may involve receipt. of
Premium Data 364...

...preferably remotely with Claim
Dar-a From Remore Computer, e.g., 314, 366. In either case,
the **logic** branches ar- a New Policy? 368 resr, such rhar if
rhe compuring is for a new policy...

...payment. and claim
data from as reasonable experiential data as is available.
In any case, in Compute (**Update**) Premium Srruc-r-ure 370
der-ermines a premium structure from either the extrapolated
data or directly to Underwriting Computer
System 310 380, Send Data to Brokers Computer
System 314 382, and a **Return** .
FIG. 9 is an illus-r-ration of an Actuary Computer
System 304. The **logic** proceeds from a Begin poin-L to
Receive Third Party Dar-a From Computer System 389 390...

...to Intermediary Computer
System 302 402, and Send Data -to Carrier Computer
System 306 404, and a **Return** . Consider par-ticularly
several features of the administra-Live complaint aspects of
block 396. First consider a...

 25/5,K/23   (Item 23 from file: 349)
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00774495   **Image available**
METHOD AND SYSTEMS FOR MAKING OLAP HIERARCHIES SUMMARISABLE
PROCEDE ET SYSTEMES PERMETTANT DE RESUMER DES HIERARCHIES DE TRAITEMENT
    ANALYTIQUE EN LIGNE (OLAP)
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  MINDPASS A S, Vardevej 1, DK-9220 Aalborg O, DK, DK (Residence), DK

(Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

English Abstract
  A method, a computer system and a computer programme product for a
  computer system for transforming general On-line Analytical Processing
  (OLAP) hierarchies into summarisable hierarchies whereby pre-aggregation
  is disclosed, by which fast query response times for aggregation queries
  without excessive storage use is made possible even when the hierarchies
  originally are irregular. Pre-aggregation is essential for ensuring
  adequate response time during data analysis. Most OLAP systems adopt the
  practical pre-aggregation approach, as opposed to full pre-aggregation
  , of materialising only select combinations of aggregates and then re-use
  these for efficiently computing other aggregates. However, this re-use of
  aggregates is contingent on the dimension hierarchies and the
  relationships between facts and dimensions satisfying stringent
  constraints. The present invention significantly extends the scope of
  practical pre-aggregation by transforming irregulare dimension
  hierarchies and fact-dimension relationships into well-behaved structures
  that enable practical pre-aggregation.

French Abstract
  La presente invention concerne un procede, un systeme d'ordinateur et un
  produit logiciel destines a transformer des hierarchies OLAP en
  hierarchies resumees, dans lequel une pre-agregation est permise, et par
  lequel on peut obtenir des temps de reponse rapide de requete, pour des
  requetes d'agregation, sans une utilisation de stockage excessive, meme
  lorsque les hierarchies de depart sont irregulieres. Une pre-agregation
  est essentielle afin d'assurer un temps de reponse adequat durant
  l'analyse de donnees. La plupart des systemes OLAP adoptent l'approche
  pre-agregation pratique , par opposition a la pre-agregation complete ,
  de materialiser seulement des combinaisons choisies d'agregats et de les
  reutiliser afin de calculer efficacement d'autres agregats. Cependant,
  cette reutilisation d'agregats repose sur les hierarchies de dimension et
  les relations entre des faits et des dimensions satisfaisant des
  contraintes rigoureuses. La presente invention permet d'etendre
  considerablement la portee de la pre-agregation pratique en transformant

des hierarchies de dimension irreguliere et des relations fait-dimension en structures normales permettant la pre-agregation pratique.

Claim
... made possible even when the hierarchies originally are irregular.
Background of the Invention
On-line Analytical Processing (**OLAP**) systems, which aim to ease the process of extracting useful information from large amounts of detailed transactional...

...for query optimisation [7,3] and how to maintain the pre-aggregated data when base data is **updated** [1 9,24). Further, the latest versions of commercial RDBMS products offer query optimisation based on precomputed aggregates and automatic maintenance of the stored aggregate when base data is **updated** [30]. The fastest response times may be achieved when materialising aggregate results corresponding to all combinations of...

...35 called data explosion [4, 21, 27] and occurs because the number of possible aggregation
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
combinations grows rapidly when the number of dimensions increase, while the sparseness of the multidimensional space...

...the raw data [21]. Another problem with full pre-aggregation is that it takes too long to **update** the materialised aggregates when base data **changes** . With the goal of avoiding data explosion, research has focused on how to select the best subset...

...approach is commonly referred to as practical (or partial or semi-eager [5, 11, 29]) preaggregation. Commercial **OLAP** systems now also exist that employ practical preaggregation, e.g., Microsoft Decision Support Services (Plato) [18] and...

...applications, the focus of the present invention.
Description of the Invention
Motivated by the increasing use of **OLAP** systems in many different applications, including in business and health care, the present invention provides transformation techniques...

...the dimensional structures are 35 summarisable. Specifically, the mappings in dimension hierarchies must be onto,
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
covering, and strict, the relationships between facts and dimensions must be many-toone, and the facts...

...standard relational database technology, and it is also disclosed how to integrate the transformed hierarchies in current **OLAP** systems, transparently to the **user** . 10 The present description also disclose how to apply the transformations according to the invention to the...

...dimensions, which also occur often in real-world applications. Finally, it is shown how to modify the **algorithms** to incrementally maintain the transformed hierarchies when the underlying data is **modified** . To our knowledge, this work is the first to present **algorithms** to automatically 5 achieve summarisability for non-covering and non-onto

hierarchies. The research reported here is also the first to demonstrate
techniques and **algorithms** for achieving summarisability in non-strict
hierarchies. The integration of the techniques into current systems,
transparently to the **user**, we believe is a novel feature. 20 The
multidimensional databases or objects are, as the term indicates...
according to the analysis, whereby the
35 dimension is at least partly aggregation normalised, and
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
saving the new dimension values and the **modified** mappings in data
storage means of the computer. Most important for a preferred embodiment
of the present...

...is included and executed if the method should be able to handle
dimensions being nononto. Additionally or **alternatively**, the step of
creating new dimensional values and modifying
the mapping may comprise the step of
executing...

...one of the
identified combinations of dimensional values and creating links from the
new dimensional
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
values to dimensional values of above categories in accordance with
existing links from each of the...

...grandparent categories, whereby the grandparent categories no longer are
direct predecessors of the
parent category,
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
(iif) creating links from each dimensional value of the child category to
the dimension value of...

...predecessor of
the child category,
and
(iig) setting the new fused category as the child category and **returning**
to step (ii). This procedure is described as a **recursive** process but
it is within the scope of the
presentinventiontoincludeasimilariterativeprocedurewhichwouldbeobvioustot
he **person** skilled in the art. The make-onto procedure comprises
according to a preferred embodiment of the invention ...the make-onto
procedure in case the parent category is the bottom category of the
dimension, else **returning** to step (ii) of the make-onto procedure. As
for the make-strict procedure, this procedure is described as a
recursive process but it is
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
within the scope of the present invention to include a similar iterative
procedure which The make...

...identified set, whereby the higher category no longer is a
predecessor of the child category,
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
(iic) setting the parent category as the child category and **returning**
to step (ii). As with the above described procedures, this procedure is
also described as a **recursive** process but it is within the scope of the
present invention to include a similar iterative procedure which would be
obvious to the **person** skilled in the art. The present invention further
relates to a method for by means of a...

...performed on the multidimensional object. The present invention relates
in a yet further aspect and as an **alternative** to the above disclosed
method of including the facts into the multidimensional object and
perform the aggregation...

...ordering, the multidimensional object comprising mappings of links
35 between dimension values within each dimension,
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)

the method comprising the steps of
 ...whereby the multidimensional object is at least partly aggregation normalised,
and
saving the new dimensions and the **modified** mapping in data storage means of 15 the computer. In a preferred embodiment of the yet further...

...being executed on the condition that the multidimensional object is covering prior to the execution. Additionally or **alternatively** , the step of creating new dimensional values and modifying
25 the mapping comprises the step of
executing...
...the scope of the present invention be constructed similarly to the above-described procedures with the necessary **modifications** which for the skilled **person** would be straight forward.
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
The method according to the yet further aspect may further comprise the initial step of making...

...dimension or in another manner be recognisable by the computer as being new values, likewise may the **changed** mapping be made recognisable, where after a preaggregation is performed on a multidimensional object being normalised by...

...queries to multidimensional objects thus making the existing methods capable of handling irregular 5 multidimensional objects without **changing** the **users** access to make queries or the replies to the queries. Thus, it is hidden or transparent to the **user** or the computer programme making the queries that the original multidimensional object is irregular and not aggregation normal. Multidimensional objects are often in practical use **updated** with new facts and it is preferred that the method is able to handle such **updates** , which may be very frequent, without the need to perform the above method on the entire original...
...to the analysis, whereby the multidimensional object is aggregation normalised, and saving the new dimensions and the **modified** mapping in data storage means of 35 the computer.
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
The present invention relates further to a computer system comprising at least one general purpose computer to aggregate queries being based on the second set of dimensions. Thereby, the transparency to the **user** and the integratibility with known systems is in general achieved. Furthermore, a set of pre-aggregation data relating to the
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
second plurality of dimensions may be stored within the data storage means and the replies to...

...within the data storage means of the computer system in tables organised as a combination of star **schemes** for the part of the multidimensional object containing only strict mappings, and additional tables containing the non...

...described primarily as a method for making non-summarisable hierarchies in multi-dimensional databases summarisable. However, a **person** skilled in the art will recognise that an apparatus, such as a data processing system, including a...
...Such apparatus and articles of manufacture 35 also fall within the spirit of the invention.
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
Detailed description of the Invention
We now proceed to describe the invention in detail. The next...

...multidimensional data model necessary for describing the new techniques, and defines also important properties related to summarisability. **Algorithms** are presented for transforming dimension hierarchies to achieve summarisability, then apply the **algorithms** to fix nonsurnmarisable relationships between facts and dimensions. It is also demonstrated how 10

thetechniquesmaybeintegratedintocurrentsystems,transparentlytotheuserandh
ow to modify the **algorithms** to accommodate incremental computation.

Motivation-A Case Study
This section presents a case study that illustrates the properties of
real...

...the physicians themselves. Indeed, two hierarchies are captured: the
standard hierarchy specified by the WHO, and the **user** -defined
hierarchy, which is used for grouping diagnoses on an ad-hoc basis in
other ways than...

...on the relationships determines whether the relation between two
entities is part of the standard or the **user** -defined hierarchy.
The hierarchy groups low-level diagnoses into diagnosis f

amilies, each of which consists
of...C to H. By the induction hypothesis, the statement holds true for
the transformations made by the **recursive** call on P. We see that the
original values in the hierarchy are still linked to exactly...

...clause condition of 6i mark=original" is introduced into the original
query.
Non-Onto Hierarchies
The second **algorithm** renders all mappings in hierarchies onto, i.e.,
all dimension values in non-bottom categories have children...

...7 In the Diagnosis dimension, the "Lung cancer" diagnosis family (ID =
14) has no children. When the **algorithm** reaches the Diagnosis Family
category, it inserts a placeholder 1 0 value (IL14) into the Low-level...

...and the thick line between 14 and L14 is the 1 5 new link inserted. In
the **algorithm** below, P is a parent category, C is a child category, and
N holds the parent values with no children. The **algorithm** works as
follows. Given a category P (initially the T category) in line (1), the
algorithm goes through all categories C that are (immediate) descendants
of P (2). For each C, line (4...

...marked with the parent value, and links the new value to the original.
MakeOnto is then called **recursively** on C (7). The **algorithms**
terminates when it reaches the I category, which has no descendants.
(1) procedure MakeOnto(P)
(2) for...However, the complexity will only be O(kn log n) for the most
common cases. The MakeOnto **algorithm** inserts new values into C to
ensure that the mapping from C to P is summarisable. Again...

...because pre-aggregation for higher-level categories may be avoided. As
before, the correctness argument for the **algorithm** has two aspects.
First, the map5 pings in the hierarchy should be onto upon termination.
Second, the **algorithm** should only make transformations that are
semantically correct. The correctness follows from **Theorems** 3 and 4,
below. Again, the result set for the original values obtained using the
original hierarchy...
...for the new values can be excluded from the result set by adding a
HAVING clause condition. **Theorem** 3 **Algorithm** MakeOnto terminates and
the hierarchy for the resulting dimension DI is onto. Proof: By induction
in the...

...number of descendants C for each P, that all operations in the loop
terminate, and that the **algorithm** is called **recursively** on C, which
is the top element in a lattice of height n. For the onto property...

...P onto. By the induction hypothesis, the mappings further down in the
lattice are handled by the **recursive** call. **Theorem** 4 Given dimensions
D and DI such that DI is the result of applying **algorithm** MakeOnto to
D, an aggregate result obtained using D is a subset of the result
obtained using...

...exactly once in aggregate computations that use the new dimension.

1 0 Non-Strict Hierarchies

The third **algorithm** renders mappings in hierarchies strict, meaning that problems of "doublecounting" will not occur. Non-strict hierarchies occur...

...to the pre-aggregation system that chooses which levels of aggregation to materialise. We note that the **algorithm** does not introduce more levels in the hierarchy, only more categories, and that the number of "safe...

...the complexity of the task of selecting the optimal aggregation levels to materialise is unaffected by the **algorithm** . Example 8 The result of running the **algorithm** on the Diagnosis dimension is seen in Figure 5. Because of the non-strictness in the mapping...

...new category types and the corresponding categories are introduced. The third picture indicates the argument to the **algorithm** ; and, in addition, its dotted lines indicate the links deleted by the **algorithm** . The fourth picture gives the result of applying the **algorithm** ; here, the bold-face values and thick lines indicate the values and links inserted by the **algorithm** . In the first call of the **algorithm** the three Low-level Diagnosis values-"(low-level) Lung cancer" (L1 4); "Insulin dependent diabetes during pregnancy...are un-linked from their parents, as the Diagnosis Family category is "unsafe." 1 5 When called **recursively** on the Set-of Diagnosis Family category, the **algorithm** creates the new fused values "Cancer" (11 3) and "Diabetes, Other pregnancy related diseases" (11 1 9...

...to T are exactly the unsafe values, for which aggregate results should not be re-used. The **algorithm** assumes that all paths in the dimension hierarchy have equal length, i.e., all direct links are from children to their immediate parents. This is ensured by the MakeCovering and MakeOnto **algorithms** . In the **algorithm** below, C is a child category, P is a parent category, G is a grandparent category, N is the new category introduced to hold the "fused" values, and M denotes natural join. The **algorithm** takes a category C (initially the I category) as input. I then goes through the set of...

...for P can either be safely re-used or are guaranteed not be re-used; and the **algorithm** in then invoked **recursively** , in line (20). If the test succeeds, the **algorithm** creates a new fused category. First, a new, empty category N with domain 2,P is created...

...N)
(19) end
(20) else MakeStrict(P)
(21) end
(22) end

For each grandparent category G, the **algorithm** links values in N to values in G, in line (1 4), includes G in the predecessors...

...P will not be re-used to compute results for the G categories. In the end, the **algorithm** is called **recursively** on the new category, N. Note that the test for Pred(P) =A 0 in line (4) ensures that the mapping from N to P will not be **altered** , as P now has no predecessors. Following the reasoning in the previous sections, we find that the...

...scenarios, p and k are small constants, yielding a low O(n log n) complexity for the **algorithm** . The MakeStrict **algorithm** constructs a new category N and insert fused values in N to achieve summarisability for the mapping from N to P, and from N to G. The **algorithm** only inserts the fused values for the combinations that are actually present in the mapping from C termination, and the **algorithm** should only make transformations that are semantically correct. More specifically, it is acceptable that some mappings be...

...hierarchy, meaning that aggregate results for these categories will not

be re-used. The correctness follows from **Theorems** 5 and 6, below. When evaluating queries we get the same result for original values as when evaluating on the old hierarchy. The values that are deleted by the **algorithm** were not linked to any facts, meaning that these values did not contribute to the results in...

...original hierarchy. As all the new values are inserted into new categories that are unknown to the **user** , the aggregate result obtained will be the same for the original and transformed hierarchy. Thus, we do not need to modify the original query. **Theorem** 5 Let DI be the dimension resulting from applying **algorithm** MakeStrict on dimen35 sion D. Then the following hold: **Algorithm** MakeStrict terminates and the hierarchy for the dimension DI', obtained by removing unsafe categories from DI, is...

...true for lattices of height n, lattices of height n + 1 are considered. All steps in the **algorithm** terminate, and the **algorithm** is called **recursively** on either P (in the strict case) or N (in the non-strict case), both of which...

...are three cases. If the mapping from C to P is already strict, this mapping is not **changed** , and by the induction hypothesis, the statement holds for 1 0 the **recursive** call on P. If the mapping from C to P is non-strict, but P does not...

...mapping from C to N is strict. By the induction hypothesis, the statement holds true for the **recursive** call on N, as the introduction of N has not increased the height of the lattice. **Theorem** 6 Given dimensions D and DI such that DI is the result of applying **algorithm** MakeStrict to D, an aggregate obtained using D' is the same as that obtained using D. Proof...

...the new hierarchy will be same. Lemma 2 For the dimension D' = (CI, <1) resulting from applying **algorithm** MakeStrict to dimension D = (Cl <), the following holds. Vel, e2 E D (el E C, A Safe...

...either the mapping from C to P is strict, or P does not have any parents, the **algorithm** does not **change** the mappings, and by the indiction hypothesis, the statement is true for the **recursive** call on P. Otherwise, we observe that the creation of fused values in N, and the linking...

...from P to G may be deleted. By the induction hypothesis, the statement is true for the **recursive** call on N. In the method described above, both the original and the new categories are kept in the same hierarchy, An **alternative** would be to keep the "unsafe" categories and the mappings to them in a separate hierarchy, so...

...in the main hierarchy.
1 0 Fact-Dimension Transformation Techniques
This section explains how the set of **algorithms** from the section "Dimension Transformation Techniques" may also be applied to the relationships between facts and dimensions...

...view the set of facts F as the bottom granularity in the lattice. The input to the **algorithms** then consists of the facts, F, the RFc tables@ describing the mappings from facts to dimension values...

...bottom category have associated facts, which does not affect surnmarisability. As before, we first apply the MakeCovering **algorithm** , then the MakeStrict **algorithm** . The computational complexity of the **algorithms** will now be dominated by the size, n, of the mapping between facts and dimension values, i...

...lattice and the maximum number of values fused together to be small constants. This means that the **algorithms** can be applied to even very large databases.
Mixed Granularity Mappings

The first case to consider is...I category, i.e., the facts are mapped to values of mixed granularities. We use the MakeCovering **algorithm** to make the mappings covering, initially calling it on F, which is now the bottom of the lattice. The **algorithm** makes the mappings covering w.r.t. the facts by inserting new marked values, representing the parent...

...Jim Doe" is mapped to "Diabetes" (1 1), a Diagnosis Group. In the first call of the **algorithm** , two new Low-level Diagnoses are inserted: "L9," repre1 5 senting "Insulin dependent diabetes," and "L1 1 " representing "Diabetes"; and the facts are mapped to these instead of the original values. In the **recursive** call on Low-level Diagnosis, an "F1 1 " value representing "Diabetes" at the Diagnosis Family level is...

...in Figures 6 and 7, where dotted lines indicate links that aredeletedbythealgorithmandbold-facevalueandthicklinesindicatedimensionva luesand links inserted by the **algorithm** .
Many-To-Many Relationships
The second case occurs when relationships between facts and dimension values are manyto...

...enough to make the hierarchy partly strict, as described in the section "Non-Strict Hierarchies." The MakeStrict **algorithm** is initially called on F, which is now the bottom of the hierarchy lattice. Because the MakeCovering **algorithm** has already been applied, all paths from facts to the T value have equal length, as required by the MakeStrict **algorithm** . Some dimension values have no facts mapped to them, leading to an interesting side effect of the **algorithm** . When the **algorithm** fuses values and places the fused values in-between the original values, it also deletes the child...

...not contribute to any aggregate computations and are thus superfluous. To minimise the dimensions, an "Delete-unconnected" **algorithm** that deletes the fact-less dimension values by traversing the hierarchy starting at the facts is invoked...

...is the size of the mapping between facts and dimensions. Thus, the overall computational complexity is not **altered** . 0 Example 1 0 The relationship between patients and diagnoses is many-to-many. In Example 9, the MO was transformed so that all mappings were covering, as seen in Figure 6; **algorithm** MakeStrict is applied to this MO. The final result of the application of the **algorithm** is seen in Figure 7. Values in italics, e.g., L14, and clotted lines indicate deleted values and links. Bold-face values and thick lines denote values and links inserted by the **algorithm** . Three new categories are introduced: "Set-of Low-level Diagnosis," "Set-of Diagnosis Family," and "Set-of...

...them into normalised MOs that are well supported by the practical pre-aggregation techniques available in current **OLAP** systems. Queries are then evaluated on the transformed MOs. However, we still want the **users** to see only the original MOs, as they reflect the **users** ' understanding of the domain. This prompts the need for means of handling both the original and the transformed MOs. This section explores this coexistence. A current trend in commercial **OLAP** technology is the separation of the front-end presentation layer from the back-end database server. Modern **OLAP** applications consist of an **OLAP** **client** that handles the **user** **interface** and an **OLAP** server that manages the data and processes queries. The **client** communicates with the server using a standardised application programming interface (API), e.g., Microsofts OLE DB for **OLAP** [17] or the **OLAP** Council's MDAPI [20]. The architecture of such a system is given to the left in Figure 8. This separation of **client** and server facilitates our desire to have the **user** see the original MO while queries are evaluated against the transformed MO. Studies have shown that 1...performed on the transformed MO. This is achieved by introducing an extra "Query Handler" component between the **client** and the server. The **OLAP** **client** sends a query to the query handier, the primary task of which is to determine whether the
. . .

...internal to a dimension) or an aggregation query (involving the facts). Navigational queries are passed to one **OLAP** server that handles the original (navigational) data, while aggregation queries are passed to another **OLAP** server that manages the transformed (aggregation) data. This extended system architecture is seen to the right in Figure 8. The **OLAP** server for navigation data needs to support dimension hierarchies which have non-summarisable properties, a requirement not yet supported by many commercial systems today. However, relational **OLAP** systems using snow-flake schemas [14] are able to support this type of hierarchies, as are some other **OLAP** systems, e.g., Hyperion (Arbor) Essbase [12]. If the **OLAP** system available does not have sufficiently flexible hierarchy support, one solution is to build a special-purpose **OLAP** server that conforms to the given API. This task is not as daunting as it may seem...

...adding an extra HAVING clause condition to exclude results for the new values inserted by the transformation **algorithms** . This can easily be done automatically by the query handler, giving total transparency for the **user** . Even though the added HAVING clause conditions are only necessary for the covering and onto transformations, they...

...no effect, but simplifies the query rewriting. The new values can also be filtered out using a **modified** WHERE clause, by performing an inner join with a table containing only the original values, 1 0...
...standard relational database technology. 1 5 The transparency is achieved by working with two versions of each **user** -specified hierarchy and by using a query rewrite mechanism. This is described in detail later in this...

...dependent diabetes Diabetes
100 !Lowlevel!Lung Cancer Lung cancer Cancer
Table 2: DDiagnosis Dimension Table
The ROLAP **client** tool, in this case the ROLAP tool Synchrony, which originated from Kimball's Startracker tool [14], makes...

...based on case-specific metadata, transforms the SQL requests into requests that hide the transformations from the **users** , **returning** the query results that the **user** would expect based on the original hierarchies. A transformed request is submitted to the **OLAP** DB using an RDBMS-specific ODBC driver. The QTOD component is common to all RDBMSs, so Oracle8...

...prototype on an RDBMS (Oracle8) since RDBMSs are the most commonly used platform for Data Warehouse and **OLAP** applications. Additionally, the major RDBMSs now, like dedicated multidimensional DBMSes (MDDBs), use pre-aggregated data for faster...
...approach could also be implemented using multidimensional technology, e.g., based on the Microsoft OLE DB for **OLAP** standard [1 7]. The transformation **algorithms** are implemented in Oracle's PL/SQL programming language. The transformations are relatively fast, taking at most...

...compiler. The two types of queries, navigation queries and aggregation queries, are treated differently to give the **user** the illusion that the dimension hierarchies have their original form. 5 The multidimensional data is captured in by the non-strictness of the hierarchy. This is the table that will be used for **user** navigation in the hierarchy. Its name is prefixed with a "D" to distinguish it from another "Diagnosis...

...by the QTOD into the query seen next, which operates against the table DDiagnosis. The transformed query **returns** the result seen in Table 3.
SELECT DISTINCT Lowlevel
FROM DDiagnosis
WHERE Lowlevel NOTLIKE rw
Lowlevel
Insulin...

...Table 3: Navigational Query Result
Due to the use Of DISTINCT as a quantifier, duplicates are not **returned**. The NOT LIKE predicate removes the placeholder values inserted into the hierarchy to balance it, which in...

...Diagnosis Group category, table "SGroup" in Table 4 maps 1 0 sets of diagnosis groups to the **individual** diagnosis groups in the sets. The "Group" column represents the diagnosis group, while the "SGroup" column represents...

...SGroup NOT LIKE %
GROUP BY SGroup. Sgroup
The transformed aggregation query has two parts. The nested table **expression** computes the number of patients per set of diagnosis group, making this available via correlation name QQQQQQQ...

...can safely use pre-aggregated data for optimising the query performance. The result of the nested table **expression** is used in the outer query, which aggregates the last part of the way up to the...

...out any placeholder values inserted by the normalisation process (prefixed with a 'T'). As a result, the **client OLAP** tool will retrieve the expected result. Good query performance without the use of excessive storage for pre...

...queries, making the solution quite general.
1 0 Incremental Computation
When dimension hierarchies or fact data are **updated** , the transformed hierarchies must be **updated** correspondingly. One solution is to recompute the hierarchies using the new data. This straightforward solution is attractive when **updating** small dimension hierarchies that only **change** infrequently, or when large bulks of **updates** are processed. However, for massive hierarchies and frequent **updates** , and for **updates** of small parts of the hierarchies in general, it is desirable if the **algorithms** need only consider the **changed** parts of data, which will only be a small fraction of the total data volume. This section briefly describes how to incrementalise the **algorithms** . In addition to modifying the transformed hierarchies, it is also necessary to **update** the actual pre-aggregated data when the underlying base data is **modified** . The **modified** hierarchies resulting from the **algorithms** given in this section differ only locally from the argument hierarchies. This means that the cost of **updating** the pre-aggregated data will not be greatly affected by the hierarchy transformations. In the incremental **algorithms** , **updates** are modeled as deletions followed by insertions, so we consider only the latter two **modification** operations. We use prefix Ai to denote inserted values, Ad to denote deleted values, and A to denote all **modifications** . For example, AiC denotes the values inserted into C. The category and links tables in the **algorithms** refer to the states after **modifications** ; and when a hierarchy value is deleted, all links to that value are also assumed to be deleted in the same set of **modifications** .
Covering Hierarchies
 Modifications may render covering hierarchies non-covering in several ways. The the leftmost table in Table 5, named...

...Insert") or a deletion ("Delete") on the different parts of the input to MakeCovering may render the **modified** hierarchy non-covering.
Insert Delete
C yes no Insert Delete
P no yes C no yes
H...

...the original hierarchy must at least be linked to the T value. The incremental version of MakeCovering **algorithm** starts by finding (in line (6)) the links L from C to H that are not covered...

...links are used as the base for the rest of the transformation. Thus, line (6) of the **algorithm** becomes the following **expression** . L+- AiRC,HU11C,H(AdRc,p MRpH)U111C,H(Rcy M AdRPH) 11c,H(AjRc,p M...

...in Rc,p may cause the hierarchy to become non-onto. The incremental version of the MakeOnto **algorithm** thus starts by finding (in line (4)) the "childless" values N from P with no children in C. As a result, line (4) of the **algorithm** becomes the following **expression** .
N +- AiP U HP(ADRc,p)
 IIP(AdP)
 Ilp(AiRc,p)
Strict Hierarchies
The case of maintaining the strictness property of hierarchies is more complicated because a new category N is introduced by the **algorithm** . We assume that all new categories have already been created before the incremental **algorithm** is used, i.e., if non-strictness is introduced in new parts of the hierarchy, we have...

...is reasonable. An overview of the effect on strictness of insertions and deletions in the input to **algorithm** MakeStrict is given in the right-most table in Table 5. If links are inserted into, or...
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DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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**INTEGRATED BUSINESS-TO-BUSINESS WEB COMMERCE AND BUSINESS AUTOMATION SYSTEM
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    PAR L'INTERNET**
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English Abstract
  The present invention, generally speaking, provides within a
  self-sufficient single application a general business solution (figure
  2B) for end-to-end, continuous-flow, business-to-business electronic
  commerce, enabling the virtual enterprise in which the entire business
  can be run via a web browser (figure 3). The self-sufficient single
  application (figure 2B) provides flexibility, affordability and business
  scalability. Flexibility is achieved using a unitary "solid-state" web
  enabled database (figure 3) having a "lowest-common-denominator" item
  record, or central item table, that serves as the fundamental building
  block of the system. (The level of granularity of the item record is that
  used in common commercial exchange--e.g., boxes, pounds, gross, hours,
  etc.--depending on the nature of the item. The measure may be physically
  measure or a measure of time, or any other appropriate measure. That is,
  if a good or service can be measured, then the present system may be used
  to deal in that good or service.) Each item record (figure 3) contains
  business domain-specific fields pertaining to some and preferably all of
  the following business domains: products (figure 3), payments (figure 3),
  performance (figure 3) and personnel (figure 3).

French Abstract
  Cette invention offre de facon generale dans une application unique
  autonome une solution generale pour des echanges de commerce electronique
  entre entreprises en flux continu et de bout en bout, ce qui permet a

l'entreprise virtuelle d'effectuer toute l'operation commerciale via un navigateur Web. Cette application unique autonome a l'avantage d'etre flexible, d'etre financierement abordable et d'etre commercialement evolutive. On garantit la flexibilite en utilisant une base de donnees Web de type "etat solide" ayant un fichier d'article du type "plus petit denominateur commun", ou un tableau d'article central, qui sert de bloc de base pour constituer le systeme. (Le niveau de granularite du fichier article est celui utilise dans les echanges commerciaux courants-, par exemple, boites, livres, poids brut, heures, etc...- selon la nature de l'article. La mesure peut etre une mesure physique ou une mesure de temps, ou tout autre mesure appropriee. Si un produit ou un service peut etre mesure, alors ce systeme peut servir a effectuer une transaction avec ce produit ou ce service). Chaque fichier article contient des champs d'operations commerciales specifiques aux domaines concernant une partie ou de preference la totalite des domaines commerciaux suivants: produits, payements, rendement et personnel. Ces domaines commerciaux englobent clients, partenaires, operations financieres, logistique, services, etc. Le logiciel d'application de la base de donnees lit les fichiers article, organise les informations pertinentes selectionnees a partir des fichiers article, et dispose les informations pertinentes selectionnees sous forme de presentations specifiques aux domaines. Toute fonctionnalite venant enrichir le systeme peut facilement etre realisee par l'adjonction de champs appropries au fichier d'article. Par exemple, un domaine "XYZ" peut etre ajoute a la base de donnees en ajoutant les champs X, Y, Z au fichier article. La structure de base de la base de donnees ne change pas, seule la facon dont les donnees sont disposees et vues change. La configuration est par consequent tres flexible et supporte facilement les changements. Cette organisation permet a la base de donnees a la fois, d'etre complete d'une part, et d'assurer l'acces rapide aux donnees d'autre part avec un degre d'integrite eleve. La notion d'abordabilite financiere est realisee a l'aide d'un materiel courant de grande distribution peu couteux, tels que les PC. La qualite evolutive du systeme, rendue possible grace a sa structure foncierement autonome, est obtenue par l'integration des PC dans un reseau informatique de telle sorte que, etant donne un univers de fonctions commerciales et un univers de partenaires commerciaux, les donnees requises pour la mise en oeuvre de l'univers des fonctions commerciales sont stockees dans chaque PC pour differents sous-ensembles de partenaires commerciaux. De meme, l'univers des fonctions commerciales peut etre reparti et mis en oeuvre dans differentes machines, assurant ainsi le caractere evolutif de ce systeme d'echange commerciaux. Les demandes provenant de partenaires commerciaux sont acheminees vers les PC appropries en fonction de l'identite du demandeur. Les donnees dont extraites des divers PC selon les besoins afin d'etre inclus dans des rapports complets d'activite commerciales. Ce scenario represente l'inverse de la situation dans laquelle toutes les donnees d'une activite commerciale sont contenues dans une seule base de donnees.

Claim
... pop-up screen display used for this purpose is shown. The assigned accounts are displayed, and the **user** enters debits or credits for the accounts as appropriate. The effect of a debit or credit (increase or decrease in the account) is displayed as an aid to the novice **user** . Referring to Figure 106, a general journal display is shown in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of...

...each line of the report, a line item description is entered. Then, in the appropriate colurim, the **user** enters either an account (by selecting from the chart of accounts pop-up), a calculation formula, or ...

...report is defined in similar manner as an ordinary financial report. A cell is selected and the **user** is prompted as to whether the cell contents is to be a local balance, a linked field (from another report), or a calculated field. In the illustrated example, local balance is selected, and the **user** selects an account from the chart of accounts pop-up, in this instance Cash in Bank #1...

...further account would then be selected, say Trade Accounts Payable. Plot labels may be entered by the **user** that differ from the actual names of the accounts themselves. Referring to Figure 1 1 1, a...

...order the course of events in the financial perfor
mance domain, the course of events in the **personnel** domain will now be described. By and large, present-day work activities are based on the model...

...14, there is shown a human resource infrastructure for a virtual organization performance evaluation model. All company **personnel** are linked to a digital "HR backbone," including operational management (V.P.s, managers), engineering, strategic management (president), financial and legal **personnel** (CPA, lawyer), and staff within various departments (customer service, shipping/receiving, technical, accounting, purchasing, etc.). In concept...
...information conduit. In an exemplary embodiment, the HR backbone is realized by the same integrated, Web-enabled, **client** /server database as described heretofore. Various functional blocks manipulate data stored within the database and fon-n a **personnel** module. Two functional blocks in particular from the basis for performance evaluation, a Measurement Factors block and a Score Keeper block. For each **individual** whose performance is to be tracked, a list of tasks performed by the **individual** is compiled, together with an estimate of what percentage of the **individual** 's overall assignment each particular task constitutes. Using this information, the **individual** participates in the setting of realistic goals within various categories. These goals are stored so as to readily accessible to the **individual** for frequent review. The goals in turn dictate measurement factors/parameters tracked by the "descriptive"
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Measurement...

...question "What is the pertinent data within the database upon which to evaluate the performance of the **individual** ?," both **individually** and as a team player. Suggestions received from within the organization ... respect to each goal. The same outputs are input to a "presentation" block that serves to educate **employees** as to the effects of various normative performance measures on financial performance and on factors affecting customer satisfaction, to help **employees** identify trends, etc.
Customer feedback (both commendations and complaints) are preferably also be received by and input...

...factual review, the data represented in Figure 1 1 5 is static or semi-static data that **changes** relatively infrequently or not at all. The top portion of the figure relates to candidate data, whereas the bottom portion of the figure relates to **employee** data. For candidates, data stored in the database includes **personal** data, previous employment data, and previous performance data. The data is obtained from the candidate and from...

...scanned (or input directly by the candidate during the application pro
78

cess) into the database. For **employees** , data stored in the database also includes **personal** data, employment data and performance data. In addition, for **employees** , data regarding achievements and special recognition is stored.

Performance measurement factual review is dynamic in nature and...

...performance goals may be set and contributing goals may be accurately derived.

At the department, group and **employee** level, performance measurement is assignment oriented. Referring to Figure II 6, evaluation of human performance is made...

...completion (e.g., time from posting of quote to conversion to MWS). The relevant period is preferably **user** -selectable. In addition, the responsible department and the upstream and downstream departments that affect and are affected...

...Data serves as a foundation for human performance evaluation. Referring to Figure 1 1 7, for each **individual employee** to be evaluated, various metrics from the Algorithm of Activity Data are chosen and tracked for that **employee** , resulting in **Employee** Specific Task/Assignment Activity Data. Different aspects (e.g, quantity, dollar volume, completion times) of an assigninent (e.g, Quotes, MWSs, Customer Invoices) may be chosen as metric for evaluation for a particular **employee** . The Factual Performance Analysis Measurement process performs calculation on the **Employee** Specific Task/Assignment Activity Data, for example calculating time "deltas" between different stages of completion of an...

...The Measuring Algorithm compares actual performance to desired performance established by goals. Preferably, goals are set by **employees** in consultation with management. In an exemplary embodiment, the Measuring Algorithm compares actual performance to desired perforinance...

...short-lived). In addition, unique date-independent measurements may programmed, for example as alerts. For example, the **user** may program the Measuring Algorithm to alert the **user** whenever the time delta between creation of a quote and posting of the quote is seven days...

...of departments and the tasks and projects for which they are responsible. From this complete list, the **user** may create the **users** own "short list" of departments for performance review. Different layers of management, for example, may have different departments within their scope of review. To display performance data, the **user** selects a department, causing performance data to be displayed for the department as a whole. The **user** may further select a specific **individual** within that department, in which case a Dynamic **Personal** Tracking view is displayed. The Dynamic **Personal** Tracking view displays all of the chosen metrics for the selected **employee** . From the Dynamic **Personal** Tracking view, the **user** may transition to a Factual Performance Display. The Factual Performance Display is a subset of the Dynamic **Personal** Tracking view and focuses on those metrics presently deemed by the **user** to be most important (e.g., metrics related to sales growth, metrics related to customer service, etc.)

The Factual Performance Display highlights strengths and weaknesses of the **employee** and is linked, either automatically or manually, to static human resources " **personal** growth guides." Based on the Factual Performance Display, it may be evident, for example, that the **employee** in question needs training in a certain area. In this manner, the system allows training efforts to be narrowly targeted where they will obtain greatest benefit. A career path may be charted for each **employee** that is calculated to maximize that **employee** 's potential. Screen displays used for factual performance evaluation in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the...

...shown in Figure I 1 8, Figure 1 1 9 and Figure 120, respectively. Selection of an **employee** is accomplished as illustrated in Figure 1 1 8. Referring to Figure I 1 9, performance results may be viewed for a

single period or multiple periods, with the period being **user** selectable (a day, a week, a month, a quarter, etc.). In the case of the single period...

...periods but, because of display contraints, not all of the information at the same time. Rather the **user** selects the categories and sub-categories of interest for viewing at any particular time. For example, if...

...volume per period is displayed for all of the periods (e.g., six). Percolation-Automated Low-Level **Decision - Making** In order to automate a small-to-medium size business, relatively complex tasks must be automated so...

...involves automatically classifying records of a given type into multiple classifications for workflow processing. One or more **users** interact with the relational database system to take a prescribed action with respect to multiple records having...

...into a group of records belonging to the higher category. The relational database system does not allow **users** to take at least some actions other than the prescribed action with respect to the records. **Users** interact with the relational database system to **change** information within records, whereupon the records are automatically reclassified. Percolation may be applied to any business function...
...PRIS (purchasing, shipping, receiving, installa
82
tion and assembly), vendor invoice verification, customer collections and processing of **returns** . Percolation may be single-level or multi-level. Percolation as applied to vendor invoice verification has been...

...to obtain the desired results. To take advantage of dynamic workflow, however, it is desirable that a **user** having the requisite authority be provided with the ability to **change** hierarchies (specify a new order of classification), both within a single level and on multiple levels. There ...

...installation instructions, shipping instructions, etc. Corrections may be made and reclassification performed until such point as the **user** is ready to order. The **user** then prepares a purchase order request, either
83
using a default vendor determined at the time the...order items, sales orders with installation, sales orders without installation, inventory sales orders, supply sales orders, RMA **returns** expected from customer, RMA **returns** expected from vendor, RMA **returns** requiring install/de-install, etc. There follows a second-level percolation at the item level preparatory to...
...items needing deinstall, etc. Corrections may be made and reclassification performed until such
84
point as the **user** is ready to receive. The **user** then starts the receiving process and, optionally, receiving status is posted via the Web or via email...

...a sell/demand chain, and a right-hand side of the figure illustrates a supply/assembly chain. **User** demand information is gathered by a **user** following a URL link from a customer Web site. The link accesses the present WERP software. Using the software, the **user** creates a quote. Assuming the ordered item is not discontinued, the quote may be converted into an...

...Supplier relationships from one tier to the next may be identified based on information that is automatically **updated** on a frequent or substantially continuous basis. Percolation of the type previously described may then be performed...

...an order given availability information, the customer may be contacted to see if the customer desires to **change** instructions in

order to minimize delay. In the case of channel assembly, when component parts are Business Engagement **Rules** (WUBER)
Various customer-specific custornizations of the behavior of the present WERP software have been described. Information...

...nine how to proceed. Such custornization may be extended to embrace virtually all of the "business engagement **rules**," both general and industry-specific, commonly negotiated between business partners. Such business **rules** serve as an electronic template for specifying a customized business relationship. By providing Web access to a comprehensive ("universal") set of relevant business engagement **rules**, the creation and management of information-age business relationships is greatly simplified. The feature of providing Web access to a comprehensive set of relevant business
engagement **rules** is referred to herein as W-UBER ("Web Univeral Business
Engagement **Rules**"). In a preferred embodiment, WUBER not only provides for the specification of business engagement **rules**, W-UBER also provides for the enforcement of the business engagement **rules** during the course of business operations. For example, during the course of a business relationship, the customer...
...permit shipments to be made via a different carrier. The extent to which a customer may freely **change** that customer's business

engagement **rules** may vary by customer. For some WUBER fields, all customer's may freely select any available menu choice. For other fields, bounds may be set within which the field may be **changed** . These bounds may vary from customer to customer. Hence, whereas an acceptable **return** period for one customer may be up to 90 days, an acceptable **return** period for another customer may be up to 180 days, for example. New business engagement **rules** may be easily added to W-UBER. Presently, as new business engagement **rules** are added, enforcement code must be manually written and added to the software program. In the future...

...a particular task. Various fields of the template will be briefly described.
Various options in the Price **Update** column govern how products are priced and display for a particular customer. If an Activate flag is...

...be applied instead. Pricing may be fixed price or cost plus. The frequency with which prices are **updated** is selectable, e.g., daily, weekly, monthly. If a customer has obtained a quote but not yet placed an order, for example, the customer may want the quote price to not **change** (even if in the customer's favor) for a specified period of time. Furthermore, a price minimum **update** amount may be specified; for example, price **changes** less than a dollor (or, say, less than I% of the previous price) might be ignored. Various...

...are displayed, for example all products, new products, discount products, products of a specific manufacturer, etc. A **Personal** Product List (PPL) is a **user** -specific list of frequently-purchased products. A Product ID (PID) is a collection of products (usu

ally related) saved under a single identifier.
In the Quotes column, the customer may specify which system **users** may create quotes, which may save/retrieve quotes, which may modify quotes, and which may submit quotes...selects a "switch-to" table of records the record of which contains the particular information that the **user** wishes to view. The system then identifies records of the switch-to table related to the records initially selected and displays the identified records. For example, a **user** may relate-switch from a sales record to a related RMA record to a related credit record...

...present system
120
makes possible and practical widespread telecommuting and, by extension,

the truly virtual enterprise. "Internal **Users** " may be either local or remote and enjoy the full capabilities and benefits of Open Navigation, including...

...realtime accountability.
More particularly, open navigation breaks down department barriers and creates cyber departments. With open navigation, **employees** are no longer bound by physical location or department. Cooperation between **users** , such as joint creations of quotes, is easily achieved, with the result that numerous meetings required in...

...ensure data integrity, and capture the knowledge of information workers so as to mitigate the impact of **employee** turnover. Referring still to Figure 165, a computer-assisted methodology is provided for accomplishing routine business functions...

...to a group of records having a common classification. The records are then reclassified, and the process **repeats** . This methodology, referred to generally as "percolation" and described in greater detail hereinafter, may be used applied...
...e.g., during periods of low system load). Inconsistencies are reported, e.g.via email, to responsible **personnel** . This feature,
121
in combination with the fact that data is only touched once, results in a
. . .

...of data integrity. New checks can be added as requirements arise. The system enforces a discipline on **users** in which **users** must use the system to accomplish theirjobs. With few exceptions (e.g, the entry of amounts), the...

...is menu driven. Whenever possibilities are known or can be anticipated, menu choices are presented to the **user** . In some instances, manual entry is required where the data to be entered is beyond the control...the database application program to handle the unanticipated event. Such additions may take the form of the **user** adding a searchable and classifiable text entry that accounts for the unanticipated event, or may require the intervention of a programmer to make code additions or code **changes** to the system. (Programming **changes** may be distributed via the web using a continuous releases strategy described hereafter.) The item-centric architecture of the database application program allows such **changes** to be made quickly and easily, in contrast to conventional systems. As a result of such program **changes** , both those made by the **users** themselves and those made by programmers, the intelligence of the system continually increases
122
as the relevant...

...specific knowledge is retained. Knowledge retention is focused, quantitative and process/domain-specific. For example, as a **person** doing vendor payment gains knowledge and improves, the vendor payment process intelligence of the system is improved. Likewise, as a **person** doing RMAs gains knowledge and improves, the RMA process intelligence of the system is improved. Knowledge is...

...Systemic leaming--without training--results. Knowledge retention is trackable, e.g., by creating a log of program **changes** , both those made by the **users** themselves and those made by programmers.
Another representation of the present system is shown in Figure 166...

...present automated business process may be imagined as a kind of information assembly line. A first system **user** , or "information worker," having for example a Sales assignment or activity focus, initiates an automated, end-to-end business process by entering information into a **client** /server single relational database, which forms a common hub of the automated business process. In particular, Item
. . .

...the basis of a substantial portion of all of the other records within the database.

As a **user** makes an entry, the **user** 's entry is qualified, or "quality checked," as represented by a checkvalve. Such qualification is "experiential,"i...

...experience, and differs qualitatively from the type of data validation typically performed in database systems. If the **user** 's entry fails scrutiny by the system, it cannot be committed to the database. Similarly, the business process cannot continue to the next **user** . As a result in part of such experiential qualification, verifiable and usable management and **enterprise information**
123
may be made readily available. Such a discipline at the outset may be very hard but...

...becomes
embedded in the system. More particularly, the evolution of the system is guided by three salient **principles** : first, everything is viewed as a manifestation of demand or supply; second, the **user interface** is arranged so that the system cannot be bypassed; third, new domains and new processes are added...

...systems, by contrast, a team of software engineers write an application based on input from groups of **users** from different departments to produce a definitive, linear workflow. The **users** , however, cannot anticipate the need for various features prior to using the software. Furthermore, the conception of the programmers may often differ significantly from that of the **users** . The result often leaves much to be desired. In SAP, BAAN, and other database systems, exceptions to the workflow must all be programmed. **Updates** are delayed until the next version of the software, at which point the same cycle **repeats** ..
Meanwhile, **users** suffer. Furthennore, because different **users** have different concerns, little consideration is given to the up-stream and down-stream effects of different **user** 's actions. There results a "disconnect" between the behavior of
124
the system and day-to-day...

...In the present system, navigation of the workflow is solely determined by the access authority of the **user** . Workflow components are all pre-existing and pre-programmed. **User** inputs to the system, however, do undergo a qualification process. Qualification of **user** inputs has multi ple facets. First, each **user** is accorded limited access privileges. An authority check is therefore performed to ensure that the **user** is authorized to make the entry being attempted. Second, the entry is checked in accordance with business **rules** that embody best practice as determined from an analysis of expected parameters and how various values of consistency checks in order to detect discrepancies and provide **feedback** to allow for correction. If input qualification is successful, then succeeding events in the sequential business process...

...Demand Support, Accounting, Purchasing, Receiving, Assembly, and Shipping.
During the process external influences occur. An external influence (**change** in demand or supply) may be a communication from a customer or vendor, for example, to either...

...Figure 166B revolves around a single integrated database that accumulates information regarding every important activity of every **user**

125
and defines a non-repetitive process. Furthermore, as compared to the conventional business process which is...

...of Figure 166 is reversible. As seen in Figure 166B, following Shipping

is a Post Sales/RMA (**Return** Merchandise Authorization) activity, or, more generally, a reversal activity. This activity enables the forward process to be...

...of stepby-step, as part of the overall automated business process. Following-Post Sales/RMA are an **EmployeeNendor** Performance activity and a Customer Satisfaction activity. New activities, or new business domains, can be easily added...

...166B and the sequential nature of the business process enables incisive factual analysis in the areas of **employee** /vendor performance and customer satisfaction, promoting fairness and **personal** responsibility. Whereas a human supervisor may effectively supervise only a limited number of **employees** , the database-implemented business methodology of Figure 166B provides for each **employee** what may be regarded as a "virtual menton" the **user** is guided during use of the system to prevent common mistakes (in fact, all mistakes made collectively by the all of the **user** 's predecessors functioning in the same assignment), and the **user** 's performance is continuously tracked and made accessible. Strengths and weaknesses in the **employees** performance may recommend certain **changes** in assigmnents-which **changes**

may be made relatively easily by the **employee** because of the intuitiveness and intelligence of the system. An important aspect of virtual mentoring is an "openbook" information access policy: **users** , although they may limited access to input information, typically have few if any limits on access to...

...Table 3
Universal Supply Documents
Bids/Quotes
Life cycle tracking
Confin-nation
Warranty service
Post sales support
Returns
Others on demand
127
Because the database is web-enabled, and because the database is self-contained...

...such
functions (Figure 166A and Figure 166C) are summarized below:
128
Table 4 : Reporting
Corporate Government tax **Regulatory** Agency Research Group Banks
/Headquarter reporting
Financial Quarterly sales tax SEC Gartner Financial reporting
Sales Payroll tax...

...Material management reporting EFT payment EFT payment Sales
Order statusing Outstanding balance Ordering credit/debit Customer service
Returns creation statusing Credit/Debit Logistics Engineering
Order creation A/R aging Assembly/ work flow Technical support
EFT payment Others on demand **Return** / service Finance
A/R status (CR & invoices) Others on demand A/P aging Accounting
Others on demand...

...demand information, and settling payments. Mechanisms are built in for buying, ordering, receiving, making, shipping, handling credits, **returns** , inventory, etc. Figure 166B illustrates the matching of supply and demand, Figure 166C illustrates mechanisms (i.edescribed hereafter). The ability to interface electronically through the web to **regulatory** agencies (Figure 166A) is particularly advantageous. In the case of a reseller, for exam

ple, sales tax reporting is often a major manpower consumer. Automated preparation of a sales tax **return** has been described in the referenced applications. Instead of filing a paper **return** that has been electronically prepared, however, the **return** can be filed electronically via the web. Furthermore, the **return** can be audited, if required, via the web. To perform such an audit, a telephone conference is...

...In the case of the present system, complexity is avoided and simplicity promoted as follows. A fundamental **axiom** on which the presents system is based is that supply and demand must be matched. If supply...

...demand, a demand for payment. Timely payment can be assured by creating a tax payment MWS with **individual** items corresponding to the required payments and by scheduling automatic payment. Because no invoice is expected, an invoice is internally created, allowing the process to **logically** flow through to completion. During auto
132
matic A/P processing, payment will therefore be scheduled to...

...be the 25th of the previous month. Even though payment is scheduled to a payment register, the **user** retains discretion whether or not to pay. If payment is not made, the payment is added to...

...Quote/MWS)
is used to receive demand informatio n from various parties including partners, customers, and internal **users** , as well as demand information for purposes of inven
133
tory and for purposes of making fixed...is used here broadly to mean someone to whom money is paid. Partners may include vendors, manufacturers, **employees** , banks, accountants, lawyers, etc. By adopting a broad, inclusive definition of partner, no special treament is required for **employees** , sales expenses, etc. Current partner
135
proposals (external proposals) are stored in respective budget files. Internal estimates...

...key. Budget keys are used to link partners, customers and MWSs. When a key is created, the **user** selects one or more expense partners that belongs to that key, e.g., rent, software development, office supplies. Keys enable related expenditures to be viewed together. By selecting a key from a **pop - up** menu, all expected payments under that key can be viewed.
Before any expenditure can be made, a corresponding budget item must be approved by a supervisory **user** such as a department head, CFO, etc. A **user** selects one or more budget items within a partner file and clicks Submit. The selected budget items...

...for storing online relevant documentation such as contracts, proposals, etc. To approve a budget item, a supervisory **user** selects spe
136
cific payments or selects all payments and clicks Approve. The system will not allow budget year as created by **users** . As with a COG item, once a budget item is present on a MWS, it is available...

...by adding under an item items
from a quote or from the product file, or by the **user** inputting relevant item information. A PO may then be created, which readies the system to receive the...
...The number of buffer payment days may be set by partner. In an exemplary embodiment, the Nitely **Update** (NUD) routine checks unpaid invoices and either schedules payment in an open payment register (non-COG register...

...additional monies to the budget, which will most often come from another budget account that affects the **user** .
To avoid the need for budget realigm-nent, an incent

ive exists for the user and the...

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SYSTEME DE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE PAR L'INTERNET
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English Abstract
  An electronic commerce system comprising: a series of point of sale
  terminals providing for point of sale information handling of a business;
  an interconnection network interconnecting the point of sale terminals to
  a central database facility; a central database facility for storing
  information about each of the businesses for access by the operators of
  the point of sale terminals; and a series of service providers
  interconnected to the central database facility for meeting requests
  issued by the point of sale terminals.
French Abstract
  La presente invention concerne un systeme de commerce electronique
  comprenant: une serie de terminaux de point de vente assurant le
  traitement des informations de point de vente d'une affaire; un reseau
  d'interconnexion interconnectant les terminaux de points de ventes a une
  installation de base de donnees centrale; une installation de base de
  donnees centrale permettant de conserver les informations concernant
  chacune des affaires auxquelles pourront acceder les operateurs des
  terminaux de points de vente; et une serie de fournisseurs de services
  interconnectes a l'installation de base de donnees centrale de facon a
  satisfaire les demandes emises par les terminaux de points de vente.

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  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... process can be enabled via a secure socket connection between the
  engines and the ability for a **OLAP** query on one engine to access a
  business **rule** to query another engine/s and the IP address of the other
  engine/s. Much like a...

...session with the foreign engine and awaits the complete query of all
  local and foreign engines before **returning** the response to the **user** .

  Obviously various modified embodiments and alternative representations
  are possible. For example. in Fig. 4 there is illustrated...

 25/5,K/26   (Item 26 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00764607   **Image available**
SECURE, ACCOUNTABLE, MODULAR AND PROGRAMMABLE SOFTWARE TRAC
LOGICIEL TRAC PROGRAMMABLE, MODULAIRE, UTILISABLE ET SECURISE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  KLINE & WALKER LLC, 11201 Spur Wheel Lane, Potomac, MD 20854, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
  WALKER Richard C, 15000 Hunters Harbor Lane, Waldorf, MD 20601, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
  DONNER Irah H (et al) (agent), Hale and Dorr LLP, Suite 1000, 1455
    Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC 20004, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200078057 A1 20001221 (WO 0078057)
  Application: WO 2000US16381 20000615 (PCT/WO US0016381)
  Priority Application: US 99139759 19990615; US 2000176818 20000119; US
    2000200872 20000501
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
  DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
  LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
  TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: H04Q-001/00
International Patent Class: H04B-007/185; H04M-011/00; G01S-005/02;
  G06F-007/04 ; G06F-013/00
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 79017

English Abstract
  An accountable modular and programmable software termed TRAC (fig. 1)
  used generally in a Primary Focal Node (PFN) that authorizes and
  authenticates commands received from wireless and land line telephone and
  paging or RF systems or light transmission technologies to remotely
  activate and confirmed automated controls and functions through
  processors or controllers and/or computers (402) and create accountable
  records locally and/or remotely (fig. 4). TRAC processes this data in a

secure manner. TRAC stores in a protected storage (406) on board a piece
of equipment and reports back to local or the remote location.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un logiciel programmable, modulaire et utilisable
appele TRAC (fig. 1) generalement utilise dans un noeud focal primaire
(PNF) qui autorise et authentifie les commandes recues d'un telephone a
ligne terrestre ou radio et la radiomessagerie ou les systemes de
frequence radioelectriques ou les technologies de transmission de lumiere
pour activer a distance, des commandes et des fonctions automatisees et
confirmees par le biais de processeurs ou de dispositifs de commande
et/ou des ordinateurs (402) et pour creer des enregistrements pouvant
etre utilises localement et/ou a distance (fig. 4). TRAC traite ces
donnees de facon securisee. TRAC stocke dans un dispositif a memoire
(406) protege incorpore dans un equipement et envoie l'information a un
emplacement de memoire local ou eloigne.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20001221 A1 With international search report.
Publication   20001221 A1 With amended claims.
Examination   20010816 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                        19th month from priority date
Correction   20020711 Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 2/64,
                        4/64-49/64 and 51/64-64/64, drawings, replaced by
                        new pages 2/64, 4/64-49/64 and 51/64-64/64; due to
                        late transmittal by the receiving Office
Republication 20020711 A1 With international search report.
Republication 20020711 A1 With amended claims.

...International Patent Class: **G06F-007/04**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim
... dedicates any frequencies for communication for remote control or
wireless machine messaging, for mobile applications, portable or
personal communicating devices, that employ any scanning, process and or
rerouting, **repeating** digipeating, transcribing through high
applications and re-transmitting, on other frequency process, and
optionally
maintains a traceable...

...controls. sensors sensorl sensors
Application Specific
FIG 3A PFN DATA STORAGE PROPERTIES
COMMMUNICATION AUDIO VIDEO MACHINE CONTROL **PERSONS** , TELE-mEmy ENV.
AND TELENffi7RY
I WAY PAGE R-O R-0 R-O
I WAY RF...OF RF TO PHON E LINE
COMMERCIALSERVER COMMERCIALSERVER
LEASING CO.'S CAB CO.S. INTERACTIVE HWY
PRIVATE & **PERSONAL** TRACKING RAPID TRANSIT.RAIL SYS.,AIR
ENVIRONMENTAL MOITORING
MARINE SYS. MILITARY, POLIC
SHORT RANGE RF **REPEATER** S"
AND CONTROL COMMERCIAL REMOTE CONTRI
EMERGENCY REPORTS
SECURITY, AND EMERGENCY R
FIG* 14 Electronic Security Seal...

...and see yesterday's access stats. View the awards, honors- and
recommendations we have received.
I
Last **updated** Friday, 06-Nov-98 08:49:24 Send **updates** and corrections
to Smitrie Bolner (sbolner@1su.edu).
Keyword search of Federal Agencies
(or use your browser...

...Nutrition Service
U.S. Federal Government Ager"Ies
Food Safety
Food Safety and InspMion Service
Marketing and **Regulatory** Services
Agricultural Marketing Servic
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Adgu'ru...Ifigh Performance
Computing and Communications (HPCC)
National Envirorunental Satellite, Data, and Inforimation Service (NESDIS
Enviromnental Information Services (**EIS**)
National Climatic Data Center CNCDO
National Geophysical Data Center (NGDQ
National OceanoMphicic Data Center (NODO
Office of...

...Research Laboratories
AeronomX Laborato
Atlantic OceonogEgpljc and Meteoroloy
ical Laboratory
Air Resources Laborato
Climate DiagLiostics Center
Climate **Monitoring** and Diagnostics Laborato
Environmental Technology Laboratorv
Forecast Systems Laborato[y
Geophysical Fluid Dynarnics Laboratory
Great Lakes Environmental...

...Defense (Comptroller
Department of Defense National Performance Review Activities
Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for **Personnel** and Readines
Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCSLink)
Joint Staff
Directorate for Manpower and **Personnel** (J- I)
Directorate for Intelligence (J-2)
Directorate for Operations
Logistics Directorate (J-41
Stratggic Plans and...

...National Stockpile Center (DNSQ
Defense Distribution Systems Center (DDSC)
Defense Security Assistance Agency
· Defense Securi!y Service (**DSS**) (formerly Defense Investigative Service)
Defense Special Wealjons Age
Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)
Nafional Irnage[y and...

...of Defense Field Activities
American Forces Information Service
Defense Medical Programs Activity
Defense Prisoner of War/Nfissing **Personnel** Office
Defense Technology Security Administration
Department of Defense Human Resources Field Activity
Defense Civilian **Personnel** Management Service (CPNIS
Defense Manpower Data Center (DMI)C)
Department of Defense Education ActiVh
Office of Civilian...

...G-C)
Nfaster Chief Periv Officer of the Caast Guard
U.S. Federal Govenunem Aaencies
Chief Administrative **Law** Judee for the U.S. -Coast Guard
Civil Rizhts Directorate (G-H)
Partnerships in Education
Chief of...

...Directorate (G-A)
Chief Counsel (G-L)
Human Resources Directorate (G-W)
Reserve and Traininiz (G-WT
 Personnel Management Staff (G-WP)
Resource Management Staff (G-VAR)
Health and SgLM Directorate(G-VM)
Marine SafiU.S. Coast Guard Au2@&
Office of Boating SO
Office of **Law** Enfbi-cernent
National Response Center
Navieation Center
Systems Directorate (G-S)
Operations Systems Center
Research and Development...

...Agency
Air Force Office of Scientific Research
Air Force Office of Sp(section)gjal Investigations
.Air Force **Personnel** Center
jAir Force Safety Center
Air Force Services Agenc
Air Force Studies and Analyses Agency
Air Force Technical Appfications Center
Air Force Weather Agen
Air Force Inteffigence Agen
Air Force Reserve **Personnel** Center
United States Air Force Academv
Department of the Army
U.S - Amy Corps of Engineers
Regional...

...Network
EneW Information Administration
Energy Sciences Network (ESnet)
Envirortment. Sg&ty and Health
Envirorunental Management
Federal EnM **Regulatory** Commission
Fusion Enera Sciences Program
U-S. Federal Govemment Ager
ies
Human Resources and Adriuaistration
Oakland OpMtions...

 25/5,K/27   (Item 27 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00764199   **Image available**
**METHOD FOR ACHIEVING AND VERIFYING INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY IN AN INDUSTRIAL
    PROCESS**
**PROCEDE SERVANT A OBTENIR ET A VERIFIER UNE AUGMENTATION DE LA PRODUCTIVITE
    DANS UN PROCESSUS INDUSTRIEL**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SHARED SAVINGS CONTRACTS INC, One City Centre, Suite 1325, 515 North
    Sixth Street, St. Louis, MO 63101, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
    , (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
  RATTEREE S Michael, 14465 Willow Bend Park, Chesterfield, MO 63017-8257,
    US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  DUFFY John B, 14927 Lake Manor Court, Chesterfield, MO 63017, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
  DUNLAP Charles E, Suite 1400, 7733 Forsyth Boulevard, St. Louis, MO
    63105-1817, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200077610 A1 20001221 (WO 0077610)
  Application: WO 2000US16406 20000614 (PCT/WO US0016406)
  Priority Application: US 99333615 19990615
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
  DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
  LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
  SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-007/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 16783

English Abstract
  A method for improving the productivity of an industrial process includes
  the steps of using a computer to derive a statistical mathematical model
  that describes a productivity-related parameter, such as energy use,
  consumables use, or production rate, in terms of a validated set of
  independent variables .The model is used to measure the change in the
  productivity-related parameter after a modification is implemented.
  Measurement of the change is carried out by determining the difference
  between a measured value of the productivity-related parameter and a
  predicted parameter using the validated set of independent variables.

French Abstract
  Procede servant a ameliorer la productivite d'un processus industriel et
  consistant a utiliser un ordinateur afin de calculer un modele
  mathematique statistique decrivant un parametre relatif a la
  productivite, tel que l'utilisation d'energie, l'utilisation de produits
  consommables, ou la vitesse de production, en tant qu'ensemble valide de
  variables independantes. On utilise ce modele afin de mesurer le
  changement intervenu dans le parametre relatif a la productivite apres la
  mise en application d'une modification. On execute la mesure du
  changement par determination de la difference entre une valeur mesuree du
  parametre relatif a la productivite et un parametre predit au moyen de
  l'ensemble valide de variables independantes.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20001221 A1 With international search report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-007/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Claims

Claim
... tool to help identify any trend of the productivity-related parameter
  due to the impact of the **modification** .
  Construct a process
  Identify the flow chart including For E
  manufacturing ----------- low energy sources, products Identify
  individual ldentl@
  process to produced and consumed unit processes forms
  be modeled per unit time, which F1
  identifies...

...ata in
  variables Into data base lectronic
  or t?
  ronic
  data

available
if
Enter data in
spreadsheet
 Client
not
satisfied
Combine models
for all unit processes
into a statistical
mathematical model resen,
that describes the...

...appro
process in terms of
a validated set of
independent variables Ilent
approves
FIG iB
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
/11
rPN
Separate historical
data Into two portions:
correlation data and
validations data
If outlying data...

...delete outlying
data points
st validat on
data for
outlying
d t
Identify next
unit process and
 repeat derivation
If no of model until
all unit processes
outlying have beem modeled
data points
FIG iC exist
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
/11
If not
significant Delete the
independent
variable from
est each the model
coefficient j
F...

...the
correlation date to
arrive at a best-fit
model
Eliminate historical
date prior to
trend or **change**
IF trend
is identified Identify
multipart
ranges
Check th
assumption o
a inear relat ons p
for...

...and the
dependent variable
by sorting and
hecking for
trends
If no trend
FIG iD

Test results
out of
specification **Client**
not
satisfied
len
 EIS eview
models for
R-squre and Clien
v rage percent deviation satisfied
R-square>0.67 If trend or step- **change**
ccuracy checks: variation Is detected
monthly < +/-5%?
yearly < +/ 1% 7
7
est for tren
and stepchange
variation...

...result predicted and
within ctual energy us
specificati n values versus
time
If no trend
or Step- **change**
variation Is
detected
FIG, I E

/11
Daily **monitoring** of
low, plant wide
manufacturing
 Client improvement
approves
model
Now Deploy **client**
approved models
and implement
manufacturing Daily **monitoring** of
process **changes** ---- **individual** process
manufacturing
improvement
No
Ad)ust model
FIG 2A

/11
Monthly plant
wide Contractor
manufacturing Few- Invoices -"moo
Improvement **client**
report
Monthly **individual**
manufacturing
process model
report
Yes Investigate

and
find problem
ol e
Indicates
problem
(control
ule violat
0
AdJust model
FIG 2B
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
/11
 Client issues
payment
 Client
reviews
Invoic
 Client records
savings share
Found physical Repair defective
problem with process
process
if
model is not Adjust model
accurately depictlng
process
Adjust model
FIG 2C
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
Cn
r@ Z) 0 6
W co
m
C/3
m 2
C=
r@
m
TO...

...23 24
Date
3 Sigma @@+/- 2 Sigma @@+/- 1 Sigma .... Process Av,
FIGURE 40
60000
IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE **MODIFICATION**
PREDICTED G.
00ft% WITHOUT THE
60000
Cn
r@ CO
co
4000D
PREDICTED AND ACTUAL GAS U AGE
co PRIOR TO THE **MODIFICATION**
m
Cn
300DO
::u 0
ACTUAL GAS L
AFTER THE M(
20000
Mar Jun Sep Dee Mar...and not in conflict with the application but cited
to understand to be of particular relevance the **principle** or theory
underlying the invention
.X. document of particular relevance. the claimed invention cannot be

25/5,K/28   (Item 28 from file: 349)

00761432
**METHODS, CONCEPTS AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DYNAMIC COMPARISON OF PRODUCT FEATURES
    AND CUSTOMER PROFILE**
**PROCEDES,   CONCEPTS   ET   TECHNIQUE   DE   COMPARAISON   DYNAMIQUE   DE
    CARACTERISTIQUES D'UN PRODUIT ET DU PROFIL DES CONSOMMATEURS**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ANDERSEN CONSULTING LLP, 100 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, US,
    US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  GUHEEN Michael F, 2218 Mar East Street, Tiburon, CA 94920, US
  MITCHELL James D, 3004 Alma, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266, US
  BARRESE James J, 757 Pine Avenue, San Jose, CA 95125, US
Legal Representative:
  BRUESS Steven C, Merchant & Gould P.C., P.O. Box 2903, Minneapolis, MN
    55402-0903, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200073958 A2 20001207 (WO 0073958)
  Application: WO 2000US14459 20000524 (PCT/WO US0014459)
  Priority Application: US 99320818 19990527
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
  DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
  LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
  SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 151011

English Abstract
  The present invention is provided for comparison shopping by utilizing a
  customer's profile to prioritize the features of a group of similar,
  competing products. First, a customer's profile is developed. This
  profile may be developed from many sources including customer input,
  customer buying habits, customer income level, customer searching habits,
  customer profession, customer education level, customer's purpose of the
  pending sale, customer's shopping habits, etc. Next, the customer selects
  multiple, similar items, i.e. products or services to compare. Finally, a
  comparison table is presented which prioritizes the features in
  accordance with the customer's profile.

French Abstract
  La presente invention concerne un achat par comparaison grace a
  l'utilisation d'un profil consommateur pour etablir des priorites dans
  les caracteristiques d'un groupe de produits analogues en concurrence.
  D'abord on elabore un profil consommateur. Ce profil peut etre elabore a
  partir de plusieurs sources, y compris une entree de donnees du
  consommateur, les habitudes d'achat du consommateur, le revenu du

consommateur, les habitudes de recherche du consommateur, la profession
du consommateur, le niveau d'education du consommateur, les attentes du
consommateur pour la vente en cours, les habitudes d'achat du
consommateur, etc. Ensuite, le consommateur selectionne plusieurs
articles analogues, c.-a-d. des produits ou des services afin de les
comparer. Enfin, un tableau de comparaison produit etablit des priorites
de caracteristiques en fonction du profil du consommateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20001207 A2 Without international search report and to be
                         republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination   20010222 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                         19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... intrusions and misuse of
 a site and its files.

 * Business2 SuiteSpot Server including
 Business2's Calendar, Chat, **Enterprise** , Messenging and
 Directory Servers, LiveWire Pro and Informix database.

 Product2 ISP Se' Targeted for internet service providers...configure,
 deploy, centrally
 manage, and update Business2 Product2.

 Business2 A high-performance, scalable web server software for
  Enterprise Server deploying the largest-scale web sites. Business2
 Enterprise Server
 includes a built-in search engine and...

...applications.

 0 Extension Builder - allows corporations to
 develop custom integration with heterogeneous systems and
 applications across the **enterprise** .

 Business2 Director A directory server that acts as the central repository
 for
 Server customer, supplier and employee...with custom building are the
 issues of added cost and development time, but performance can be closely
  monitored and changes perfon-ned on the spot.

 c) Does the generation tool support the development and execution...

...tools include the following.

 171
 Code Analysis - Code analysis provides the objective information and
 metrics needed to **monitor** and improve code quality and maintenance
 (e.g. static analyzer, docurnentor, auditor).
 0 Code Error Checking - Checks...

...standard.

 Code / Object Libraries
 Code and Object libraries provide the developer with ready-made
 components (such as **GUI** components or simple utilities), which may be
 integrated into architecture or application code. The advantage of using
 ...then the value of wrapping them becomes more tangible.

 172
 Media Content Creation

As systems become increasingly **user** -facing, it is important to design **user   interfaces** that are not only functional, but also engaging and informative. This is especially true of Internet and kiosk-based systems, where **users** have a notoriously short concentration span.

This requirement for more attractive **user   interfaces** has triggered the evolution of media-rich applications, the development of which requires new tools and processes...

...where file storage and transmission is not an issue (where the media content is local to the **client** application, such as in a kiosk).

Vector-based tools (where the image is defined by formulae rather...

...production mean that it is usually outsourced to a third party. It is important however that the **personnel** charged with creating video content are an integral part of the Application team.

173
Audio
The tools...

...content (and storage formats) are
discussed in Tools - Information Management - Media Content Managemen
Test (136)
Testing applications (**client** /server or Netcentric) remains a complex task because of the large number of integrated components involved (for example, multiplatform **clients** , multiplatform servers, multitiered applications, communications, distributed processing, and 1 5 data), which, in turn, results in a...Manipulation tools are used to create original test data and, sometimes, to modify existing test data. Such **modifications** may be needed to process a **change** in the database schema and to correct intermediate results in order to complete a test cycle. Some...

...typically be contained in test databases.

These databases are called baseline databases, and are critical for a **repeatable** test model to exist. Baseline databases can be developed automatically (through execution of online activity in the...

...tools), extracted from production databases, and so on. Once the baseline databases are selected and created, the **repeatable** test model can be developed. As the test model is based upon these databases, the impact on the test model of any **changes** to the baseline databases must be analyzed.

With a repeatable test model, most of the team members...

...test model, and expected costs of training new team members are reduced.

If the application does not **change** , **repeating** the tests yields the same results every time, given the same baseline databases. To remain **repeatable** , a test model must be maintained to reflect **changes** made to the application (fixes, isolated enhancements, new releases, and so on).

To ensure the quality of...

...well as testing efficiency and effectiveness over time, the tests contained in the test model must be **repeatable** .

Automation facilitates the engagement's ability to execute a **repeatable** test model. The
178
decision to automate the test execution only affects whether the tests will be **repeated** manually or automatically.

Automating the execution of a non-repeatable test model is a waste of
resources...

25/5,K/29   (Item 29 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00761431
**A SYSTEM, METHOD, AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR PROVIDING COMMERCE-RELATED
    WEB APPLICATION SERVICES**
**SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE MANUFACTURE DESTINES A LA FOURNITURE DE
    SERVICES D'APPLICATION DANS LE WEB LIES AU COMMERCE**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ACCENTURE LLP, 100 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  GUHEEN Michael F, 2218 Mar East Street, Tiburon, CA 94920, US,
  MITCHELL James D, 3004 Alma, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266, US,
  BARRESE James J, 757 Pine Avenue, San Jose, CA 95125, US,
Legal Representative:
  BRUESS Steven C (agent), Merchant & Gould P.C., P.O. Box 2903,
    Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200073957 A2-A3 20001207 (WO 0073957)
  Application: WO 2000US14420 20000525 (PCT/WO US0014420)
  Priority Application: US 99321492 19990527
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
  CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility
  model) DM DZ EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH
  GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KR (utility model) KZ LC LK LR LS LT
  LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK
  (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60** ; G06F-009/44
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 150171

English Abstract
  A system, method, and article of manufacture are provided that afford a
  combination of commerce-related web application services. Various
  features are included such as allowing purchase of products and services
  via a displayed catalog. As an option, such catalog may be personalized.
  In various embodiments, a virtual shopping cart environment may be
  provided. Further, data, i.e. specifications, details, etc., relating to
  the products and services may be displayed along with a comparison
  between different products and services. Data relating to needs of a user
  may also be received for the purpose of outputting a recommendation of
  the products and services based on the inputted needs. Optionally,
  features of the products and services may be listed in order to allow the
  user to configure a specifically tailored product or service. Yet another
  aspect of the present invention includes outputting an estimate relating
  to a price and/or availability of the products and services. Further, an
  order for the products and services may be received after which a tax and
  a shipping fee are calculated. A status of the delivery of the ordered
  products and services may also be provided.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un article manufacture

destines a la fourniture d'une combinaison de services d'application dans
le Web lies au commerce. Le systeme presente plusieurs caracteristiques
telles que l'achat de produits et de services grace a un catalogue
affiche. En option, ce catalogue peut etre personnalise. Plusieurs modes
de realisation peuvent comprendre un environnement de chariot de
supermarche virtuel. En outre, des donnees, c.-a-d. des specifications,
des details, etc., se rapportant aux produits et services peuvent etre
affichees en meme temps qu'une comparaison entre differents produits et
services. On peut aussi inclure des donnees relatives aux besoins d'un
utilisateur afin de recommander des produits et services donnes sur la
base des besoins entres. Eventuellement, on peut etablir une liste des
caracteristiques des produits et services afin de permettre a
l'utilisateur de configurer un produit ou un service personnalise. Dans
un autre aspect de la presente invention, on peut produire une estimation
du prix et/ou de la disponibilite des produits et services. En outre, une
commande peut etre recue et une taxe et des frais d'expedition calcules.
Un etat de l'expedition des produits et services commandes peut egalement
etre etabli.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20001207 A2 Without international search report and to be
                          republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination   20010222 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                          19th month from priority date
Search Rpt   20010816 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20010816 A3 With international search report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60 ...**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... affects whether the tests will be repeated manually or automatically.

  164
  Automating the execution of a non- **repeatable** test model is a waste of
  resources, as the test tool will not be able to re...

 25/5,K/30   (Item 30 from file: 349).
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00761430   **Image available**
SYSTEM, METHOD AND COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR REPRESENTING PRIORITY INFORMATION
    CONCERNING COMPONENTS OF A SYSTEM
SYSTEME, METHODE ET ARTICLE FABRIQUE PERMETTANT DE CLASSER PAR ORDRE DE
    PRIORITE DES COMPOSANTS D'UNE STRUCTURE DE RESEAU NECESSAIRES A LA MISE
    EN OEUVRE D'UNE TECHNIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ANDERSEN CONSULTING LLP, 100 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, US,
    US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  GUHEEN Michael F, 2218 Mar East Street, Tiburon, CA 94920, US,
  MITCHELL James D, 3004 Alma, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266, US,
  BARRESE James J, 757 Pine Avenue, San Jose, CA 95125, US,
Legal Representative:
  BRUESS Steven C (agent), Merchant & Gould P.C., P.O. Box 2903,
    Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200073956 A2-A3 20001207 (WO 0073956)
  Application: WO 2000US14406 20000524 (PCT/WO US0014406)
  Priority Application: US 99321274 19990527
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA
  CH CN CR CU CZ (utility model) DE (utility model) DK (utility model) DM
  DZ EE (utility model) ES FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN

IS JP KE KG KP KR (utility model) KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN
MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT
TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 149024

English Abstract
  A system, method, and article of manufacture are provided for
  prioritizing components of an existing network framework. First, a
  priority is determined among a plurality of components required for
  implementation of a predetermined technology using an existing network
  framework. The existing network framework and the plurality of components
  are then pictorially represented. Next, a first component of the existing
  network framework is indicia coded in order to indicate that the first
  component must be implemented first. Thereafter, a second component and
  any remaining components of the existing network framework are indicia
  encoded in order to indicate that the second components and any remaining
  components must be implemented after the first component.

French Abstract
  Cette invention a trait a un systeme, a une methode et a l'article
  fabrique permettant de classer par ordre de priorite des composants d'une
  structure de reseau existante. Un certain degre de priorite est, tout
  d'abord, etabli entre plusieurs composants necessaires a la mise en
  oeuvre d'une technique predeterminee au moyen d'une structure de reseau
  existante. Cette derniere ainsi que les composants sont representes
  graphiquement. Ensuite, un premier composant de la structure de reseau
  est code sous forme de signe afin d'indiquer qu'il doit etre mis en
  oeuvre en premier. Un deuxieme composant ainsi que tous les composants
  restants de la structure de reseau existante sont ensuite codes sous
  forme de signes afin d'indiquer qu'ils doivent etre mis en oeuvre a la
  suite du premier.
Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20001207 A2 Without international search report and to be
                         republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination   20010322 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                         19th month from priority date
Correction   20020221 Corrected version of Pamphlet: page 359a,
                         description, added; pages 1/97-97/97, drawings,
                         replaced by new pages 1/190-190/190
Republication   20020221 A2 Without international search report and to be
                         republished upon receipt of that report.
Correction   20020221 Corrected version of Pamphlet:
Search Rpt   20020912 Late publication of international search report
Republication   20020912 A3 With international search report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... components.

  PAC SDK -- Productl platform that allows
  developers to build customized Platform Adapter Components
  (PACs) for external **enterprise** systems.

  PACs -- Businessl provides a PAC for SAP

and PeopleSoft. Business1 partners deliver other 3rd party
PACs...Can significant time be saved by creating generators to generate
codefor reuse
and regenerated code to propagate **changes** ?
Generators are used to leverage the powers of code reuse and code
regeneration.

The ability to reuse...

...reduces both the time and resources required on a project. Code
regeneration eases maintenance issues by propagating **changes** throughout
multiple sections ofcode.

155
Product Considerations
a) Can the generation tool provide code which meets performance...

...with custom building are the issues of added cost and development time,
but performance can be closely **monitored** and **changes** performed on the
spot.

c) Does the generation tool support the development and execution
pla@forms? 1...

...of tools include the following.

" Code Analysis – Code analysis provides the objective information and
metrics needed to **monitor** and improve code quality and maintenance
(e.g. static analyzer, documentor, auditor).

" Code Error Checking – Checks code...

...standard.

Code / Object Libraries
Code and Object libraries provide the developer with ready-made
components (such as **GUI** components or simple utilities), which may be
integrated into architecture or application code. The advantage of using
...
...order minimize the dependency of the final system on these components
(thus reducing the impact of possible **changes** within the libraries), it
is recommended that wrappers are written to enclose any third-party code.
This way, if any **changes** are made to the libraries, only the wrappers
would be impacted, allowing the application and architecture code...

...interfaces, then the value of wrapping them becomes more tangible.

Media Content Creation
As systems become increasingly **user** -facing, it is important to design
user **interfaces** that are not only functional, but also engaging and
informative. This is especially true of Internet and kiosk-based systems,
where **users** have a notoriously short concentration span.

This requirement for more attractive **user** **interfaces** has triggered
the evolution of media-rich applications, the development of which
requires new tools and processes...where file storage and transmission is
not an issue (where the media content is local to the **client**
application,
157
such as in a kiosk).
Vector-based tools (where the image is defined by formulae...

...production mean that it is usually outsourced to a third party. It is
important however that the **personnel** charged with creating video
content are an integral part of the Application team.

Audio

The tools required...

...whether or not the content is original. For 'sound bites' or pre-recorded audio, simple desktop audio **editing** applications are adequate. For high-quality original content, a professional recording studio is recommended. Again, if third...

...content (and storage formats) are discussed in Tools - Information Management - Media Content Managemen
Test (136)
Testing applications (**client** /server or Netcentric) remains a complex task because of the large number of integrated components involved (for example, multiplatform **clients** , multiplatform servers, multitiered applications, communications, distributed processing, and data), which, in turn, results in a large number...
...test condition that tests that requirement
These relationships make it possible to analyze efficiently the impacts of **change** and to document the state of system test. For example, the number of outstanding SIRs per cycle...

...development platform. Moreover, when the technology evolves too quickly, it requires a software organization to handle the **changes** .

Test Data Management
Test Data Management tools allow developers to create and maintain input data and expected...typically be contained in test databases.

These databases are called baseline databases, and are critical for a **repeatable** test model to exist. Baseline databases can be developed automatically (through execution of online 1 5 activity...

...tools), extracted from production databases, and so on. Once the baseline databases are selected and created, the **repeatable** test model can be developed. As the test model is based upon these databases, the impact on the test model of any **changes** to the baseline databases must be analyzed.
With a repeatable test model, most of the team members...

...test model, and expected costs of training new team members are reduced.

If the application does not **change** , **repeating** the tests yields the same results every time, given the same baseline databases. To remain **repeatable** , a test model must be maintained to reflect **changes** made to the application (fixes, isolated enhancements, new releases, and so on).

To ensure the quality of...

...well as testing efficiency and effectiveness over time, the tests contained in the test model must be **repeatable** .

Automation facilitates the engagement's ability to execute a **repeatable** test model. The decision to automate the test execution only affects whether the tests will be **repeated** manually or automatically.

Automating the execution of a non- **repeatable** test model is a waste of resources, as the test tool will not be able to re...They then record them in a script. Once the script is programmed or recorded, it can run **repeatedly** on the same application, effectively emulating the **user** . While defining the script takes some time, it saves tremendous effort when cycles must be re-run, particularly after relatively small **changes** (for example, the format of an output field is **modified**). When the application is **modified** , the script can be **updated** directly without re-entering long sequences of **user** input. This makes it easier to prepare for regression testing. Scripts may also be used for stress testing, where a single machine can run scripts simultaneously, emulating large numbers of **users** .

Implementation Considerations
a) What development approachfactors should be considered when automating Test
Execution?
Reinventing Testing Project (RTP...

 25/5,K/31   (Item 31 from file: 349)

00761422
BUSINESS ALLIANCE IDENTIFICATION
SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE DE PRODUCTION POUR L'IDENTIFICATION D'ALLIANCES
    COMMERCIALES DANS UN CADRE D'ARCHITECTURE RESEAU
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ACCENTURE LLP, 100 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  GUHEEN Michael F, 2218 Mar East Street, Tiburon, CA 94920, US,
  MITCHELL James D, 3004 Alma, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266, US,
  BARRESE James J, 757 Pine Avenue, San Jose, CA 95125, US,
Legal Representative:
  BRUESS Steven C (agent), Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt,
    P.A., P.O. Box 2903, Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200073928 A2-A3 20001207 (WO 0073928)
  Application: WO 2000US14375 20000524 (PCT/WO US0014375)
  Priority Application: US 99320816 19990527
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
  DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
  LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
  SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 149371

English Abstract
  A system, method and article of manufacture are provided for identifying
  alliances among a plurality of business entities in components of a
  network framework. First, alliances are identified among a plurality of
  business entities in terms of components of a current network framework.
  Next, a pictorial representation is displayed of the current network
  framework and the components. The alliances are then conveyed by indicia
  coding the components of the current network framework in which the
  alliances exist.

French Abstract
  La presente invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un article de
  production permettant d'identifier les alliances au sein d'un groupe de
  plusieurs entites commerciales en terme de composants d'un cadre de
  reseau. Tout d'abord, les alliances sont identifiees parmi un groupe de
  plusieurs entites commerciales en terme de composants d'un cadre de
  reseau en cours. Ensuite, une representation graphique du reseau en cours
  et des composants est affichee. Les alliances sont alors acheminees en
  codant les composants du cadre de reseau en cours dans lequel les
  alliances existent avec des marques.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... all available bandwidth, it ensures the quality of
  service to users and network availability to applications.

  Product6 **Enterprise** Manager - Business I 5s
  distributed network management foundation that manages large
  heterogeneous networks. Product6 Enterprise Manager supports...test
  condition that tests that requirement
  These relationships make it possible to analyze efficiently the impacts
  of **change** and to document the state of system test. For example, the
  number of outstanding SIRs per cycle...

...development platform. Moreover, when the technology evolves too quickly,
  it requires a software organization to handle the **changes** .

  Test Data Management
  Test Data Management tools allow developers to create and maintain input
  data and expected...is possible to know from the design where a
  functionality is tested.
  161
  e) What is a **repeatable** test model?
  fi What is the importance of a test database?
  g) What is the team member retention with a **repeatable** test?
  h) How does a **repeatable** test model affect testing automation?
  The following is an overview of the **repeatable** test model as documented
  by the Reinventing Testing Project (RTP).

  A repeatable test model consists of tests...

...typically be contained in test databases.

  These databases are called baseline databases, and are critical for a
  repeatable test model to exist. Baseline databases can be developed
  automatically (through execution of online 1 5 activity...

...tools), extracted from production databases, and so on. Once the
  baseline databases are selected and created, the **repeatable** test model
  can be developed. As the test model is based upon these databases, the
  impact on the test model of any **changes** to the baseline databases must
  be analyzed.
  With a **repeatable** test model, most of the team members' knowledge is
  captured in the tests. Retention of team members...

...test model, and expected costs of training new team members are reduced.

  If the application does not **change , repeating** the tests yields the
  same results every time, given the same baseline databases. To remain
  repeatable , a test model must be maintained to reflect **changes** made to
  the application (fixes, isolated enhancements, new releases, and so on).

  To ensure the quality of...They then record them in a script. Once the
  script is programmed or recorded, it can run **repeatedly** on the same
  application, 1 5 effectively emulating the **user** . While defining the
  script takes some time, it saves tremendous effort when cycles must be
  re-run, particularly after relatively small **changes** (for example, the
  format of an output field is **modified**). When the application is

modified , the script can be **updated** directly without re-entering long
sequences of **user** input. This makes it easier to prepare for regression
testing. Scripts may also be used for stress testing, where a single
machine can run scripts simultaneously, emulating large numbers of **users**
.

Implementation Considerations
a) What development approachfactors should he considered when automating
Test
Execution?
Reinventing Testing Project (RTP...

 25/5,K/32   (Item 32 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00745500   **Image available**
WORKFLOW DESIGN ENGINE
MOTEUR DE CONCEPTION DU FLUX DES TRAVAUX
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  OCTANE SOFTWARE INC, 2929 Campus Drive #101, San Mateo, CA 94403, US, US
    (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  CLEMENTS Michael R, 7 Madera Avenue, San Carlos, CA 94070, US
  GRYPHON Robert L, 13 Tarrs Lane, Polson, MT 59860, US
Legal Representative:
  MARINO Fabio E, Skjerven, Morrill, MacPherson, Franklin & Friel LLP,
    Suite 700, 25 Metro Drive, San Jose, CA 95110, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200058873 A1 20001005 (WO 0058873)
  Application: WO 2000US7795 20000323 (PCT/WO US0007795)
  Priority Application: US 99126459 19990326
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
  DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
  LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
  SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/50**
International Patent Class: **G06F-007/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 47090

English Abstract
  A system and method for modeling business workflows comprising a process
  layer (110), cache layer (130), and interface layer (150). The process
  layer (110) moves business processes from step to step. The cache layer
  (130) manages the data needed by activated business processes and
  includes business process contexts (135n), intelligent data objects
  (140n), and a transaction layer (145). The interface layer (150)
  coordinates i/o between the cache layer (130) and external interfaces.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede de modelisation du flux des
  travaux d'entreprise comprenant une couche processus (110), une couche
  antememoire (130) et une couche interface (150). La couche processus
  (110) deplace les processus d'entreprise d'une etape a l'autre. La couche
  antememoire (130) gere les donnees requises par des processus
  d'entreprise actives et comprend des contextes de processus d'entreprise
  (135n), des objets de donnees intelligents (140n) et une couche
  transaction (145). La couche interface (150) coordonne les E/S entre la

couche antememoire (130) et les interfaces externes.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20001005 A1 With international search report.
Publication   20001005 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for
                           amending the claims and to be republished in the
                           event of the receipt of amendments.
Examination   20010412 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                           19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/50**
International Patent Class: **G06F-007/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... exit.

   Inline Asynchronous child BWs are similar to function
   calls, in that they receive control immediately and **return** when
   they are done. However, this functionality is sometimes
   insufficient. For example, during the course of the workflow
   we may discover (perhaps by consulting our **OLAP** information
   source) that the **user** is a good candidate for purchasing a
   particular product. This discovery may occur at various points
   within the workflow, and therefore should be modeled as a
   40
   general business **rule** rather than integrated into any one step.

   Such a rule, however, could fire at a time when...

 25/5,K/33   (Item 33 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00731978   **Image available**
DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR FACILITATING MERCHANDISE TRANSACTIONS
SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE POUR FACILITER LES TRANSACTIONS SUR MARCHANDISES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  CUCKLEBURR COM INC, P.O. Box 542, Mexia, TX 76667, US, US (Residence), US
    (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  BRIZENDINE Kyle, P.O. Box 542, Mexia, TX 76667, US
Legal Representative:
  CARR Gregory W, Carr & Storm, L.L.P., 900 Jackson Street, 670 Founders
    Square, Dallas, TX 75202, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200045315 A1 20000803 (WO 0045315)
  Application: WO 2000US2120 20000127   (PCT/WO US0002120)
  Priority Application: US 99117500 19990127; US 99418627 19991015
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
  ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
  LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
  UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 41929

English Abstract
  A data processing system for facilitating merchant transactions includes
  a computer for processing data, and a storage device for storing data
  processed by the computer. Data regarding the purchase by a purchaser of
  merchandise from a merchant for a specified amount of money is entered
  into the computer. Monetary points are then calculated which are
  proportionate to a purchase made. The monetary points are then allocated
  between a first account which may be used by a first person for the
  purchase of additional merchandise from the merchant, and a second
  account which may be used by a second person for education at an
  educational institution. The monetary points allocated to the first
  account and the second are recorded in the storage device.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un systeme informatique pour faciliter les
  transactions sur marchandises, qui comprend un ordinateur pour le
  traitement de donnees et un dispositif de memorisation pour la
  memorisation des donnees traitees par l'ordinateur. Les donnees relatives
  a l'achat par un acheteur d'une marchandise a un marchand, contre un
  montant specifique, est entre dans l'ordinateur. Des points monetaires
  proportionnels au montant de l'achat sont ensuite calcules. Les points
  monetaires sont ensuite repartis entre un premier compte qui peut etre
  utilise par une premiere personne pour l'achat de marchandises
  supplementaires audit marchand, et un deuxieme compte qui peut etre
  utilise par une deuxieme personne pour les etudes dans un etablissement
  d'enseignement. Les points monetaires attribues au premier compte et au
  second compte sont enregistres dans le dispositif de memorisation.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20000803 A1 With international search report.
Publication   20000803 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for
                           amending the claims and to be republished in the
                           event of the receipt of amendments.
Examination   20001026 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                        19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
  Claims

Claim
...   first cards, and at least one second group having second members
  having second cards.
  77
  RECTIFIED SHEET (**RULE** 91)
  1/89
  1 4
  MERCHANT 150 160
  . f@. . . @" . . U.@@L . . @"
  144 CARD READER MERCHANT CREDIT CARD...

...F COMPUTER
  124 134
  LRD CREDIT CARD
  BER SECOND MEMBER
  190
  NON-MEMBER
  FIGa I
  RECTIFIED SHEET (**RULE** 91)
  /89
  112
  21 2
  200@@ NETWORK
  PROCESSOR NEIWOR
  INTERFACE 102
  202 MEMORY
  204@ D(ECUTABLE

IP Redire
The front network is designed to carry the traffic generated by Internet requests. Only traffic between the web-servers and the Internet **users** should pass through the front network
A high-speed data switch which is capable of supporting multi...

...network, AR
communications with the data servers should take the place on the back network.
RECTIFIED SHEET (**RULE** 91)
/89
FIG. 42B
Web Server
(Applications)
I
Web Server
- (Applications)
I
Web Server
- (Static Pages)
I...to the back network. This will further isolate the data servers from Internet based attacks.
RECTIFIED SHEET (**RULE** 91)
AipplicaUc
Server
Me 43 Static
Content
Server
r ou r High Speed Load High Speed
e...

...network is based on the standards for
Microsoft NT local area networks. Conformance to ISP Router]
CI **Employee** these standards will promote reduced maintance
costs and ease of finding qualified technical TI Link INTERNArrIONAL
SEARCH...

...but
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not cited to understand the **principle** or theory underlying the
considered to be of particular relevance invention
"E" eadier document but published on...

...combined with one or more other such docu
other means ments, such combination being obvious to a **person** skilled
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but in the
art. later than the...

 25/5,K/34   (Item 34 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00579157   **Image available**
METHOD FOR VISUALIZING INFORMATION IN A DATA WAREHOUSING ENVIRONMENT
PROCEDE DE VISUALISATION D'INFORMATIONS DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT DE DEPOT DE DONNEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
 METAEDGE CORPORATION,
 CHEN Li-Wen,
Inventor(s):
 CHEN Li-Wen,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
 Patent: WO 200042530 A1 20000720 (WO 0042530)
 Application: WO 2000US1075 20000113 (PCT/WO US0001075)
 Priority Application: US 99116016 19990115; US 2000483385 20000113; US
    2000483182 20000113; US 2000483386 20000113

English Abstract
   According to the invention, techniques for visualizing customer data
   (103) contained in databases (6), data marts and data warehouses (8). In
   an exemplary embodiment, the invention provides a method for graphically
   analyzing relationships in data (103) from one or more data sources of an
   enterprise. The method can be used with many popular visualization tools
   (21), such as a On Line Analytical Processing (OLAP) tools (2) and the
   like. The method is especially useful in conjunction with a meta-model
   (103) based technique for modeling the enterprise data. The enterprise is
   typically a business activity (21), but can also be other loci of human
   activity (10). Embodiments according to the invention can display data
   from a variety of sources in order to provide visual representations of
   data in a data warehousing environment (8).

French Abstract
   L'invention concerne des techniques permettant de visualiser des donnees
   (103) de client contenues dans des bases (6) de donnees, des magasins et
   des depots (8) de donnees. Dans un mode de realisation exemplaire,
   l'invention concerne un procede permettant d'analyser graphiquement des
   relations entre des donnees (103) provenant d'une ou de plusieurs sources
   de donnees d'une entreprise. Le procede peut etre utilise avec de
   nombreux outils (21) de visualisation populaires, tels des outils (2) de
   traitement analytique en ligne (OLAP) et analogue. Le procede est
   specialement utile conjointement avec une technique de metamodeles (103)
   pour la modelisation des donnees d'entreprise. L'entreprise est
   generalement une activite (21) commerciale, mais peut egalement concerner
   d'autres activites (10) humaines. Les modes de realisation de l'invention
   permettent d'afficher des donnees provenant de diverses sources pour
   fournir des representations visuelles de donnees dans un environnement
   (8) de depot de donnees.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
  Claims

Claim
... said information comprises health
  care information.
  27
  /19
  Multi- Generated
  dimensional Database
  PoIMA Model
  Intermediary
  Table Cache
  OLAP Data
  Server. nerat Source
  Data Warehouse C?
  'S 14
  OLAP
  Console
  0
  103 k
  k

customer
lists for each profile
5SI in the Customer
Profiling Group
filing...

...Create Customer .04
Classification compone=
in Reverse Star schema, for
each customer profiling
Create Customer group and **update** profiling
%10 keys in tables of the Core
dimension and Cum =er coroponents
other dim=Won Sew...

25/5,K/35   (Item 35 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00333854
COMPUTER SYSTEM INCLUDING MEANS FOR DECISION SUPPORT SCHEDULING
SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE DOTE DE MOYENS DE PLANIFICATION D'AIDE A LA DECISION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  SUN OPTECH LTD,
  KOSKI Robert E,
  BARLOW Christopher,
  Henderson Kenneth R,
Inventor(s):
  KOSKI Robert E,
  BARLOW Christopher,
  Henderson Kenneth R,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9616365 A2 19960530
  Application: WO 95IB1160 19951114   (PCT/WO IB9501160)
  Priority Application: US 94339520 19941114
Designated States: AU CA JP KR MX US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC
  NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-019/00**
International Patent Class: G06F-17:60
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 14143

English Abstract
  A demand driven pull-through computerized decision support scheduling
  system - The Cube System - employing a CUBEBOOKING Program operating in
  near real time to load Jobs (a sequence of predefined process) in Cube
  Cells at a Workspace in Time defined in a selected Cube World in response
  to demand place on the Cube World by a customer order, which program
  allocates the best available resources to produce products (Product
  Resources) composed of materials (Material Resources on a Positive Bill
  of Materials) having Features (contained in a Negative Bill of
  Materials). The Cube System operates to keep track of alternate probable
  process paths by scoring systems and retains resource usage production
  history patterns as Prime Data to resolve conflicts between
  capacity-limited resources (Resource Contentions). The CUBEVIEW Program
  provides three-dimensional representations of Demand and Supply of
  Resources (displayed on the z axis) at Workspaces (displayed on the y
  axis) in Time (displayed on the x axis) by a series of Cube Views, and
  displays Resource contentions, the presence of which requires user
  intervention to rotate the cube display to examine the z, y axis
  (Resources, z, on the horizontal axis; Workspaces y, again on the
  vertical axis, at time = 0, a given Time Cell) for contentions. Using the
  view the system recommends alternative reallocation of Resources to other

Workspaces to eliminate Resource Contentions in the various Cube Cells.

French Abstract

   Systeme de planification d'aide a la decision informatise, adaptatif et
regi par la demande - le systeme "Cube system" - utilisant un programme
"CUBEBOOKING" fonctionnant en temps reel presque pour charger des taches
(une sequence de traitement predefini) dans des cellules appelees
"Cubecells" au niveau d'un espace de travail dans le temps defini dans le
"Cubeworld" selectionne en reponse a une demande faite dans ce dernier
par une commande client, ledit programme attribuant les meilleures
ressources disponibles pour produire des produits (Ressources Produits)
constitues de materiel (Ressources Materiels sur une Liste de Materiels
Positive) presentant certaines Caracteristiques (contenues dans une Liste
de Materiels Negative). Le systeme "Cube System" est concu pour assurer
le suivi d'autres chemins de traitements possibles par des systemes de
comptabilisation et conserve les modeles historiques de production et
d'utilisation des ressources sous forme de donnees primaires pour
resoudre les conflits entre les ressources de capacite limitee (Conflits
de Ressources). Le Programme "CUBEVIEW" produit des representations
tridimensionnelles de la Demande et de l'Alimentation en Ressources
Disponibles (figurant sur l'axe z) au niveau des espaces de travail
(figurant sur l'axe y) dans le temps (figurant sur l'axe x) par une serie
de "Cube Views", et affiche les conflits de ressources, dont la presence
requiert une intervention de l'utilisateur qui se concretise par la
rotation de l'affichage cubique de sorte que les axes z, y puissent etre
examines (Ressources, z, sur l'axe horizontal; espaces de travail, y,
egalement sur l'axe vertical, au moment = 0, une cellule temps donnee)
pour les conflits. Le systeme recommande, a l'aide de la vue (view),
l'autre attribution possible des ressources a d'autres espaces de travail
afin d'eliminer les conflits de ressources dans les diverses cellules
"Cube Cells".

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-019/00**
Fulltext Availability:
   Claims

Claim
... result is a "flatter organization chart with fewer ulevels of
   command." More realistic requests of suppliers (and **employees**) can be
   made. 1 0 The functions and interrelationships of these two control
   program methods, CUBEVIEW and...

...is completed, a new world of requirements unfolds for analysis,
   minimizing reactive time consuming iterations (request, denial, **revised**
   request, etc.) through a management bureaucracy. is The prior art,
   traditional, people-intensive process is replaced under the system of
   this invention by a highly visible and constantly **changing** view of
   production capabilities. For example, the temporary loss of, say, a
   machine tool or fixture automatically triggers the CUBEVIEW and
   CUBEBOOKING programs to **alter** schedules to resolve any new contention
   for the remaining available resources.
   Schedule adjustments would be made "on...

...monitors by the computer for analysis both in advance and during the
   production process, to alert production **personnel** of the risks inherent
   in arbitrary schedule **revisions** , thereby utilizing scarce resources
   more fully. The "real world" on the shop floor has a profound influence
   events are rarely understood or appreciated by off ice **personnel** ,
   especially in larger organizations. Not surprisingly, absent this
   understanding, animosity often develops between office and factory
   workers...
...one skilled in the art to make and use the invention, and describes
   several embodiments, adaptations, variations, **alternatives** and uses of
   the invention, including what we presently believe is the best mode of
   carrying out...is first implemented in a plant it appears to be very
   stupid; that is, it weighs all **alternate** paths equally. Therefore, it
   may schedule products on the worst possible machine because it weighs

(ranks) the...

...1 0 so that if one possible process path to accomplish a Job becomes unavailable due to **changes** in Resources (a tool breaks or materials are late from a vendor) or **changes** in availability of Workspace (a machine breaks), then the system learns that a skilled operator will select an **alternate** process path using other Resources, Workspaces, and/or Time. The Cube System will learn these **alternative** paths, rank them accordingly, and be able to suggest them the next time the previously ranked "besto...

...application SN 07/986,727. The Feature Objects compare the resulting demand to their known supply and **return** a Rich Response. Multiple Non-deterministic **Alternatives** : Because Cube Objects (the micro-scheduling software objects of the Cube System) are aware of the uncertainty...

...demand and supply between Cube Objects is formatted as a Rich Response which contains multiple paths of **alternative** processes, each with an attached probability, rather than a single solution. As the assigned Time approaches Now the level of uncertainty and the **alternative** paths are narrowed until, at Now and continuing into the past, only the single path chosen is...

...Proactive: Through its display of the Cube, it shifts time to encourage proactive decisions by suggesting that **users** react Now to future events by selecting from ranked probable **alternatives** while encouraging intelligent procrastination – decisions which narrow possible **alternatives** are made as late as possible to provide maximum flexibility. Extensible: It is extensible so it can including **user** interfaces 10, resource supply areas 40, and equipment, tool and queuing areas 50, is accomplished by a...

...and non-volatile RAM. Within the primary memory 20 is contained those software instructions that do not **change** such as the operating system for the computer 2, the CUBE VIEW program 22 and the CUBE...

...programs during operation to significantly improve computer response time. Secondary memory 30 contains those data that may **change** with each new demand or over time. **Alternate** path history data contains a history of the elements of the best paths used in the past...

...contain information as to workspace layouts, supply bin locations, resource availability, and feature capability. These data are **updated** dynamically (near 1 0 real time) as conditions in resource and workspace areas **change** and are communicated via the LAN to the computer 1 and the secondary memory 30. Data entry...and the current feature capability status is queried to determine if the feature demand may be satisfied. **Alternately** , the shop floor may be contacted to determine if a feature may be provided. If the feature...

...60 containing a statement of inability to provide the requirements of the feature demand and also providing **alternative** features which may provide the required functionalities sought. Concurrent with the Cube System determining that the features...

...also queried to determine if sufficient resources are available to meet the quantities desired in the demand. **Alternately** , the resource area of the shop floor may be contacted by telephone or the information retrieved by...

...the process which will most efficiently, effectively provide the features of the demand. Non-deterministic methods including **alternate** path histories, expert systems and transportation modeling techniques may be used to determine the best path. Variables job or project at a **user** interface 1 0 which includes a CRT, keyboard, mouse and any other 1/0 device. The Cube...

...a given demand may be satisfied. The Nbest pathm may be determined by

various methods including past **alternative** paths which have been shown to work, or by "transportation modeling," a linear programming tool which works...

...axes. Each Cube-World is defined to be large enough so that its boundaries encompass all possible **alternative** Processes to fill orders ...levels, is the When (Time), Where (Workspaces), What (Resources), Why (Orders), and How (Features) of the schedule **decision making** process. The Cube Structure: The Cube System (Cube) structures and displays a three-dimensional representation of Demand...

...axis from Now to latest future date; and (d) Time-Slots: CubeCells of equal Time.
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
Workspace Axis: The Workspace Axis can be envisioned as the vertical (Y axis) of the Cube...

...may be shorter than the lead-time to produce a Product, the Cube System will maintain and **update** its own estimate of Demand in order to provide a target to manage the uncertainty of such...Data Interfaces (EDI). All Replenishment-Orders can be tied back to the Customer-Order or
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
Phantom Order that created this Demand. A Replenishment Order is a Demand on another Cube-World...product or service is itself a Resource for another Cube World, whether endogenous or exogenous.
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
Feature Concepts: Unlike current conventional Material Requirements Planning systems (MRP Systems), which view products only as...t need to use vast computer power to calculate the Nlong way* from products to
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (**RULE** 26)
looking in both directions. The Cube System Feature Objects constantly calculate in advance all the **alternate** paths to make all Features at all Workspaces given the supply responses from the Resource and Workspace ...from control of near-real time decision support scheduling, for example JIT scheduling. The benefits of the **decision support system** of this invention employing this software, as it relates to just four areas (Engineedng, Marketing, Accounting and...

04283432   Supplier Number: 46276975 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
**IBM announces data mining solution for improved decision making; new ammo
  for knowledge discovery and validation of business intelligence.**
Business Wire, p04021442
April 2, 1996
Language: English   Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1238
TEXT:
SOMERS, N.Y.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--April 2, 1996--IBM today announced new
decision support offerings that allow customers to "mine" their data assets
in search of high value business intelligence, such as hidden
relationships, new trends and previously undetected patterns, that can give
them a competitive edge. The new products and services include: - The IBM
Intelligent Miner, a knowledge discovery toolkit for
     analyzing, extracting and validating data traditionally held in data
warehouses; - The IBM Intelligent Decision Server, a LAN-based information
     analysis server to deploying decision support applications throughout
an enterprise; - A number of customizable, cross-industry applications; and
- Consulting and services support to help customers in a wide range
     of industries take advantage of knowledge discovery and validation
techniques.
     "Business intelligence is not just about building a data warehouse;
it's about detecting something that you didn't know before," said Tim
Negris, vice president, Sales and Marketing, IBM Software Solutions
Division. "Now all types of companies -- both large and small -- can
leverage the tremendous business benefits that were previously only
available to large corporations who could afford customized data mining and
business intelligence solutions."
     "Our studies show a real need for this type of technology in
retailing, diversified financial services, telecommunications, and other
markets," said Aaron Zornes, executive vice president of META Group's
Application Development Strategies. "During 1996, we believe that IBM's
data mining toolkit and related service offerings will set the pace for
large-scale business technology initiatives in data warehousing."
     IBM Intelligent Miner
     The IBM Intelligent Miner toolkit consists of powerful algorithms and
processing techniques that enable application developers to analyze data
stored in flat files or databases, such as IBM's DATABASE 2 Parallel
Edition (DB2 PE)(a). The Intelligent Miner algorithms enable analyses
ranging from deviation detection, classification and predicative modelling,
to association discovery, sequential pattern discovery and database
segmentation.
     Through deviation detection, for example, a financial services company
could quickly and easily detect fraudulent usages of credit cards by
examining deviations in the credit-card usage patterns of its customers.
Using predictive modelling, a retailer could forecast changes in customer
buying patterns and keep abreast of comparisons of purchases over the
Internet or through mail-order with those through in-store buying. Through
association discovery, a supermarket chain could determine which products
are most frequently sold in conjunction with other products, and stock
these store items on shelves accordingly to maximize sales opportunities.
An insurance company could use customer segmentation data to create
target-marketing campaigns, or to cross-sell services among existing
customers. Sequential Pattern analyses could help medical researchers
identify common patterns of symptoms that lead to particular illnesses.
     The Intelligent Miner also includes an extensive pre-processing
library of tools to prepare that data for mining and verification. To
improve the data analyst's productivity, these tools can be invoked
dynamically, without coding, during the iterative process of preparing,
mining and verification. They include data selection, transformation and
cleansing. Additionally, a set of interactive visualization tools can be
used to bring out unusual features that might otherwise be "drowned out."
     "Businesses are facing competitors that are not just across town or
across the country -- but around the world as well non-traditional

competition over the World Wide Web," said Ben Barnes, general manager, IBM Worldwide Decision Support Solutions. "Data mining is quickly being recognized as an essential business intelligence tool. IBM data mining tools and solutions can provide the knowledge necessary to improve a company's market presence and differentiate their products and services in today's global marketplace."

Intelligent Decision Server

The Intelligent Decision Server (IDS) provides an affordable, easy-to-use solution to both Internet and Intranet users. It allows them to develop and distribute decision-support applications based on advanced analytics. With IDS, for example, a sales manager could request a customized market share report using a familiar browser front-end system such as Lotus Notes(b) or a World Wide Web. The request is sent to the application server, processed and returned as a customized report. Meanwhile, analysts may also be drawing on the same server -- this time using high-end analytical clients. Any change in calculation logic or any new data discovery algorithm is automatically updated for all users with no change in the client software.

Application development within IDS is done in a graphical, icon-based environment, using transformers (executable objects) to perform distinct functions within the Intelligent Miner itself, this speedy development environment also fosters the reuse of object-oriented decision support applications that can be executed from any common network client software, including the Web, Lotus Notes, OS/2(a) and Windows(b). IDS's open Application Program Interface (API) enables support vendors, such as Cognos, Business Objects, Andyne, Brio and others, to work on product integration.

Customizable Applications

IBM has developed three customizable, cross-industry applications. These applications include: - Customer Segmentation -- segments and scores customers data from
marketing databases, including private and public data sources, in an effort to better understand customer behavior. Results are used for target marketing, cross-selling, customers retention campaigns, propensity to purchase and consumer vulnerability analysis campaigns. - Item Set Analysis -- also known as market basket analysis, this
application aims to understand customer buying behavior, and to predict their future behavior by identifying affinities among their choice of products and services. - Fraud Detection -- this application identifies deviations from
established usage norms in order to flag suspicious transactions which may be indicative of fraudulent activity.

Business Intelligence Consulting and Services

Customers can take advantage of extensive IBM Consulting & Services expertise in designing, integrating and testing data mining solutions for a wide range of industries, including retail, banking, financial services, healthcare, travel, telecommunications and insurance.

Availability, pricing

Beta testing of the Intelligent Miner and of the applications on IBM RS/6000 servers with AIX and client versions on AIX, Windows 3.1(b) and Windows 95 platforms will begin in April 1996. General availability is scheduled for the third quarter 1996. Versions for the AS/400 and S/390 platforms are targeted for later in 1996. Pricing will be announced at a later date.

The data mining technology will be available to third party VARs, System Integrators and ISVs for outsourcing research projects, as well as tailored business intelligence application development.

IDS leverages the core technology of IBM's currently available decision support product, Data Interpretation System (DIS), and will begin beta testing in June 1996. The OS/2-based server supports a variety of clients including OS/2, Windows 3.1, and Windows 95. Pricing is not yet determined.

Additional Information IBM's Software Solutions Division provides data management, application development and workgroup solutions for mission-critical applications on personal computers, workstations, LANs and host systems. For Internet users, IBM offers complete information about the company, its products, services and technology on the World Wide Web. The IBM home page is accessible via http://www.ibm.com. The fastest, easiest

way to get information about IBM software is to go to the IBM Software home page at http://www.software.ibm.com.

IBM's Worldwide Decision Support Solutions unit provides sales, marketing applications, consulting and services focused on decision support and data mining computing solutions that apply advanced search analysis and data management techniques databases. These solutions are revolutionizing the way businesses make use of information to make decision more intelligently and effectively. -0- (a) Indicates trademark or registered trademark of International

Business Machines Corp.

(b) Indicates trademark or registered trademark of respective companies.

PUBLISHER NAME: Business Wire
COMPANY NAMES: *International Business Machines Corp.
EVENT NAMES: *330 (Product information)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *7372400   (Applications Software); 7372410   (Business Applications Software)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUS (Business, General); BUSN (Any type of business)
NAICS CODES: 51121 (Software Publishers)
TICKER SYMBOLS: IBM
TRADE NAMES: IBM Intelligent Miner; Intelligent Decision Server
SPECIAL FEATURES: COMPANY

Do you really need...OLAP Databases?

BYLINE:
Tony Baer

TEXT:
Sales of gas barbecues surged in the upper Midwest last quarter.With
conventional SQL relational databases, learning why that happened requires
a series of complex join statements that link multiple tables, such as
product type, prices, promotions distribution channels, syndicated market
research data, and even regional meteorological records. In short, getting
the answer could take a long time.

There is a better way. A new class of "multidimensional" databases are
engineered for analytical queries. They provide a spreadsheet approach to
managing data and storing multiple arrays (dimensions) of summarized
business information such as product type, region, distribution, channel,
price point, and time period. Users can "pivot" the information like a
spreadsheet, examining product by region and distribution channel, or sales
by distribution channel for both product and region. Because the
information is derived, multidimensional databases can adjust for sparse
data sources (where fields are sometimes empty). They also provide
analytical query functions such as rank, sum, and average that are
otherwise difficult to perform with SQL.

Multidimensional databases have surged in popularity on the crest of the
data warehousing wave by providing the data management engines for decision
support. Relational database pioneer E.F. Codd recently blessed
multidimensional databases by coining a new name: Online Analytical
Processing, or OLAP.

Do you need OLAP databases? The better question to ask is, Do you need
OLAP capabilities? because you don't necessarily have to buy an OLAP
database to get them. If your business can't see the big picture, or faces
complex multinational or multidivisional problems, your business needs
OLAP. Whether or not you need an OLAP database depends on how fast you must
perform queries, how bulletproof the answers must be, and whether you'd
rather budget resources on a new database or greatly expand a standard one.

Line people like OLAP's intuitiveness, while information services
managers prefer the safety of SQL relational databases. "For me it wasn't a
choice between OLAP and SQL. I was looking for a solution, not a
technology," says Jim Curran, senior finance vice president for State
Street Boston Corp., a bank that uses Arbor Technology Corp.'s Essbase OLAP
product.

But IS managers point to several major risks with OLAP databases. First
and foremost is vendor stability and standards. Until Oracle invaded this
space by acquiring IRI Software in June of this year, few vendors were
household names, even fewer surpassed $100 million in sales, and none were
powerful enough to impose any de facto standards. Today, each vendor
employs different terminology, query languages, data structures,
application programming interfaces (API).

The other major OLAP risk is the lack of systems management tools. If an
upload to the OLAP database bombs, few tools are available for immediate
rollback or recovery. The lack of consistent OLAP APIs have hampered
third-party development.

Scalability is also an issue. Few OLAP databases have broken the 50

gigabyte barrier. "When you have large databases with 12 or 13 dimensions, loading and summarizing would be impossible within a reasonable time," says Gord Patton,a consultant on Liberty Health of Ontario's data warehousing project, which uses Information Advantage, a multidimensional for enhanced databases.

However, there are risks to not using OLAP. Relational databases used for analytical processing must be enhanced with summary tables. In some cases, this could lead to a maintenance nightmare. A major national retailer already uses nearly 4000 tables for its relational database-based data warehouse. According to database consultant Richard Finklestein, reliability is questionable. Answers to analytical queries can vary depending on how SQL join commands are structured, especially when inconsistent data, such as invoices that may involve multiple line items, are involved. The final issue is speed. Relational databases are slow when queries require the joining of a half dozen or more tables.

A Third Way

Relational (or logical) OLAP systems offer a middle-ground approach. They aren't databases at all, but virtual multidimensional front ends to relational databases. The user is provided with a multidimensional view of summarized data, while multidimensional queries are automatically translated to SQL. Another approach uses "star" indexing schemes that Superimpose special indexes and fact tables around relational database engines. By comparison, star schemes are faster but less flexible than relational OLAP.

"Relational OLAP may not give you as predictable performance, but it will let you view data more flexibly," says Kevin Strange, who tracks OLAP for Gartner Group Inc., a market research firm in Stamford, Conn. He expects the performance gap to narrow over time. Finklestein counters that relational OLAP will run out of gas because it will never be sufficiently fast or bullet-proof.

Which way should you go? If performance is not critical, the magnitude of data is not overwhelming, and analytical task is not mission-critical, logical OLAP tools should do just fine. Star schemes are best if performance is absolutely critical, and the scope of queries is well defined, such as load factors for airline seats. If the business problem involves regulatory compliance issues dictating repeatable performance, OLAP databases are currently the best answer.

```
Set      Items    Description
S1        142     AU=(BARNETT, P? OR BARNETT P? OR BROOK, A? OR BROOK A? OR -
                  WYSE, J? OR WYSE J?)
S2         23     S1 AND IC=G06F?
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Oct(Updated 030204)
         (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Feb W03
         (c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030220,UT=20030213
         (c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200313
         (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
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2/5/1   (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01327759
MULTI-TERM FREQUENCY ANALYSIS
ANALYSE FR QUENTIELLE MULTITERME
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      Francisco, CA 94105, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):
                              WO 200152146 010719
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 2001903055 010112; WO 2001US1072 010112
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 175705 P 000112; US 180974 P 000208; US 186720
      P 000303; US 194562 P 000403; US 194578 P 000405
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
   LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/60**
CITED PATENTS (WO A): US 6038561 A ; US 5991751 A ; US 5655116 A
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
 Application: 010912 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
 Application: 010912 A1 International application entering European
                           phase
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

2/5/2   (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01293910
PARTITIONED MEMORY DEVICE HAVING CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT MEMORY
   TECHNOLOGIES
PARTITIONIERTE   SPEICHERVORRICHTUNG   MIT   MERKMALEN   UNTERSCHIEDLICHER
   SPEICHERTECHNOLOGIEN
MEMOIRE PARTITIONNEE PRESENTANT DES CARACTERISTIQUES DE DIFFERENTES
   TECHNOLOGIES DE MEMOIRE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS, INC., (956341), 7 Commerce Drive, Danbury,
   CT 06810, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
   BARNETT, Philip, C. , Main Street Clanfield, Oxon OX18 25H, (GB
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
 Schussler, Andrea, Dr. (80502), Kanzlei Huber & Schussler Truderinger
      Strasse 246, 81825 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):   EP 1242891 A1 020925 (Basic)
                               WO 2001029672 010426
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 2000984535 001018; WO 2000US41243 001018
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 420318 991019
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
   LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-012/02**
CITED PATENTS (WO A): US 4930129 A ; US 5890199 A ; US 5912453 A
NOTE:
 No A-document published by EPO
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
 Application: 010620 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
 Application: 010620 A1 International application entering European
                           phase
 Application: 020925 A1 Published application with search report

2/5/3   (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01280362
**A   SINGLE   CHIP   EMBEDDED   MICROCONTROLLER   HAVING   MULTIPLE   NON-VOLATILE
    ERASABLE PROMS SHARING A SINGLE HIGH VOLTAGE GENERATOR**
**EINGEBAUTER   EIN-CHIP-MIKROREGLER   MIT   EINER   VIELZAHL   NICHTFLUCHTIGER
    LOSCHBARER PROMS MIT EINEM GEMEINSAMEN HOCHSPANNUNGSGENERATOR**
**MICRO   CONTROLEUR INTEGRE DANS UNE SEULE MICROPLAQUETTE A MEMOIRES PROM NON
    VOLATILES EFFA ABLES PARTAGEANT UN SEUL GENERATEUR HAUTE TENSION**
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS, INC., (956341), 7 Commerce Drive, Danbury,
    CT 06810, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
  BARNETT, Philip C. , Main Street, Clanfield, Oxon OX81 25H, (GB)
  SOWARDS, David, 48612 Flagstaff Road, Fremont, CA 94539, (US
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Harrison, Robert J., Ph. D. (74514), Patentanwalte Huber & Schussler +
    Robert J. Harrison, Truderinger Strasse 246, 81825 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1242889 A1   020925 (Basic)
                              WO 2001020458   010322
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 2000982591 000830;   WO 2000US40782 000830
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 394757 990913
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
  LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-012/00**
CITED PATENTS (WO A): US 5873112 A ; US 5742787 A ; US 5748939 A ; US
  5754567 A ; US 9157979 A ; US 4156926 A ; US 5933847 A
NOTE:
  No A-document published by EPO
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Application: 010516 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
  Application: 010516 A1 International application entering European
                              phase
  Application: 020925 A1 Published application with search report
  Examination: 020925 A1 Date of request for examination: 20020405
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

2/5/4   (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01110746
**A single chip embedded microcontroller with flash eprom and error check and
    correction system**
**Integrierte Einzelchipmikrokontroller mit einem "flash eprom" speicher und
    einem Fehlerdetektion und -korrekturverfahren**
**Un microcontrolleur monopuce integre comportant une memoire "eprom flash"
    et un systeme de detection et de correction d'erreur**
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS, INC., (956341), 7 Commerce Drive, Danbury,
    CT 06810, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
  Barnett, Philip C. , Bushey Farm, Main Street, Clanfield, Oxon OX18 2SH,
    (GB)
  Kirlin, Peter S., 25 Equestrian Ridge Road, Newtown, CT 06470, (US
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Schussler, Andrea, Dr. (80502), Kanzlei Huber & Schussler Truderinger
    Strasse 246, 81825 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 973095 A1   000119 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 99113937 990716;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 118736 980717
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
  LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-011/10** ; G07F-007/10

ABSTRACT EP 973095 A1
    The present invention provides a non-volatile erasable PROM memory for
a smart card requiring an endurance of 100,000 read and write cycles. The
non-volatile erasable PROM may be a FLASH EPROM. The invention is a
single chip embedded microcontroller including, a processor, a FLASH
EPROM communicating with the processor, and an error check and correction
circuit (ECC) cooperating with the FLASH EPROM. The FLASH EPROM has an
effective endurance of less than 100,000 read and write cycles, however,
the ECC overcomes this deficiency. The FLASH EPROM reads and writes block
segments of multiple bytes to and from the processor. The error check and
correction circuit corrects errors occurring during the reading and
writing of the signals after the FLASH EPROM has performed a greater
number of read and write cycles than its endurance. This allows the
microcontroller to maintain the accuracy of the read and write operations
longer than the effective endurance of the FLASH EPROM, thus making it
usable in a smart card.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 165
NOTE:
    Figure number on first page: 5

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Examination: 000913 A1 Date of request for examination: 20000714
  Application: 20000119 A1 Published application with search report
  Examination: 020626 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
                              report: 20020510
  Change: 001102 A1 Designated contracting states changed 20000913
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text   Language   Update   Word Count
     CLAIMS A   (English)   200003   570
     SPEC A   (English)   200003   3364
Total word count – document A   3934
Total word count – document B   0
Total word count – documents A + B   3934

  2/5/5   (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01109293
FIELD PROGRAMMABLE GATE ARRAY (FPGA) EMULATOR FOR DEBUGGING SOFTWARE
EMULATOR MIT PROGRAMMIERBAREM GATTERFELD FUR SOFTWARE-FEHLERSUCHE
EMULATEUR DE PREDIFFUSE PROGRAMMABLE (FPGA) POUR MISE AU POINT DE LOGICIEL
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS, INC., (956341), 7 Commerce Drive, Danbury,
    CT 06810, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
  BARNETT, Philip, C. , Bushey Farm Main Street, Clanfield Oxfordshire,
    (GB
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Schussler, Andrea, Dr. et al (80502), Kanzlei Huber & Schussler
    Truderinger Strasse 246, 81825 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):   EP 1029275 A1   000823 (Basic)
                               WO 9959063   991118
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 99920408 990507; WO 99US10123 990507
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 78872 980514
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
  LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-011/00** ; **G06F-009/455**

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Application: 000823 A1 Published application with search report
  Application: 20000112 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
  Examination: 000823 A1 Date of request for examination: 20000112
  Application: 20000112 A1 International application entering European
                             phase
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

2/5/6   (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01095079
**A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR EVALUATING SOFTWARE PROGRAMS FOR SEMICONDUCTOR
    CIRCUITS**
**VERFAHREN   UND   GERAT   ZUM   EVALUIEREN   VON   SOFTWAREPROGRAMMEN   FUR
    HALBLEITERKREISLAUFE**
**PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D'EVALUATION DE PROGRAMMES LOGICIELS POUR DES CIRCUITS
    SEMICONDUCTEURS**
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS, INC., (956341), 7 Commerce Drive, Danbury,
    CT 06810, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
  BARNETT, Philip, C. , Bushey Farm, Main Street, Clanfield, Oxfordshire,
    (GB)
  GREEN, Andrew, 60 Fallowfield, Redhill Grange, Wellinborough, Northants
    NN9 5YY, (GB
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Schussler, Andrea, Dr. (80502), Kanzlei Huber & Schussler Truderinger
    Strasse 246, 81825 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):   EP 1066563 A1 010110 (Basic)
                               WO 9949393 990930
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 99914031 990322; WO 99US6226 990322
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 47809 980324
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; NL
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-009/455**
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Application: 010110 A1 Published application with search report
  Application: 991201 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
  Examination: 010110 A1 Date of request for examination: 20001016
  Application: 991201 A1 International application entering European
                             phase
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

2/5/7   (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01090215
FERROELECTRIC MEMORY FOR A PROGRAMMABLE CONTROLLING DEVICE
MEMOIRE FERROELECTRIQUE POUR DISPOSITIF DE COMMANDE PROGRAMMABLE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS, INC., (956341), 7 Commerce Drive, Danbury,
    CT 06810, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
  BARNETT, Philip C. , Bushey Farm, Main Street, Clanfield, Oxfordshire,
    (GB
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):
                               WO 9948015 990923
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 99909968 990312; WO 99US5419 990312
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 39299 980314

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
    LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-013/14**
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Application: 010711 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
  Application: 991117 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
  Withdrawal: 010711 A1 Date application deemed withdrawn: 20001015
  Appl Changed: 010711 A1 International application not entering European
                                 phase
  Application: 991117 A1 International application entering European
                                 phase
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

  2/5/8   (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00818641   **Image available**
MULTI-TERM FREQUENCY ANALYSIS
ANALYSE FREQUENTIELLE MULTITERME
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP, 21st floor, 333 Market Street, San Francisco,
    CA 94105, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
    BARNETT Phillip W , 1619 Ravine Lane, Highland Park, IL 60035, US,
    BROOK Ashley M , 148 East 10th Avenue, Conshohocken, PA 19428, US,
    DRINKWATER Don, 235 Fisk Street, Carlisle, MA 01741, US,
    WYSE Joseph Ph D , 924 Street Andrews Drive, Malvern, PA 19355, US
Legal Representative:
  CARSON M John (agent), Fulbright & Jaworski Llp, 865 S Figueroa Street,
    29th floor, Los Angeles, CA 90017-2576, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200152146 A1 20010719 (WO 0152146)
  Application: WO 2001US1072 20010112 (PCT/WO US0101072)
  Priority Application: US 2000175705 20000112; US 2000180974 20000208; US
    2000186720 20000303; US 2000194562 20000403; US 2000194578 20000405
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
  DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
  LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
  SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 21884

English Abstract
  Operator system algorithm with ability to aid strategic decision-making.
  Multi-Term Frequency analysis has many embodiements. It has the
  capability of recursiveness (2001) and feedback, the capacity to
  self-modify its operators (2100), as well as the capability to follow
  externally set rules (2004), as contained in an axiom set (2003), for
  example, or as custom imposed by a user. Operator system is set up in the
  context of basic axioms (2003) of a particular field of application,
  which direct to an extent what the operators do. A preferred embodiment
  extensively dealt with shows its application as a decision aid over the
  field of patents and technical literature, helping to organize in a
  productive manner a mass of data, with useful scores and indices as
  output.

French Abstract
    L'invention concerne un algorithme de systeme operateur capable
    d'apporter une assistance dans la prise de decision strategique.
    L'analyse frequentielle multiterme comprend plusieurs modes de
    realisation. Elle presente les proprietes de recursivite (2001) et de
    retroaction, la propriete d'adapter ses operateurs (2100), ainsi que la
    propriete de suivre des regles externes (2004), telles que contenues dans
    un ensemble d'axiomes (2003), par exemple, ou en tant qu'usage impose par
    un utilisateur. Le systeme operateur est configure dans le contexte
    d'axiomes de base (2003) d'un champ d'application particulier, qui
    dirigent dans une certaine mesure, ce que les operateurs font. Un mode de
    realisation prefere traite de maniere extensive trouve son application
    comme auxiliaire de decision dans le domaine des brevets et de la
    litterature technique, contribuant a organiser de facon productive une
    masse de donnees et a produire ainsi des scores et des indices utiles.
Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20010719 A1 With international search report.
Examination   20011108 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                  19th month from priority date

 2/5/9   (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00796166   **Image available**
**PARTITIONED MEMORY DEVICE HAVING CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT MEMORY
    TECHNOLOGIES**
**MEMOIRE   PARTITIONNEE   PRESENTANT   DES   CARACTERISTIQUES   DE   DIFFERENTES
    TECHNOLOGIES DE MEMOIRE**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS INC, 7 Commerce Drive, Danbury, CT 06810,
    US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  BARNETT Philip C , Main Street, Clanfield, Oxon OX18 25H, GB
Legal Representative:
  ZITZMANN Oliver A M (agent), Advanced Technology Materials, Inc., 7
    Commerce Drive, Danbury, CT 06810, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200129672 A1 20010426 (WO 0129672)
  Application: WO 2000US41243 20001018 (PCT/WO US0041243)
  Priority Application: US 99420318 19991019
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
  FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
  MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-012/02**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 5009

English Abstract
  A single-chip data processing circuit (100) has a memory management unit
  (200) and a homogeneous memory device (270). The memory management unit
  (i) partitions the homogeneous memory device to achieve heterogeneous
  memory characteristics for various regions of the memory device, and (ii)
  restricts access of installed applications executing in the
  microprocessor core to predetermined memory ranges. The memory
  management unit implements memory address checking using limit registers
  (325 and 345) and translates virtual addresses to an absolute memory
  address using offset registers (330 and 350). The memory management unit

loads limit and offset registers with the appropriate values from an
application table (300) to ensure that the executing application only
accesses the designated memory locations.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un circuit de traitement de donnees monopuce (100),
qui comprend une unite de gestion memoire (200) et une memoire homogene
(270). L'unite de gestion memoire i) partitionne la memoire homogene pour
obtenir des caracteristiques de memoire heterogenes destinees a diverses
zones de la memoire; et ii) limite l'acces d'applications d'execution
installees dans le noyau du microprocesseur a des champs predetermines de
la memoire. L'unite de gestion memoire effectue une verification
d'adresses memoire au moyen de registres limites (325 et 345), et traduit
des adresses virtuelles en une adresse memoire absolue en utilisant des
registres de desynchronisation (330 et 350). L'unite de gestion memoire
charge dans les registres limites et les registres de desynchronisation
les valeurs appropriees tirees d'une table d'application (300) pour
assurer que l'application d'execution n'accede qu'aux emplacements de
memoire indiques.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20010426 A1 With international search report.
Examination   20010913 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                        19th month from priority date
Correction   20020808 Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/4-4/4,
                        drawings, replaced by new pages 1/4-4/4; due to late
                        transmittal by the receiving Office
Republication 20020808 A1 With international search report.

 2/5/10   (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00786976   **Image available**
A   SINGLE   CHIP   EMBEDDED   MICROCONTROLLER   HAVING   MULTIPLE   NON-VOLATILE
    ERASABLE PROMS SHARING A SINGLE HIGH VOLTAGE GENERATOR
MICRO CONTROLEUR INTEGRE DANS UNE SEULE MICROPLAQUETTE A MEMOIRES PROM NON
    VOLATILES EFFACABLES PARTAGEANT UN SEUL GENERATEUR HAUTE TENSION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS INC, 7 Commerce Drive, Danbury, CT 06810,
    US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  BARNETT Philip C , Main Street, Clanfield, Oxon OX18 25H, GB,
  SOWARDS David, 48612 Flagstaff Road, Fremont, CA 94539, US
Legal Representative:
  ZITZMANN Oliver A M (agent), Advanced Technology Materials, Inc., 7
    Commerce Drive, Danbury, CT 06810, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200120458 A1 20010322 (WO 0120458)
  Application: WO 2000US40782 20000830 (PCT/WO US0040782)
  Priority Application: US 99394757 19990913
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
  FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
  MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-012/00**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7126

English Abstract
  A single chip embedded microcontroller has a processor (58) that
  communicates with multiple non-volatile erasable PROMS which may be an
  OTPROM (52) and an EEPROM (50). The processor also communicates with a
  high voltage generator (64) that produces the erase and write voltages
  for the OTPROM and EEPROM. A switch (66) communicates with the high
  voltage generator and switches the erase and write voltages alternately
  between the OTPROM and EEPROM. The OTPROM and EEPROM are FLASH arrays.
  The FLASH array technology allows the EEPROM and OTPROM to have similar
  erase and write voltages and therefore to share one high voltage
  generator. The high voltage generator is switched alternately between the
  first and second non-volatile erasable PROM arrays to enforce the
  principle that the EEPROM and OTPROM cannot be written to or erased at
  the same time and may only be written to or erased one at a time.

French Abstract
  La presente invention concerne un microcontroleur integre dans une seule
  microplaquette possedant un processeur (58) qui communique avec de
  multiples memoires PROM qui peuvent etre OTPROM (52) ou EEPROM (50). Ce
  processeur communique avec un generateur haute tension (64) qui produit
  les tensions d'effacage et d'ecriture destinees aux memoires OTPROM et
  EEPROM. Un commutateur (66) communique avec le generateur haute tension
  et commute les tensions d'effacage et d'ecriture alternativement entre la
  memoire OTPROM et la memoire EEPROM. Ces memoires OTPROM et EEPROM sont
  du type flash. La technologie flash permet aux memoires OTPROM et EEPROM
  de fonctionner avec des tensions d'effacage et d'ecriture similaires et
  donc de partager un generateur haute tension. Ce generateur haute tension
  est commute alternativement entre le premier et le second reseau PROM non
  volatile effacable de facon a renforcer le principe selon lequel les
  memoires EEPROM et OTPROM ne peuvent etre effacees en meme temps, mais
  uniquement l'une apres l'autre, ce principe s'appliquant egalement pour
  l'ecriture.

 2/5/11   (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00527711   **Image available**
FIELD PROGRAMMABLE GATE ARRAY (FPGA) EMULATOR FOR DEBUGGING SOFTWARE
EMULATEUR DE PREDIFFUSE PROGRAMMABLE (FPGA) POUR MISE AU POINT DE LOGICIEL
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS INC,
Inventor(s):
  BARNETT Philip C
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9959063 A1 19991118
  Application: WO 99US10123 19990507   (PCT/WO US9910123)
  Priority Application: US 9878872 19980514
Designated States: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-011/00**
International Patent Class: **G06F-009/455**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 4983

English Abstract
   An emulator is used to debug sofware operating on a target
micro-controller in a target circuit environment. The emulator contains a
field programmable gate array that is programmed to contain an emulated
target micro-controller and an emulated monitoring circuit which monitors
the operations of the micro-controller. The emulated target
micro-controller receives signals from the target circuit environment.
The signals from the target circuit environment are communicated to the
emulated target micro-controller by one or more channels, such as a data
channel and a timing channel. The number of channels is limited so that
signals from the target environment do not degrade the performance of the
emulator. A host computer contains a software debug program which works
with the emulated monitoring circuit to monitor the emulated
micro-controller. The FIELD PROGRAMMABLE GATE ARRAY is programmed to have
the characteristics of one or more types of memory, for example ROM, PROM
and EEPROM to emulate the different types of memory.

French Abstract
   L'invention concerne l'utilisation d'un emulateur pour mettre au point
un logiciel, qui agit sur un microregisseur cible dans un environnement
de circuit cible. L'emulateur contient un prediffuse programmable qui est
programme de facon a contenir un microregisseur cible emule et un circuit
de surveillance emule qui surveille les operations du microregisseur. Le
microregisseur cible emule recoit des signaux provenant de
l'environnement de circuit cible. Les signaux provenant de
l'environnement de circuit cible sont communiques au microregisseur cible
emule par un ou plusieurs canaux, tels qu'un canal de donnees et un canal
de temporisation. Le nombre de canaux est limite de sorte que des signaux
provenant de l'environnement cible ne degradent pas les performances de
l'emulateur. Un ordinateur hote contient un programme de mise au point de
logiciel qui coopere avec le circuit de surveillance emule pour
surveiller le microregisseur emule. Le prediffuse programmable est
programme de maniere a presenter les caracteristiques d'un ou de
plusieurs types de memoire, par exemple ROM, PROM et EEPROM en vue
d'emuler ces differents types de memoire.

2/5/12   (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00518041
**A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR EVALUATING SOFTWARE PROGRAMS FOR SEMICONDUCTOR
    CIRCUITS**
**PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D'EVALUATION DE PROGRAMMES LOGICIELS POUR DES CIRCUITS
    SEMICONDUCTEURS**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS INC,
Inventor(s):
  BARNETT Philip C ,
 GREEN Andrew
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
 Patent: WO 9949393 A1 19990930
 Application: WO 99US6226 19990322 (PCT/WO US9906226)
 Priority Application: US 9847809 19980324
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
 FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
 MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
 GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE
 DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR
 NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/455**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7242

English Abstract
   A microcontroller software testing tool (100) for testing and debugging
software for a target semiconductor circuit implemented as a dynamic link
library (210). The microcontroller software testing tool (100) includes a
simulator (300) for simulating the execution of the software program on
the target semiconductor circuit and an emulator (400) to permit
emulation before the actual silicon exists. The microcontroller software
testing tool (100) includes a software development environment dynamic
link library (220) monitors the estimated time to execute the software on
the target semicondutor circuit and monitors the percentage of code that
is executed during texting. In an emulation mode, the microcontroller
software testing tool (100) utilizes a low-cost field programmable gate
array programmed with a hardware description language description of the
target semiconductor circuit. The features of the microcontroller
software testing tool (100) are accessible by means of a data exchange
protocol provided by the operating system.

French Abstract
   L'invention concerne un outil (100) d'essai de logiciel de
microprocesseur destine a l'essai et au deverminage d'un logiciel pour un
circuit semiconducteur cible configure comme une bibliotheque de liens
dynamiques (210). L'outil (100) d'essai de logiciel de microprocesseur
comprend un simulateur (300) destine a simuler l'execution du programme
logiciel sur le circuit semiconducteur cible et un emulateur (400)
permettant une emulation avant la fabrication du veritable silicium.
L'outil (100) d'essai de logiciel de microprocesseur comprend une
bibliotheque de liens dynamiques (220) d'environnement de developpement
de logiciel, controle le temps estime d'execution du logiciel sur le
circuit semiconducteur cible et controle le pourcentage de code execute
pendant l'essai. Dans un mode d'emulation, l'outil (100) d'essai de
logiciel de microprocesseur fait appel a un reseau prediffuse
programmable de faible cout, programme avec un langage de description de
materiel du circuit semiconducteur cible. Les caracteristiques de l'outil
(100) d'essai de logiciel de microprocesseur sont accessibles au moyen
d'un protocole d'echange de donnees fourni par le systeme d'exploitation.

2/5/13   (Item 6 from file: 349)

00516663   **Image available**
FERROELECTRIC MEMORY FOR A PROGRAMMABLE CONTROLLING DEVICE
MEMOIRE FERROELECTRIQUE POUR DISPOSITIF DE COMMANDE PROGRAMMABLE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS INC,
Inventor(s):
  BARNETT Philip C
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9948015 A1 19990923
  Application: WO 99US5419 19990312 (PCT/WO US9905419)
  Priority Application: US 9839299 19980314
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
  FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
  MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
  GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE
  DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR
  NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-013/14**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 3875

English Abstract
    An FeRAM array replaces ROM, PROM, and/or EEPROM in a programmable
    controlling device and thus provides non-volatile memory cells for code
    stores, data stores, registers (including peripheral registers), state
    machines and microcode (if included) in the device. The programmable
    controlling device contains a processor (66') and non-volatile
    ferroelectric memory cells as well as a ferroelectric memory array. The
    array has a code store (60') that holds a program to control the
    processor, a data store (62') that stores temporary data from the
    processor, and one or more registers (64') that hold data being
    manipulated by the processor. The code store, data store and registers
    are memory mapped onto the non-volatile ferroelectric memory array. The
    state machines (70') and peripheral registers are made of ferroelectric
    memory cells. The programmable controlling device may also include
    microcode (69') that cooperates with the processor to change the function
    of the processor. The microcode is memory mapped onto the non-volatile
    ferroelectric memory cell array.

French Abstract
    Un ensemble de memoire a acces direct ferroelectrique (FeRAM) remplace
    une memoire fixe (ROM), une memoire morte programmable (PROM), et/ou une
    memoire morte programmable effacable electriquement (EEPROM) dans un
    dispositif de commande programmable et constitue des cellules de memoire
    non volatile pour des memoires de code, des memoires de donnees, des
    registres (y compris des registres peripheriques), des automates finis et
    le microcode (le cas echeant) dans le dispositif. Le dispositif de
    commande programmable contient un processeur (66'), et des cellules de
    memoire ferroelectrique non volatile ainsi qu'un ensemble de memoire
    ferroelectrique. L'ensemble possede une memoire de code (60') qui
    renferme un programme destine a commander le processeur, une memoire de
    donnees (62') qui stocke temporairement des donnees du processeur, et un
    ou plusieurs registres (64') qui renferment les donnees manipulees par le
    processeur. La memoire de code, la memoire de donnees et les registres
    sont de la memoire mappes en memoire sur l'ensemble de memoire
    ferroelectrique. Les automates finis (70') et les registres peripheriques
    sont constitues de cellules de memoire ferroelectrique. Le dispositif de
    commande programmable peut egalement comprendre le microcode (69') qui
    coopere avec le processeur de maniere a modifier la fonction du
    processeur. Le microcode est mappe en memoire sur l'ensemble de cellules
    de memoire ferroelectrique.

2/5/14   (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014786968   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-607674/200265
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-465313
XRPX Acc No: N02-481244
    Computer apparatus for assisting decision making, has decision processor
    for generating output data representing choice, based on selection of
    data, operator system algorithm, domains, axioms and rules by user
Patent Assignee: BARNETT P W (BARN-I); BROOK A M (BROO-I); WYSE J (WYSE-I)
Inventor: **BARNETT P W ; BROOK A M ; WYSE J**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020082778	A1	20020627	US 2000175705	A	20000112	200265 B
			US 2000176935	A	20000118	
			US 2000180974	A	20000208	
			US 2000186720	A	20000303	
			US 2000194562	A	20000403	
			US 2000194578	A	20000405	
			US 2001759498	A	20010112	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001759498 A 20010112; US
2000175705 P 20000112; US 2000176935 P 20000118; US 2000180974 P 20000208
; US 2000186720 P 20000303; US 2000194562 P 20000403; US 2000194578 P
20000405
Patent Details:
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 20020082778 A1   64 G06F-019/00   Provisional application US 2000175705

                                         Provisional application US 2000176935
                                         Provisional application US 2000180974
                                         Provisional application US 2000186720
                                         Provisional application US 2000194562
                                         Provisional application US 2000194578

Abstract (Basic): US 20020082778 A1
        NOVELTY - A decision processor generates output data representing a
    choice in accordance with programmed algorithms, axioms and rules. A
    user interface enabling a user to interact with the decision processor,
    permits the user to select selectable data, operator system algorithm
    computed by a computer (101), domains, axioms and rules and the
    decision processor generates output based on the selections.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
    following:
        (1) Computer apparatus operation method;
        (2) Computer-based design aid system;
        (3) Computer-based multi-term frequency analysis system; and
        (4) Computer-based patent and technical literature analysis system.
        USE - Computer apparatus used for assisting user in decision making
    in areas including intellectual property, intellectual capability of
    individuals or teams within an organization, human capital management
    and marketing.
        ADVANTAGE - Comparisons and analysis across multiple searches are
    efficiently performed by the operator system algorithm aiding strategic
    and tactical decision making.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a hardware basics of
    the computer system.
        Computer (101)
        pp; 64 DwgNo 1/29
Title Terms: COMPUTER; APPARATUS; ASSIST; DECIDE; DECIDE; PROCESSOR;
  GENERATE; OUTPUT; DATA; REPRESENT; CHOICE; BASED; SELECT; DATA; OPERATE;
  SYSTEM; ALGORITHM; DOMAIN; RULE; USER
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-019/00**
File Segment: EPI

 2/5/15   (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014581387   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-402091/200243
XRPX Acc No: N02-315238
  **Customer interaction statistical data distribution method for
  communication system, involves transmitting formatted data as single data
  packet with associated identifier to multiple designations**
Patent Assignee: ASPECT COMMUNICATIONS CORP (ASPE-N)
Inventor: BARNETT G E; **BARNETT P W**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
US 6356948   B1   20020312 US 9742869   P   19970328 200243 B
                              US 97915367   A   19970820

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9742869 P 19970328; US 97915367 A
 19970820

Patent Details:
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 6356948   B1   15 G06F-015/16   Provisional application US 9742869

Abstract (Basic): US 6356948 B1
        NOVELTY - Received data is formatted and is transmitted as a single
    data packet with an associated identifier, to several data
    destinations. The identifier identifies statistical data type of the
    formatted data within the context of customer interaction environment,
    such as number of customer calls waiting, longest and average wait time
    for a customer call.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
    following:
        (a) Apparatus for distributing customer interaction statistical
    data;
        (b) Recorded medium storing customers interaction statistical data
    distribution program;
        (c) Data packets retrieving method;
        (d) Statistical data managing method
        USE - In point-to-point distribution system or other communication
    systems for distributing data customer interaction statistical data to
    multiple destinations.
        ADVANTAGE - Reduces the number of data packets transmitted.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a data management
    system.
        pp; 15 DwgNo 2/9
Title Terms: CUSTOMER; INTERACT; STATISTICAL; DATA; DISTRIBUTE; METHOD;
   COMMUNICATE; SYSTEM; TRANSMIT; DATA; SINGLE; DATA; PACKET; ASSOCIATE;
   IDENTIFY; MULTIPLE; DESIGNATED
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/16**
File Segment: EPI

 2/5/16   (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014300892   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-121596/200216
XRPX Acc No: N02-091224
   **Single chip embedded microcontroller e.g. smart card integrated circuit,
   includes charge pump to supply write/erase voltages to EEPROM and OTPROM**
Patent Assignee: ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS (ADTE-N)
Inventor: **BARNETT P C** ; SOWARDS D
Number of Countries: 082 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
WO 200120458   A1   20010322 WO 2000US40782 A   20000830 200216 B
AU 200119603   A   20010417 AU 200119603   A   20000830 200216
EP 1242889   A1   20020925 EP 2000982591   A   20000830 200271
                             WO 2000US40782   A   20000830

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99394757 A 19990913
Patent Details:
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 200120458   A1 E 33 G06F-012/00
   Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
   CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
   LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA
   UG UZ VN YU ZW
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
   IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
AU 200119603   A   G06F-012/00   Based on patent WO 200120458
EP 1242889   A1 E   G06F-012/00   Based on patent WO 200120458
   Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
   LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

Abstract (Basic): WO 200120458 A1
NOVELTY – One time programmable read only memory (OTPROM) (52)
array and EEPROM (50) array are linked with processor (58) through bus
(62). The processor reads, writes and erases information from and to
the PROMs. A charge pump (64) generates erase/write voltages, and the
switch (66) supplies erase/write voltages to OTPROM and EEPROM arrays
individually.
USE – E.g. integrated circuit device for smart card used as
security card, money card.
ADVANTAGE – Sharing of single charge pump reduces significantly the
area of the die, hence its cost and also allows flexibility in the
layout. Charge pump design is simplified, since both PROMs use similar
flash technology.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) – The figure shows the block diagram of
microcontroller having EEPROM and OTPROM with a shared single high
voltage generator.
EEPROM (50)
One time programmable read only memory (52)
Processor (58)
Bus (62)
Charge pump (64)
Switch (66)
pp; 33 DwgNo 3/8
Title Terms: SINGLE; CHIP; EMBED; SMART; CARD; INTEGRATE; CIRCUIT; CHARGE;
  PUMP; SUPPLY; WRITING; ERASE; VOLTAGE; EEPROM
Derwent Class: T01; T04; U13; U14
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-012/00**
File Segment: EPI

2/5/17   (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013981099   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-465313/200150
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-607674
XRPX Acc No: N01-345154
  **Computer includes decision processor which generates output based on
  selected data, operator system algorithm, domains, axioms and rules**
Patent Assignee: PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP (PRIC-N)
Inventor: **BARNETT P W ;** **BROOK A M ;** DRINKWATER D; **WYSE J P D**
Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
WO 200152146 A1   20010719 WO 2001US1072 A   20010112 200150 B
AU 200130924 A   20010724 AU 200130924   A   20010112 200166

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000194578 P 20000405; US
  2000175705 P 20000112; US 2000180974 P 20000208; US 2000186720 P 20000303
  ; US 2000194562 P 20000403
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 200152146 A1 E 113 G06F-017/60
    Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
    CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
    KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
    RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
AU 200130924 A   G06F-017/60   Based on patent WO 200152146

Abstract (Basic): WO 200152146 A1
NOVELTY – User selects data, operator system algorithm (2000),
domains, axioms and rules through user interface. A decision processor
generates output data based on selections.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:
    (a) Computer operating method;
    (b) Decision making method;
    (c) Multi-term frequency analysis performing method;
    (d) Patents and technical literature analyzing method;
    (e) Computer-based decision-aid system;
    (f) Computer-based multi-term frequency analysis system;
    (g) Computer-based patents and technical literature analyzing
system
    USE - For assisting in making strategic and tactical business
decisions.
    ADVANTAGE - Operator system algorithm enables analysis across
multiple searches based on different input criteria, resulting in
useful information, which may aid in decision making.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the general operator
system algorithm with recursion, feedback, axioms of application area,
and client particular rules.
    Operator system algorithm (2000)
    pp; 113 DwgNo 2/29
Title Terms: COMPUTER; DECIDE; PROCESSOR; GENERATE; OUTPUT; BASED; SELECT;
  DATA; OPERATE; SYSTEM; ALGORITHM; DOMAIN; RULE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

2/5/18   (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013980618   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-464832/200150
XRPX Acc No: N01-344822
  **Single-chip data processing circuit e.g. smart card has memory management
  unit that stores memory address in memory to restrict application access
  to predetermined memory range**
Patent Assignee: ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS (ADTE-N)
Inventor: **BARNETT P C**
Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200129672	A1	20010426	WO 2000US41243	A	20001018	200150	B
AU 200121137	A	20010430	AU 200121137	A	20001018	200151	
US 6292874	B1	20010918	US 99420318	A	19991019	200157	
EP 1242891	A1	20020925	EP 2000984535	A	20001018	200271	
			WO 2000US41243	A	20001018		
KR 2002039374	A	20020525	KR 2002705035	A	20020419	200275	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99420318 A 19991019
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200129672	A1 E 22	G06F-012/02	

    Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
    CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
    LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA
    UG UZ VN YU ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200121137	A	G06F-012/02	Based on patent WO 200129672
US 6292874	B1	G06F-012/02	
EP 1242891	A1 E	G06F-012/02	Based on patent WO 200129672

    Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
    LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

KR 2002039374	A	G06F-012/02	

Abstract (Basic): WO 200129672 A1

NOVELTY - A microprocessor core (110) is used for executing several installed applications. A memory management unit (200) has a register for storing a memory address in memory to restrict application access to a predetermined memory range bounded by corresponding memory address, and also has a comparator for comparing stored memory address to an address issued by corresponding application.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(a) Application access restricting method;
(b) Homogeneous memory partitioning method

USE - E.g. smart card with memory management function for managing homogeneous memory like ferroelectric random access memory (FRAM).

ADVANTAGE - Permits access of application only to a predetermined memory range by performing hardware checked memory partitioning. Allows operating system to be embedded into the device, to give application access rights to the devices for which access was denied.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of single-chip data processing circuit such as smart card.
Microprocessor core (110)
Memory management unit (200)
pp; 22 DwgNo 1/4

Title Terms: SINGLE; CHIP; DATA; PROCESS; CIRCUIT; SMART; CARD; MEMORY; MANAGEMENT; UNIT; STORAGE; MEMORY; ADDRESS; MEMORY; RESTRICT; APPLY; ACCESS; PREDETERMINED; MEMORY; RANGE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-012/02**
File Segment: EPI

2/5/19   (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013661674   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-145886/200115
XRPX Acc No: N01-106668
Enhanced peripheral controller in microcomputer system, programs configuration data set for selected peripheral, to confirm with processing format of PLA on fly to create reconfigurable peripheral controller
Patent Assignee: ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS (ADTE-N)
Inventor: **BARNETT P C**
Number of Countries: 001   Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6145020	A	20001107	US 9878952	A	19980514	200115	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9878952 A 19980514
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6145020	A		10	G06F-013/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6145020 A
NOVELTY - A programmable logic array (PLA) cooperates with a FeRAM array (154) to receive configuration data set from a selected peripheral. Microprocessor (86') programs the data set, so that it confirms with the processing format of PLA on the fly to create a reconfigurable peripheral controller (152) to provide communication between the microprocessor and the selected peripheral.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The peripheral controller has microprocessor which is capable of reading different configuration data set for each of the multiple peripherals into the FeRAM (154) on the fly as the microprocessor operates. A reconfigurable peripheral controller (152) is reconfigured on the fly each time a new one of the peripherals is selected to communicate with the microprocessor.

USE - Used in microcomputer systems.

ADVANTAGE - Increases the peripheral controller's ability to

quickly load different configuration data sets for different
peripherals. Includes FeRAM to enhance the speed of the controller to
switch onto different peripherals on the fly.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the microcontroller
incorporating the reconfigurable peripheral controller.
     Microprocessor (86')
     Controller (152)
     FeRAM (154)
     pp; 10 DwgNo 4/4
Title Terms: ENHANCE; PERIPHERAL; CONTROL; MICROCOMPUTER; SYSTEM; PROGRAM;
  CONFIGURATION; DATA; SET; SELECT; PERIPHERAL; CONFIRM; PROCESS; FORMAT;
  PLA; FLY; PERIPHERAL; CONTROL
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-013/00**
File Segment: EPI

2/5/20   (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012946427   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-118277/200011
XRPX Acc No: N00-089631
  **Single chip embedded microcontroller with flash electrically programmable
  read only memory and error check and correction system**
Patent Assignee: ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS (ADTE-N)
Inventor: **BARNETT P C** ; KIRLIN P S
Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
EP 973095   A1   20000119   EP 99113937   A   19990716   200011 B
US 6108236   A   20000822   US 98118736   A   19980717   200042

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98118736 A 19980717
Patent Details:
Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
EP 973095   A1 E   15 G06F-011/10
   Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
   LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
US 6108236   A   G11C-016/06
Abstract (Basic): EP 973095 A1
     NOVELTY - A smart card has a flash electrically programmable read
only memory (EPROM) (60) for data storage, a random access memory (RAM)
(62) for code storage and for temporary storage for a processor (64)
and a code/data select (66) to select the correct information from the
RAM for the processor.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An error checking and correction circuit
(ECC) (68) corrects errors in the output of the EPROM and an interface
(70) providing connection of external inputs to and outputs from the
processor. The ECC increases the limit endurance of the EPROM, i.e.
normally 100,00 read and write cycles.
     AN INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method of extending
endurance of a single chip embedded microcontroller.
     USE - For prolonging effective endurance of read/write cycles of a
flash EPROM of a smart card.
     ADVANTAGE - The microcontroller provides longer maintenance of
accuracy in read/write operations.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a block diagram of a
flash EPROM using an ECC
     Flash EPROM (30)
     RAM (62)
     Processor (64)
     Code/data select (66)
     ECC (68)
     Interface (70)
     pp; 15 DwgNo 5/6

Title Terms: SINGLE; CHIP; EMBED; FLASH; ELECTRIC; PROGRAM; READ; MEMORY;
  ERROR; CHECK; CORRECT; SYSTEM
Derwent Class: T01; T04; U21
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-011/10** ; G11C-016/06
International Patent Class (Additional): G07F-007/10
File Segment: EPI

  2/5/21   (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012881300   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-053134/200004
XRPX Acc No: N00-041393
  Field programmable gate array emulator for software debugging
Patent Assignee: ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS (ADTE-N)
Inventor: **BARNETT P C**
Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9959063	A1	19991118	WO 99US10123	A	19990507	200004	B
EP 1029275	A1	20000823	EP 99920408	A	19990507	200041	
			WO 99US10123	A	19990507		
US 6173419	B1	20010109	US 9878872	A	19980514	200104	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9878872 A 19980514
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9959063	A1	E	29	G06F-011/00	

    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
    MC NL PT SE

EP 1029275	A1	E		G06F-011/00	Based on patent WO 9959063

    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
    LU MC NL PT SE

US 6173419	B1			G06F-011/00	

Abstract (Basic): WO 9959063 A1
      NOVELTY - The emulator consists of a field programmable gate array
  (FPGA) that is programmed to contain an emulated target micro
  controller (92), and an emulated monitoring circuit (94) to regulate
  the operations of the micro controller. An emulator receives signals
  from a target circuit (96) through a predetermined number of channels
  so that deterioration in the performance of the emulator is prevented.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A logic description provided in a silicon
  design software language such as VHDL to program the micro controller
  and the emulator. The programs are stored in a host computer (98).
      USE - For software debugging.
      ADVANTAGE - Eliminates need for hardware modification by using
  existing hardware and hence reduces cost of device. Enhances software
  debugging process by using additional logic for monitoring circuit.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of an
  FPGA emulator.
      Microcontroller (92)
      Monitoring circuit (94)
      Target circuit (96)
      Host computer (98)
      pp; 29 DwgNo 5/8
Title Terms: FIELD; PROGRAM; GATE; ARRAY; EMULATION; SOFTWARE; DEBUG
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-011/00**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-009/455**
File Segment: EPI

  2/5/22   (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012804542
WPI Acc No: 1999-610772/199952
XRPX Acc No: N99-450062
Software testing method for semiconductor circuit designing
Patent Assignee: ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS (ADTE-N)
Inventor: **BARNETT P C** ; GREEN A; **BARNETT P**
Number of Countries: 080   Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9949393	A1	19990930	WO 99US6226	A	19990322	199952	B
AU 9931971	A	19991018	AU 9931971	A	19990322	200009	
EP 1066563	A1	20010110	EP 99914031	A	19990322	200103	
			WO 99US6226	A	19990322		
US 6223144	B1	20010424	US 9847809	A	19980324	200125	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9847809 A 19980324
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9949393	A1	E	26	G06F-009/455	

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA
UG UZ VN YU ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

| AU 9931971 | A | | | | Based on patent WO 9949393 |
| EP 1066563 | A1 | E | | G06F-009/455 | Based on patent WO 9949393 |

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT NL

| US 6223144 | B1 | | | G06F-009/45 | |

Abstract (Basic): WO 9949393 A1
     NOVELTY - The instructions in software representing simulative
semiconductor circuit data is decoded using general purpose program
based data exchange protocol. Then, decoded instruction is executed and
execution time is monitored. Based on the monitoring time data and
software execution amount, software validity is evaluated.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - During monitoring execution time, access
time corresponding to each hardware component in the circuit is also
determined. Then, memory locations to be read and written is identified
from the ferroelectric memory. The circuit is emulated based on the
programmed field programmable gate array. The unexecuted software and
assembly language version of software are identified. During storage,
flag is set corresponding to each storage byte. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is
also included for the simulative and software testing system.
     USE - For designing of semiconductor circuit like microprocessor
and micro-controller using computer aided design (CAD) tool.
     ADVANTAGE - Enables emulation of various semiconductor circuits,
using same software tool and hence simplifies fabrication of circuits.
     pp; 26 DwgNo 0/0
Title Terms: SOFTWARE; TEST; METHOD; SEMICONDUCTOR; CIRCUIT; DESIGN
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/45** ; **G06F-009/455**
File Segment: EPI

 2/5/23   (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012804406   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-610636/199952
XRPX Acc No: N99-449937
 **Programmable controlling device for automobile engine controller,
 refrigerator**
Patent Assignee: ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS (ADTE-N)

Inventor: **BARNETT P C**
Number of Countries: 080   Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9948015	A1	19990923	WO 99US5419	A	19990312	199952	B
AU 9929045	A	19991011	AU 9929045	A	19990312	200008	
US 6157979	A	20001205	US 9839299	A	19980314	200066	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9839299 A 19980314
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9948015	A1	E	24	G06F-013/14	

    Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
    CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
    LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA
    UG UZ VN YU ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

| AU 9929045 | A | | | | Based on patent WO 9948015 |
| US 6157979 | A | | | G06F-013/00 | |

Abstract (Basic): WO 9948015 A1
    NOVELTY - One or more state machines (70') comprising non- volatile
ferroelectric memory cell, indicate the status of a processor (66'). A
detector (72) detects low power to processor, based on which a switch
halts the processor. Internal processor control registers mode of
nonvolatile ferroelectric memory cells, hold data manipulated by the
processor.
    USE - For automobile engine controller, refrigerator, cellular
telephone, remote controller, etc.
    ADVANTAGE - Facilitates implementation of zero power down modes,
with no special processes or chip designs needed. Eliminates need to
add data-critical nonvolatile stores to microcontroller. The cell size
efficiency of ferroelectric memory reduces the required silicon area.
Reduces need for large capacitor energy to preserve integrity of data
in battery powered system, when battery power is disrupted for battery
replacement.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the memories replaced
by FeRAM memory.
    Processor (66')
    State machines (70')
    Detector (72)
    pp; 24 DwgNo 3/4
Title Terms: PROGRAM; CONTROL; DEVICE; AUTOMOBILE; ENGINE; CONTROL;
  REFRIGERATE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-013/00 ; G06F-013/14**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-001/28 ; G06F-001/30 ;**
  G06F-012/16 ; G11C-011/22
File Segment: EPI